

THE CALCUTTA JOURNAL,

OR,

Political, Commercial, and Literary Gazette.

VOL. I.]

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1821.

[No. 32.]

Asiatic News.

Calcutta.—The Fortunate Holder of the Ticket No. 2856, in the Twenty-Fourth Calcutta Lottery, which was yesterday Drawn a Prize of Fifty Thousand Sicca Rupees, is Mr. Joseph Crump, of the Firm of Dick and Crump, Wine Merchants of this City.

Siam.—Letters from hence of the 23rd of January state that there had been 10 days of light rains, which had then cleared off, and all the crops were in the most flourishing condition ever seen. The cultivators had also a respite from their labours, as no more water would be required for the fields.

Persian Gulf.—The brief notice in our Paper of yesterday, of certain disorders at Bassorah, is confirmed by Letters received here, via Bombay. Those who are at all acquainted with the character of the Turkish Government in general, and of that of Baghdad in particular, will not feel the slightest surprise at any act, however arbitrary on its part, any more than they will wonder at the necessity under which a British Resident must be placed of meeting arbitrary acts by the most determined conduct. The following is an Extract of a Letter from Bassorah, dated November 21st 1820 which arrived in Town on Tuesday.

"Yesterday, instructions arrived from Mr. Rich, the Resident at Baghdad, to Captain Taylor, to strike the British Flag, to prohibit any sort of intercourse between British and Turkish subjects, and to prevent any Ship receiving or delivering a single article of Cargo; and this in consequence of an unjust and illegal seizure made by the Baghdad Government, of some property under the protection of the Factory. Captain Taylor has directed steps to be taken in execution of the commands he has received, and has given publicity to his determination of quitting the Factory, to retire, till matters are amicably adjusted, some miles down the River, taking with him the Ship now here, and preventing any other Vessel proceeding beyond his Encampment on their way up. Whether this determination will be carried into effect or not, I cannot decide, it appears to me doubtful."

The sudden and perpetual changes which are taking place in this remote portion of the Turkish Dominions, give rise to every species of lawless aggression; as the first care of every new Governor is to indemnify himself for the bribes and expenditure with which he has purchased the removal of his predecessor, and to accomplish this, he will break every barrier that law, or justice, or humanity should oppose to his designs: nothing in short but fear will restrain his rapacity. The great consideration which the English Resident has always enjoyed at Baghdad, and more particularly the personal esteem in which Mr. Rich was universally held, by Turks, Arabs, Persians, and all the various classes of that great city, is such as to induce us to believe that matters must have been pushed to a great extremity indeed, when such a step as that mentioned in the Letter from which we have quoted should be deemed necessary. But we know enough of the Turkish and Persian character to be persuaded that it is only by firmness and determination that their insolence can be put down,—and that while the Arabs are both capable of showing in themselves and admiring in others, the magnanimity of forbearance and mutual concessions, the Turks and Persians generally rise in their demands as their advantages fall, and crouch to them whenever they feel that they are gaining a superiority. Should this affair attain any importance as an event of public interest, we shall have it in our power to illustrate the character of the Government and people in that quarter by authentic anecdotes which have not got into the light. Till then we may keep them in reserve.

Report Contradicted.—In the Journal of yesterday was contained an Extract of a Letter copied from the *Plymouth Chronicle*, in which Paper it was printed, the purport of which went to confirm a report that had appeared through several other channels, of a sanguinary and fatal Duel that had taken place at the River Plate on board His Majesty's Ship *Owen Glendower*, in which the Honorable Captain Spencer was killed by one of his own officers, Lieutenant McDonald. We have, however, great pleasure in being now able to state, on the best authority, from the communication of a Gentleman, now in Calcutta, a friend of Captain Spencer's, whose attention had been drawn by this paragraph, that the report, though brought to Madras by the *Meira*, Captain Horablow, from the *Brasils* in September last, and since appearing in India from an English Paper of the preceding month of August, so as to have a double chance of accuracy, is likely to be without any foundation whatever; for a Letter has been received in this country, from an Officer on board His Majesty's Ship *Fengur*, the Flag-Ship on the Station where Captain Spencer is serving, in which he promises that his Friend may hear such a report, but assures him it is without the least foundation! What makes such an outrage against all discipline the harder of belief, is that according to our Informant, the Honorable Captain Spencer, who commands the *Owen Glendower* is one of the mildest and best tempered men in the British Navy.

If private Letters can thus give such currency to falsehood, it is fortunate that there are public Presses that can put it down; and this may be cited as another of the many instances that are daily occurring to show the extreme value of the much-decried pernicious publicity. The Letters and Reports might do all the mischief intended, without the real friends of the individual ever having it in their power to contradict what they are generally the last to hear; but it is not published 24 hours, before here one of them fortunately on the spot steps forward to show that it is utterly unfounded. This sort of corrective is better than any Censorship that could be instituted.

South America.—We turn from an incident, the scene of which is laid on the eastern coast of this great continent, to a letter received in Calcutta from the great emporium of its western shores. It is dated Lima, the 4th of October, 1820, and may be included in this department of our public News, as coming in this place by way of China. The Extract selected for publication from this Letter is as follows:—

"The political state of this country is at this moment very interesting:—an Expedition from Chili, under Lord Cochrane and San Martin, has lately effected a landing at Pisco, composed of 4500 men. In consequence of instructions received by the Viceroy, from the newly formed Government of Spain, he made an advance towards a conciliation; accordingly an Armistice was determined on, and it is here generally thought that it will end in the Proclamation of Peace, though I confess for my part I do not think that hostilities will so soon fully cease. The Military Force here consisted of about 8000 men, and the place is perfectly quiet. Although this port was formerly entirely closed to Foreign Commerce, we now consider the Trade as fairly open; every vessel that has presented itself for the last two years has been admitted, and if we succeed in obtaining the important reduction which we daily expect in the duties, I think we have right to look forward to a profitable and extensive Trade."

Madras, Jan. 16. 1820.—We have still no arrivals from Europe in announce. The *Cenway*, sloop of war; *Prince Blucher*, free trader, and others may be hourly looked for.

Nothing further has been heard of the homeward-bound Vessel *Partridge*.—The Ship *Elizabeth* during the severe gale of wind she experienced on the 3d and 4th instant in Lat. 13° 00' N. and Long. about 84° 0' E. saw a Ship under a close reefed fore-top-sail run,

ning before the wind to the Southward. Taking into consideration the time and circumstances of the disappearance of the *Partridge* from Vizagapatam, and the state of the weather on this Coast during the first three days of the month, we fear this must have been the Vessel seen by the *Blindfold*.—There seems to be a fatality attending the Madras Packets.—The greater portion of those for May were burned in the *Tanjore*, and when we are to see the Mails for June and July appears very problematical!

The unfortunate Ship *Bulmer* is completely disabled, and it is understood she will be abandoned. Her Packets have been returned to the Post Office, and will be forwarded to England as they lie on the Honorable Company's Ship *Maira*.

The homeward-bound Vessel *Hope*, Captain Flint, sailed on Saturday evening for England, touching at Cuddalore and Negapatam for Passengers. She will probably finally leave the Coast this day.

His Majesty's Ship *Dauntless* sailed for Trincomalee on Saturday evening, and the free-trader *Boyas* continued her voyage for Calcutta at the same time. The *Lady Banks* is expected to prosecute her voyage to-morrow.

The Honorable Company's Ship *Maira* will be despatched about Sunday next. She offers a fine opportunity for making a quick and agreeable passage to the mother country.

The ship *Tasha*, from Canton the 11th December, and Penang the 6th instant, arrived yesterday morning.

The homeward-bound Ship *David Scott*, anchored in the Roads last evening. She left Calcutta on the 7th instant.

Madras.—Lieutenant General Bowen left the Presidency on Sunday January 13, under the usual salute, to assume the command of the Mysore Division.

Pondicherry.—The town of Pondicherry appears again to have suffered materially from the fall of rain on the 31st ultimo, and 1st and 2d instant. The following is an extract of a letter from that settlement:—

"The Sea does not appear to have receded since the gale of the 2d of December, but on the contrary I think it has advanced. The Master Attendant's office was nearly washed away on the 31st of December. The steps of the Signal Staff are nearly gone, and the convicts are busily employed in securing the building by Palisades, large stones, &c. &c.—A similar fall of rain has not been experienced since 1762, when *Shastan* lay before Pondicherry."

Hyderabad.—We have been favored with the following extract of a letter from Hyderabad, dated 5th January:—

"Lieutenant Sutherland with about 130 of Davison's Reformed Horse, has cut up a large party of Marauders called Goonds, about 40 miles from Beder or 140 from here. Many escaped him and have taken post in a Gharry, whence his Horse cannot dislodge them. In consequence 500 Sepoys, some Artillery, and two Howitzers, went off two days ago from Balaram."—*Madras Courier*.

Education of Youth.

To the Editor of the Calcutta Journal.

Sir,

In requesting you to give insertion to this Letter, I know I shall only do you a pleasure, as you have too often evinced the most generous desire to befriended the unfortunate, to permit me to doubt your readiness to make public, through the medium of your Journal, the following circumstances, which I trust may be beneficial to the amiable Women to whom they relate, and also prove acceptable to the Indian Public.

The Education of their Children is a subject of anxious and often painful concern to many Parents in this country, who have not relations at home to whom they can confide them, and many Parents suffer the keen pang of bidding Adieu to their offspring without the consoling assurance of their little ones being occasionally at least under the guardianship of Friends or Relations. When Parents are thus situated, and I know that it is not of infrequent occurrence, their anxiety to place their little ones at a School where the plans of Relatives and Parents may most likely be supplied must be extreme; and therefore, such as are the circumstances, and at the same time be of service to the Ladies whose Terms I have the pleasure to enclose, are the motives which induced me to trouble you with this communication; and if it should enable a Parent to part with his Child with less reluctance, and be the means of bestowing the worthy persons who are the subject of it, I shall be amply rewarded for the little trouble which I have taken.

The Misses LIDDERDALE, are the Daughters of a Gentleman (now no more) who once possessed a very handsome fortune, but which, by some unfortunate events, was dissipated ere his family was established in the world. With a few thousand pounds, which remained after paying off his debts, he purchased an Annuity on his own life, hoping, as he was still a Young Man, that his life would be spared long enough to permit him to see his family settled in life. In this expectation he was however mistaken, and in three years after buying the Annuity he died, leaving his Children (chiefly Daughters) entirely destitute. Possessing wealthy Relations, these Young Women had offers of an Asylum among them, but having received an excellent Education, and dreading the misery of separation and dependance, they determined to support themselves. The two eldest accordingly established a School, which enabled them to live, respected by all who know them, and to educate and support their Younger Sisters.

The spirit of independence is so naturally dear to the mind, that the conduct of these excellent Young Women must call forth the sympathy of every feeling heart; and those who have Children to educate must feel in such conduct a guarantee for proper principles being instilled into their youthful minds; and from their associating with Women who have from their infancy been accustomed to the best society, they may rest satisfied that their manners will be easy and graceful.

I have not the pleasure of being personally acquainted with the Misses LIDDERDALE, but having written to a Relation at the request of a friend in this country respecting them, I received a short time ago a Letter on the subject, of which the following are extracts:—

"I can with the greatest confidence recommend the Misses LIDDERDALE; I have known them intimately for the last three years, and if I had Children of my own I would certainly intrust them to their care.—They are fully qualified for the arduous task they have undertaken." Speaking of the one who chiefly manages the School, my Correspondent says, "one can hardly say whether the young ladies *love* or *fear* her most. She is remarkably well educated, is Mistress of French, Geography, Drawing, and every minor accomplishment. Her Paintings on Velvet are beautiful.—a Governess teaches Music; the greatest attention is paid to the health and comfort of the children; they have a plentiful Table, a ramble on Anson Hill and the Holm every fine day, and sea-bathing in the summer. Some of the young Ladies who have been with the Misses LIDDERDALE for three years, are now about sixteen, and are very different from what they were when they arrived. I have watched their improvement and am astonished at the rapidity of their progress. I have been thus particular that you may not hesitate to recommend my amiable young Friends. I forget to mention that a Master attends to teach Writing and Arithmetic; and a Drawing Master occasionally. The young Ladies will have the advantage of attending Philosophical Lectures gratis, a gentleman from Liverpool commenced lecturing in Anson last winter, under the patronage of General D—; and the liberal Magistrate has engaged him to return annually, and have given him a Salary that the Scholars of the "Academy" and "Ladies School" may have free admittance. The young Girls who were studying Astronomy were much benefited and delighted with his experiments."

The above account of the School is, I think, well calculated to impress the Indian Public in its favor. Situated within half a mile of the Solway Firth, on the banks of the River Anson. The town of that name possesses an agreeable and salubrious a climate as any place in Great Britain,—its proximity to the Sea renders its summers cool and its winters mild.—Provisions and clothing of every description are cheap. The high road from England to the West of Scotland passing through it, and the Solway Firth being so near, afford a facility of communication with Anson to every part of Britain, so that the Friends of those Parents whose children may be at Anson may occasionally visit them though unable to take the Superintendence of their Education entirely into their own hands.

To any persons enquiring with a view to sending their children to the above School, you are at liberty to make known my name, and I shall be happy to answer any enquiries that Parents may wish to make respecting any further particulars which they may be anxious to learn, or I may have it in my power to communicate.

I am, Sir, your's, &c.

Jan. 25, 1821.

C—

* Two beautiful spots where I have often rambled myself when a Boy.—G.

Remarks On Military Queries.

To the Editor of the Calcutta Journal.

Sir, Having noticed in your Journals of the 17th and 18th of November last, two very opposite answers by a "VERY YOUNG SOLDIER" and by "A GRIFFIN" to the Queries contained in the Calcutta Journal of the 16th October last from "AN OLD SOLDIER," may I request the favor, should the following appear worthy of insertion, of your giving it a place in your Paper.

It appears perfectly obvious to me from the 1st Query, viz. "To what number of Orderlies (if any) is the Quarter Master, Paymaster and Interpreter of a Native Corps entitled," that it can only have reference to an Officer holding these situations in a Corps on the Madras Establishment, where the Quarter Master and Interpreter also take as Paymaster to his Battalions. From this, the "VERY YOUNG SOLDIER" will perceive that there are Battalions lucky enough to have Paymasters.

To the answer of the "VERY YOUNG SOLDIER" to the 1st Query, viz. "that he never observed the Interpreter and Quarter Master of a Native Battalion attended by a Sepoy Orderly, nor does he believe there is any Regulation authorizing that Officer to have one," it is scarcely necessary to make any reply, as it is usual for all Regimental Staff Officers to have at least one Orderly. The answer of "A GRIFFIN" to the same Query, viz. "That the Quarter Master, Interpreter, and Paymaster is entitled to the same number of Orderlies as a Commissary of Ordnance," is by no means sufficiently explicit, as but few, I may safely say, on the Madras Establishment, know the number to which a Commissary of Ordnance is entitled, but as the duties of the Quarter Master, Interpreter, and Paymaster are very various, and lie in distinct Departments, the number which might be deemed absolutely necessary during any pressure of business will be two; at other times, or in small cantonments where there is little business besides that transacted within their own Battalions, one might suffice.

In respect to the 2nd Query, "Is he expected to attend with his Company at every Ordinary Drill of the Battalion?" the "VERY YOUNG SOLDIER" refers to the General Order of date 24th April, 1815, which I presume must be the Bengal General Order, to which a Madras Officer has no access. "A GRIFFIN" says that "he is not expected to attend with his Company at every Ordinary Drill, as he has no Company." It is true that a Quarter Master in His Majesty's Service has no Company, but I am not aware of any orders which deprive a Quarter Master of a Native Battalion of the Command of his Company. If, as may frequently be the case, the Quarter Master should be Senior Subaltern of his Corps, in whose Company is to be the Junior? It is not often that there are more than two Captains present with one Battalion, and they generally Command the Flank Companies which ought to be kept complete in Officers if possible, to be ready for any detached service which may require flankers, consequently a Battalion Staff Officer ought not to be appointed to a Flank Company, as he cannot be detached from the Head Quarters of the Corps. What then would be the situation of a Battalion Quarter Master as the Senior Subaltern of his Corps if he has no Company? He must be under the Command of a Junior, a thing totally incompatible with Military Discipline. But supposing that he is not the Senior Subaltern but sufficiently so to Command a Company for which there is no European Officer Senior to him with the Battalion, it is but fair that the Quarter Master should be appointed to Command, and a Junior Officer also be appointed to it, who takes charge on Parade and other duties, as is done by the Subalterns of a Captain's Company during the absence of the latter.

The 3rd Query, "Is he on occasions of Battalion Parades to take post as directed for Quarter Masters in His Majesty's Regulations, or to fall in with his Company" is by no means answered by "A GRIFFIN" who says "He should take post on Battalion Parade when in Review order, as directed for Quarter Masters; on other occasions, in Rear of the Battalion, as Deputy to the Adjutant on Horseback" &c. while the Battalion is in open order in Line, the Quarter Master is to be on foot on the right of the Line with the other Staff of the Battalion as laid down in His Majesty's Regulations, but so soon as the Battalion is closed and put in motion he becomes a Mounted Officer as a Deputy to the Adjutant. To this I object in toto, as it seems strange for an individual to be dismounted at one moment and mounted the next, or vice versa, as if the Quarter Master during the Manoeuvres of the Battalion is mounted, he must, according to "A GRIFFIN" dismount and fall in according to His Majesty's Regulations on advancing to perform

the General Salute at the end of the Review. This certainly appears to me not to be conformable to Military Ideas. In regard to a Quarter Master acting as Deputy to the Adjutant, I should be happy to learn from "A GRIFFIN," the grounds he goes on, whom he states such to be the case, as I am not aware of any General Order being so worded as to infer an inferiority of Staff Situation on either side. But to enter more fully on this point: Suppose the Quarter Masters appointment in the Battalion is of a Senior date to that of the Adjutant, on what Military principle is the Senior Staff Officer to act as Deputy to the Junior, much less so if the Quarter Master, together with Seniority of Staff appointment, happened to be the Senior Subaltern. If it should be said that the Quarter Master from the nature of his duties is not so well qualified as the Adjutant to attend to the movements of the Battalion, I have only to remark that it has occurred in numerous cases on the Madras Establishment when the Quarter Mastership has become vacant, for the Adjutant to become a Candidate for it, consequently if qualified to act as Adjutant to his Corps whilst in that situation, it can hardly be supposed that the mere transfer to the Quarter Mastership should throw such a damp over his intellect as to necessitate his becoming Deputy to his own Successor.

In regard to his being mounted, it may be remarked that the appointment came from the Court of Directors to the Madras Government, the orders for which are conveyed in the following terms.

Par. 277. We therefore authorize and direct you to appoint a Subaltern Officer in each Battalion of Native Infantry to be Interpreter of the Hindostanee Language in that Battalion, who is also to perform the duties of Quarter Master of the Battalion with the same Staff Salary as was in our Military Letter of the 3th May 1815 fixed for the Adjutants of Native Battalions, that is—

Staff 6—per month	Arcoot rupees	63
Moonshes and Stationary	"	40
A Horse	"	30

Total per month, Arcoot rupees 133

From this I should naturally suppose that if the Hon'ble, the Court of Directors intended Quarter Masters not to be mounted, they would not have particularized "Horse allowance" except in the Field, as was the case formerly with those belonging to European Corps, but from the above Extract you will perceive that the Interpretation is the main object, and that the Quarter Mastership is tasked to the former appointment; now as the Interpreter must attend his Commandant in all his movements, that duty could hardly be performed on foot whilst the Commanding Officer is on Horseback. In fact I consider that the Court of Directors, when they granted Horse allowance to Interpreters, and Quarter Masters had in view the so often reiterated complaint of the want of mounted Officers with Native Corps, and probably not deeming it necessary to increase the number of Field Officers to a Battalion, have taken this mode of remedying that want, by appointing two Subalterns to be mounted, which, allowing one other mounted Officer with the Corps, viz. the Commanding Officer, makes three in toto, which gives one to attend to the points of each wing without interfering in any manner with the duties of the other, by which all confusion of rank, either of commission or of appointment is prevented. That it was the intention of the Court of Directors for Quarter Masters to be mounted Officers I entertain no doubt myself, and by its ensuring the services of three mounted Officers to each Battalion at all Parades, Drills, and Field Duties, it certainly furthers the good of the Service, as the time usually lost by the Adjutant galloping from one flank to the other is obviated, there being now a mounted Officer to each Flank who becomes responsible for the correctness of his own Flank.

The remark at the latter end of "A Griffin's" Letter, viz. "If he is able he should read the Hindoos Translation of the Articles of War to the Battalion, instead of that unauthorized person styled Harildar Major" I must confess is beyond my understanding, as I have never seen it done in the Coast Army, and if it be the custom in the Bengal Army, it must be deemed an authorized custom, if it be done in every Battalion, as it could not take place without the sanction of the Commanding Officer. In the Madras Army, from the great proportion of Malabars and other Hindoo casts, whose vernacular tongue is not Hindostanee, it becomes necessary to read the articles of War in Malabars, which I have always seen done to Companies by the Writers of Companies, in presence of the Officers of these Companies, but the Harildar Major I have never either seen or heard of being employed for such a purpose.

I am, Sir, Yours, &c.

Commander Coast, December 21, 1826.

MILES.

Original Lines.

On reading in the News Papers that the Reverend William Gillaspie, Minister of Kells, had been placed under an arrest for praying for the Queen.*

Proud day for Scotia, and the Bard of Kells,
When he, amid the armed host was seen,
And all undaunted, (how my bosom swells)
Call'd upon Heaven to bless our Gracious Queen.
True to the scenes where Covenanting Steel
Resisted Tyrant Bigotry's behest,
O! it was meet, that here the ancient zeal
Should shine again to succour the oppress'd.
Prejudging Councils, in their loyal love
Not satisfied with vengeance here alone,
Tried to arrest God's mercy from above,
And hush'd a Nation's voice before his Throne.
O! it was worthy Saint and Poet's prayer
To burst the bands that barr'd its progress there.

Note.—These spirited Lines are we believe from a Female pen, though they are Anonymously communicated. We shall feel honoured by its Contributions, whenever the Inspirations of the Muse may be felt.—Ed.

* See Calcutta Journal, Jan. 10, 1820, p. 328.

† Author of the Poems 'The Progress of Refinement,' and 'Consolation.'

Military Savings Bank.

To the Editor of the Calcutta Journal.

SIR,

I beg leave to call the attention of the Directors of the Military Savings Bank to the consideration of the propriety of extending the benefits of this Institution to the Native Commissioned Non-Commissioned Officers and Sepoys, &c. of the Army. If on due consideration it shall appear to them to be advisable, the plan for carrying such an intention into execution cannot be difficult. In proportion as the Native Branch of the Army is deprived of the means of increasing the amount of their Savings, by obtaining, without risk, a moderate rate of interest for their money, so will increase the importance of a plan which shall secure the attainment of this object. We know that Native Officers, &c. when recommended by their Officers to place their money in the hands of an Agent in Calcutta have declined; but a Fund which is formed like the Military Savings Bank would not in their minds be objectionable, and the Fund would enable them to insure to their families a certain provision, which they would be assured would prove a never-failing source of support, to those who may, now, frequently, be deprived of the means of a livelihood through the misconduct of the parties intrusted with the charge of the property of the deceased.

I do conceive that such a measure would be gratefully received by the Army, and if the plan should be thought to deserve notice, I shall feel most happy to submit my humble suggestions on a subject connected with the welfare of the Native Branch of the Army. If this suggestion should not be deemed of any importance, I shall not regret the consideration which I have given to it.

In answer to those who undervalue the advantages likely to result from the adoption of the Fund, I would address the following—Are the objectors so uncandid as not to allow that System is the Soul of Economy?—If they admit it, I will then ask what will be the annual saving by this Fund, when, if an Officer remitted to his Agents a sum monthly, he would have to pay the postage of 12 letters, which in some parts of India would amount to more than 12 Rupees—while by keeping the money by him his systematic Economy may be lost sight of. With respect to Hoondawun, I am not inclined to believe that, deducting the 51, or a less number of days (in which latter case the remitter pays more) from the date of the Hoondawun, that that mode of remitting money is the most saving plan, besides which, there is risk and not at all times the means of procuring a Hoondawun.

With respect to the inconvenience of persons going to England, if the Bank were to change the periods of making payments, and would substitute for them the 1st of June and December, this difficulty would be overcome. However, one of my friends, (a Director,) has explained that any order given to the Captain of a Ship or any one else will always be received as ready money or prompt payment; as they themselves leave behind them debts which they can pay off by transferring any order payable by the Bank.

I am, Sir, &c.

Jan. 26, 1821.

PHILO FUNDIST.

Domestic Occurrences.

MARRIAGES.

On the 20th ultimo, after a long Courtship of 25 years, Mr. John Eilers, Assistant in the Judicial Department, to Miss Andrea D'Souza. On the 20th ultimo, at the Cathedral, by the Reverend D. Corrie, Edward Sheffield Montagu, Esq. of the Honorable Company's Civil Service, to Anne Elizabeth, Second Daughter of the late Reverend T. Wimbolt.

At Serampore, on the 20th ultimo, by the Reverend Mr. Hough, Samuel Middleton, Esq. of the Civil Service, to Mrs. Ann Smith.

At Dacca, on the 6th of November, by the Reverend S. W. Taylor, Mr. Thomas Breton, to Miss Susanna Duddy.

BIRTH.

On the 20th ultimo, Mrs. H. Phillips, of a Daughter.

DEATHS.

On the 22d ultimo, Pansy Alexander, Esq. an opulent Greek Merchant of the city of Dacca, at the advanced age of 80 years.

On board the *Mahomed Shah*, at Sea, soon after she quitted the Bengal Pilot, on the 13th of November, Captain Andrew Roy, commander of that ship; his death was occasioned by a fall, which deprived a very worthy man of life in the short space of an hour.

Shipping Intelligence.

CALCUTTA ARRIVAL.

Date	Names of Vessels	Flags	Commanders	From Whence Left
Jan. 31	Confiance	Porto	J. Pereira	Macao Dec. 15

CALCUTTA DEPARTURE.

Date	Names of Vessels	Flags	Commanders	Destination
Jan. 30	Fatty Rhoman	Arab	Nacoda	Muscat

MADRAS ARRIVALS.

Date	Names of Vessels	Flags	Commanders	From Whence Left
Jan. 8	William Pettin	British	See	
9	Hastings	British	T. Vaughan	Calcutta Dec. 3
10	H. M. S. Dauntless	British	N. Campbell	Penang Dec. 28
15	Thais	British	P. Herbert	Penang Jan. 5
15	David Scott	British	Warrington	Calcutta Jan. 7

MADRAS DEPARTURES.

Date	Names of Vessels	Flags	Commanders	Destination
Jan. 8	Calcutta	British	J. H. Stroyan	London
11	Elizabeth	British	H. D. Vint	Rangoon
15	H. M. S. Dauntless	British	N. Campbell	on a Cruise
14	Byrnes	British	B. Ferguson	Calcutta

List of Ships that have left Calcutta for England, in the month of January, 1821, with the dates of the Pilot's quitting them, as far as can be ascertained.

Names of Ships.	Commanders.	Destination	Left the Pilot.
H. C. C. S. Meira, ...	William Horablow	London, ...	Jan. 2.
Calcutta, ...	J. R. Stroyan, ...	Liverpool, ...	Jan. 2.
Liverpool, ...			Jan. 2.
David Scott, ...	Capt. Warrington,	London, ...	Jan. 8.
Goleonda, ...	James Lee Edwards	London, ...	Jan. 10.
H. C. C. S. Phoenix, ...	A. Gordon, ...	London, ...	Jan. 23.
William Money, ...	James Jackson, ...	London, ...	Jan. 23.
Duke of Lancaster, ...	N. Morrison, ...	Liverpool, ...	Jan. 23.
La Belle Alliance, ...	W. Rolfe, ...	London, ...	Jan. 23.
Albion, ...	Captain Fager, ...	Liverpool, ...	Jan. 23.
Windon Castle, ...	Simon Lee, ...	London, ...	Jan. 26.

Government Orders.

GENERAL POST OFFICE, JANUARY 20, 1831.

The Most Noble the Governor General in Council, having received the consideration of the Rules of Postage leviable on News Papers, dispatched by Dawk under the existing system, has been pleased to resolve, that the following Rules shall be in force for the Regulation of the Weights and Postage of such Publications, from and after the First day of March next, viz.

First.—News Papers published and dispatched weekly, shall be charged with Postage as single Letters; provided they do not exceed Three Sicca Weight.

Secondly.—News Papers published and dispatched twice or thrice in the week, shall be charged with Postage equal to Two thirds of the rate leviable on single Letters, provided they do not exceed two and a half Sicca Weight.

Thirdly.—News Papers published and dispatched oftener than three times within the week, shall be charged with Postage equal to one half of the rate leviable on single Letters, provided they do not exceed Two Sicca Weight.

Fourthly.—Any excess in the above Weights will render the News Papers liable to a proportionate increase of Postage, agreeably to the general Rules of the Post Office.

P. TREVES, P. M. G.

Civil Appointment.

COMMERCIAL DEPARTMENT, JANUARY 20, 1831.

Mr. Henry Smith, Assistant to the Commercial Resident at Benares.

Military.

General Orders, by His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor General in Council.

FORT WILLIAM, JANUARY 20, 1831.

Assistant Surgeon P. Sutar, of the Establishment of Fort St. Geo. having signified his acceptance of the option given to him, by the Honorable the Court of Directors, to be transferred to that of Bengal, date of rank 24th May 1820; he is admitted accordingly.

FORT WILLIAM, JANUARY 23, 1831.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to direct, that the following Extract (Para. 2 and 3) from a General Letter from the Honorable the Court of Directors in the Military Department, under date the 10th July 1820, be published in General Orders.

Para. 2. Captain Nathaniel Backe, of your Establishment, has our permission to remain in England, until the departure for your Presidency of the last Company's Ship of next season 1829-31.

3. Lieutenant Colonel Christopher Fagan has our permission to return to his duty upon your Establishment.

FORT WILLIAM, JANUARY 24, 1831.

The Batta and other allowances for December 1830, and pay for January 1831, of the Troops at the Presidency and at the other Stations of the Army, including Benares, will be issued on or after Monday the 15th Proximo.

Lieutenant and Brevet Captain Thomas Trist, of the 5th Regiment Native Infantry, having furnished the prescribed Medical Certificate, and in lieu of that from the Pay Department, an engagement from his Agents, Messrs. Cruttenden and Mackillop, to be answerable for any Public demands that may hereafter be brought against him, is permitted to proceed to Europe on Furlough on account of his health.

FORT WILLIAM, JANUARY 27, 1831.

The Most Noble the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct, that the permanent Select Committee of Artillery Officers, shall be established at the Presidency, assembling on occasion may require, to report upon any professional matter submitted for their consideration, by His Excellency the Commander in Chief, or by the Military Board.

No alteration in Ordnance Carriages, or articles of Artillery and Magazine Equipment, are on any account to be received, or adopted into the Service, without being previously reported upon by the Committee, to whom all such matters will be invariably referred.

In cases where the Military Board may wish to desire the adoption, or introduction of any alteration in Articles of Ordnance Equipment, contrary to the opinion of the Select Committee, a reference on the question at issue will be made for the final decision of Government by the Board.

The attention of the Committee will be particularly given to suggest such measures as may tend to establish and preserve uniformity in the principle Articles of Ordnance Equipment, including Carriages of every description.

The following Officers will constitute the Committee:—

The Principal Commissary of Ordnance, the Principal Deputy, Commissary of Ordnance, the Agent for Gun-Carriages at the Presidency, the Model Master and Superintendent Tangent Scale Department, and the two Officers of Artillery at Dum-Dum, next in seniority to the Commandant, who as a member of the Board to which the Proceedings will be submitted, is not put upon the Committee. The Assistant Adjutant General of Artillery will act as Secretary to the Committee, ex-officio.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following Promotion and Appointments:—

Artillery Regiment.—21. Lieutenant David Ewart to be a First-Lieutenant, from the 14th January 1831, vice Price, deceased.

Lieutenant G. J. Shadwell, of the 2d Regiment Light Cavalry, from the Governor General's Body Guard, to be Barrack Master in the 15th or North India Division of the Barrack Department, vice Hull, deceased.

Ensign Edward O'Brien, from the Ramghur Battalion, to be a Lieutenant in the Benecool Local Corps, with local and temporary Rank, consequent in its recent augmentation.

The undermentioned Gentlemen, having produced Certificates of their appointment to Cadetships of Infantry on this Establishment, are admitted to the Service accordingly, and promoted to Ensigns, leaving the date of their Rank for future adjustment.

Mr. Isaac Cooper, Mr. Richard Edmund Batley, and Mr. Joseph Corfield, Arrived at Fort William 23d January 1831.

The permission granted to Assistant Surgeon G. Govan, in General Orders of the 20th Instant, is restricted to leave of absence to the Cape of Good Hope, for the benefit of his health.

W. CASEMENT, Lieut.-Col. Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

General Orders by the Commander in Chief, Head-quarters, Calcutta, January 20, 1831.

The Most Noble the Governor General in Council having been pleased to sanction an additional Company to the present establishment of the Benecool Local Battalion, the necessary arrangements for its immediate formation and completion are directed to be made under the following instructions.

The Company of the strength hereafter detailed is to be composed of Volunteers from the Battalions at Barrackpore, and from the Calcutta Native Militia, and of men to be enlisted within the Provinces wherever procurable, should Volunteers not come forward to the extent required.

The General Officer commanding at the Presidency, will be pleased on receipt of this Order, to have the Battalions above mentioned paraded for the purpose specified, and the regulations of the 6th January 1820, under which the Benecool Local Corps was first formed, and which are to be made applicable on the present occasion, clearly explained to the men, with a view to their understanding the advantages therein held out to those who may volunteer to serve in the Benecool Local Corps.

The Company is to be of the following strength, and to be placed under the charge of Capt. Manley, of the 20th Regiment, to whom descriptive Rolls of such Commissioned and Non-Commissioned Officers and Privates as may volunteer to form it, are to be transmitted by Commanding Officers of Corps with the least possible delay.

Detail.—1 Jemadar for Subadar.—1 Havildar for Jemadar.—8 Naiks for Havildars.—3 Sipahs for Naiks.—6 Drummers.—100 Sepoys.

When the Company has been completed, Capt. Manley will be pleased to prepare and transmit to the Adjutant General of the Army, descriptive Rolls in duplicate of the men composing it.

The Volunteers are to be struck off the strength of their respective Corps from the 1st Instant, paid up and settled with to that date, and furnished with the prescribed pay and clothing Certificates.

All other accounts and matters connected with the Volunteers, will be adjusted by Captain Manley, by whose exertions it is expected every preparation will be made for their embarkation at as early a period as the necessary tonnage for their conveyance to Benecool can be provided by Government.

It is notified for general information, that the pattern Turbans, directed to be adopted by all the Regular Battalions of the Army on this establishment, are ready for inspection at the office of the several Staff Officers specified in General Orders of the 31st May 1829.

The Commander in Chief having it in contemplation to adopt one form of Knapsack for all the Infantry Corps of the Army, Commanding Officers of such Battalions as may now require that description of equipment, are directed to suspend the preparation of the same until the pattern Knapsack fixed on for general use be ready for inspection, of which intimation will be given in General Orders.

The leave of absence granted in General Orders, under date the 13th ultimo, to Lieut. Major Willoughby, of the Barrackpore Light Infantry Battalion, is cancelled at that Officer's request.

The undermentioned Officers have leave of absence:

2d Battalion 21st Regiment.—Captain G. Hunter, from 15th February to 15th May, in extension, on urgent private affairs.

2d Battalion 6th Regiment.—Lieutenant Interpreter and Quarter Master Conway, from 1st February to 1st March, to remain at the Presidency, on Medical Certificate.

2d Battalion 33d Regiment.—Bt. Captain Interpreter and Quarter Master Fitzgerald, from 20th January to 15th March, in extension, to remain at his Corps.

Head quarters, Calcutta, January 23, 1831.

At a Native General Court Martial assembled at Cawnpore on Friday the 1st day of December 1830, Oomed Sing Nenny 6th Battalion Company 1st Battalion 23d Native Infantry, was arraigned upon the undermentioned charges, viz.

"For having, in the night of the 15th of May 1818, while on duty with his Company, over the late Rajah of Nagpore, deserted, taking with him his Arms and Accoutrements, the property of the Honorable Company."

Upon which Charge the Court came to the following decision:

Sentence.—"The Court having maturely weighed and considered the Evidence for the Prosecution, together with what the Prisoner has urged in his defence, is of opinion that he is Guilty of the Crime laid to his charge, which being in breach of the Articles of War, it does Sentence him the said Oomed Sing to be shot to death."

Approved (Signed) HASTINGS.

The Commander in Chief is pleased to commute the capital Punishment awarded to the Prisoner into five years labor in Iron on the Roads, to be completed from the publication at Cawnpore of this Order.

Head quarters, Calcutta, January 23, 1831.

Ensign Richard Somerville, admitted to the Service by the Government General Orders of the 20th inst. is appointed to do duty with the Honorable Company's European Regiment at Ghazepore, and directed to accompany the Fleet under charge of Lieutenant B. Ashe of that Regiment.

Officers are united to Battalions as follows:—

10th Regiment Native Infantry.—1st Battalion, Lieutenant P. E. Manning. 2d Battalion, —

33th Regiment Native Infantry.—1st Battalion, Captain G. Boyd, and Lieutenant W. Whitaker. 2d Battalion, Major T. P. Smith, and Captain J. C. B. Perce.

The undermentioned Officers have leave of absence.

Gorakhpore Light Infantry Battalion.—Local Ensign Chas. Macgrath, from 1st February, to 1st August, on Medical Certificate, to visit the Presidency.

1st Battalion 25th Regiment.—Bt. Captain and Interpreter and Quarter Master Smith, from 2d January, to 2d April, to visit Meorut, on Medical Certificate.

4th Light Cavalry.—Lieutenant Buchanan, from 1st November 1830, to 1st May, in extension, to proceed on the River, on Medical Certificate. Artillery.—2d Lieutenant Garbett, from 15th January, to 15th Feb. in extension, to rejoin his station.

Horan Brigade.—1st Lieutenant G. Brooke, from 1st December 1830 to 1st May, to visit the Presidency, on urgent private affairs.

Head quarters, Calcutta, January 24, 1831.

His Excellency the Most Noble the Commander in Chief is pleased to make the following Appointments:—

Cuttack Legion.—Lieutenant W. H. Wake, from the Gorakhpore Light Infantry, to be Adjutant, vice Lieutenant N. Wallace, embarked for Europe.

Gorakhpore Light Infantry.—Ensign William Douglas, 8th Regiment Native Infantry, to be Adjutant, vice Lieutenant Wake, removed to the Cuttack Legion.

Lieutenant Colonel Dare's appointment, in Battalion Orders of the 2d instant, of Lieutenant Mackintosh to act as Interpreter and Quarter Master to the 1st Battalion 23d Regiment Native Infantry during the absence on Medical Certificate of Brevet Captain and Interpreter and Quarter Master Smith, is confirmed.

Ensigns B. J. Fleming of the 1st, and J. Gibbs of the 2d Battalion 8th Regiment Native Infantry, at present attached to the 2d Battalion 10th Regiment Native Infantry, will continue to do duty with that Corps until the 15th June next, when they will proceed to join the Battalions to which they respectively stand appointed.

Head quarters, Calcutta, January 25, 1831.

The undermentioned Officers have leave of absence.

1st Battalion Native Invalids.—Lieutenant Colonel Koble, from 8th January, to 8th May, in extension, to join his Corps.

2d Battalion 21st Regiment.—Lieutenant G. Watson, from 15th January, to 15th March, on Medical Certificate, to proceed on the River.

JAS. NICOL, Adj. Genl. of the Army.

ORIGINAL IMPROMPTU.

A good Reason for leaving out the Queen's Name in the Prayers?

When their wisdom is known for this leaving her name out,
I will how show consistently they have behav'd,
They think since she sojourn'd with Muscoulmans,—no doubt
As a Woman she now has no soul to be sav'd,
And therefore as needless,—the people they spare
The making—and Heav's the bearing—the prayer.

* Transmitted by the same hand as that from which the Lines in the Journal of yesterday were sent.—Ed.

LOTTERY PRIZE.

The Ticket No 2656 in the 24th Calcutta Lottery, drawn a Prize of Rs. 50,000 on the 31st of January, is the Property of Mr. Joseph Crump, of the Firm of Messrs. JOSEPH CRUMP and Co. of this City, which is a distinct Concern from that of Messrs. Dick and Crump, named in the Journal of yesterday.

SHIP LAUNCH.

To-morrow afternoon (Saturday) at about half past two o'clock will be launched from the Yard of Messrs. Breen and Co. in Clive Street an uncommonly fine Ship of 630 tons, built expressly for carrying a large cargo, and sailing well,—and adapted at the same time for taking in the whole of her lading off Town, without dropping down the River to Calcutta.

Domestic Occurrences.

MARRIAGE.

At Bombay, on the 8th ultimo, at St. Thomas's Church, by the Reverend Henry Davies, Captain Robert Foster, of the Honorable Company's Bombay Regiment of Artillery and 3d Deputy Commissary of Stores at that Presidency, to Eliza, Eldest Daughter of the late Lieutenant Colonel Boys, of that Establishment.

BIRTH.

On the 31st ultimo, the Lady of T. B. Swisher, of a Daughter.

DEATHS.

On the 1st instant, Mrs. Charlotte Madeira, aged 43 years, 7 months and 5 days.

At Dacca, on the 29th of December, Mr. James Doocett, aged 39 years and 4 months.

At Mirzapore, on the 21st ultimo, after a short illness, Charlotte Jane, daughter of J. W. Templer, Esq. Civil Service, aged one year and eleven months.

At Point De Galle, on the 27th of December, in child-bed, the wife of Henry Van Hek, Esq. Sitting Magistrate of Calcutta, leaving a disconsolate husband and two daughters to bemoan their irreparable loss.

At Madras, on the 9th ultimo, after a lingering illness which she bore with pious resignation, Mrs. Brinda Thompson, wife of Mr. Lewis Thompson, aged 42 years, leaving a family of ten children, and an afflicted husband to lament her decease.

At Myculla, on the 6th ultimo, R. Beary, Esq. M. D. he had been seized with fever at Surat, and lingered for a month; the service has in him lost a good practitioner and his wife an affectionate husband.

Shipping Intelligence.

CALCUTTA ARRIVALS.

Date	Names of Vessels	Flags	Commanders	From Whence Left
Feb. 1	Bombay Merchant	British	G. Rowe	Portman Gulf Nov 10
1	Antoinette	Danish	H. Dantzfelt	Copenhagen July 11

CALCUTTA DEPARTURE.

Date	Names of Vessels	Flags	Commanders	Destination
Jan 31	Volunteer	British	T. Waterman	Persian Gulf

PASSENGERS.

Passengers per ship *Confiance*, from Macao to Calcutta.—Messrs. J. Remedios, V. Barros, M. Vanderberg, and M. Braga, Merchants.

Passengers per ship *Bombay Merchant*, from Madras to Calcutta.—Captain Ramsey, Asst. Camp, Mr. G. Pratt, Merchant.

Military

General Orders, by the Commander in Chief, Headquarters, Calcutta, January 20, 1831.

With reference to the Order by the Most Noble the Governor-General in Council relative to the General Mourning for her late Royal Highness the Duchess of York. His Excellency the Commander in Chief requires all Officers of the Army at the Presidency to appear in the usual Mourning, viz. a Black Cravat round the left Arm, and over the Sword Knot, on Sunday next the 20th Instant, and at all other Stations on the day after the receipt of this Order, and to continue the same for three weeks.

The Most Noble the Governor-General in Council having been pleased to determine, in consequence of the very limited strength of the Detachment now required from the 20th Regiment at the Mysore Settlements, that the established strength of that Regiment shall in future be the same as that of the other Regiments of the Line; Commanding Officer of the Battalions of the 20th Regiment will be pleased to take the necessary steps to give effect to the above resolution immediately on receipt of this Order.

All Non-Commissioned Officers and Privates of the 20th Regiment Native Infantry in excess to the established strength of the other Regiments of the Line, to be borne on the Rolls as Supernumeraries, until vacancies occur in either Battalion for bringing them on the effective strength.

Promotion and Recruiting in case in the 20th Regiment Native Infantry, until the supernumeraries in all Ranks of both Battalions have been disposed of.

All Extra Establishments and Allowances of every description authorized with reference to the greater numerical strength of the 20th Regiment Native Infantry to cease, or to be placed on the same footing as those of the other Regiments of the Line.

The undermentioned Officers have leave of absence.

2d Battalion 16th Regiment, — Ensign McCubbin, from 15th January, to 15th March, to visit Chupprah previous to proceeding to join his Corps.

2d Battalion 5th Regiment, — Lieutenant M. Ramsay, from 5th January, to 1st May, to remain at the Presidency, on urgent private affairs.

MEMORANDA.

The Commander in Chief desires to correct an error which has been discovered in the list of Establishments authorized for the Troops of Native Horse Artillery, in General Orders of the 23d September 1827.

For "Bullock Drivers for extra Tumbrils," read 3 Bullock Drivers for each extra Tumbril.

In the General Orders of the 25th Instant, granting an extension of leave of absence to Lieutenant Colonel Kable, of the 1st Battalion Native Infantry, for 4 to rejoin his Corps, read "to join his Corps."

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, January 21, 1831.

Major General L. Thomas, C. B., who by Government General Order of the 20th Instant was placed on the Staff of this Presidency, is until further orders appointed to the Presidency Division of the Army, and will accordingly on the receipt of this Order assume the Command of the Troops.

Brigadier Price, now on his route to the Western Provinces, is directed on his arrival in Oude to assume the Command of the Troops in that Country, which he is to exercise during the absence on leave of Brigadier Barrill.

The appointment by Major Nation, Commanding at Kairah, in station Orders of the 6th Instant, of Lieutenant and Acting Interpreter and Quarter Master Signal, 1st Battalion 9th Regiment Native Infantry, to act as Station Staff, is confirmed.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, January 21, 1831.

Lieutenants Robb and Sandes, recently appointed to the Quarter Master General's Department, are directed to proceed to Cawnpore, and place themselves under the orders of the Deputy Quarter Master General, for Survey duty in the Western Provinces.

The Commander in Chief is pleased to make the following Promotions:

Local Lieutenant Edward O'Brien and Local Ensign William O'Brien are both themselves in readiness to embark for Benecolen with the Company forming under the direction of Captain Magley.

Lieutenant J. Daniell is appointed Adjutant to the 1st Battalion 4th Regiment Native Infantry, vice Hamilton appointed Deputy Judge Advocate General to the Benares and Dinapore Divisions.

Lieutenant Foster, of the Honourable Company's Rangpoor Regiment, now at the Presidency, is directed to join the Battalion for that Regiment in Fort William.

Assistant Surgeon Taylor, of the Horse Artillery, having reported his arrival at the Presidency from Cawnpore in Medical charge of a Detachment of Artillery, is directed to rejoin his Corps by water without delay.

Lieutenant Colonel Maxwell's appointment, by the 5th Instant, to Lieutenant Marshall, of the 17th Regiment Native Infantry, to officiate as Adjutant to a Detachment of five Companies on service in Rajpootana, is confirmed.

Major Kennedy's appointment, on the 5th Instant, of Lieutenant Hodges to act as Interpreter and Quarter Master to the 2d Regiment of Light Cavalry during Lieutenant Ward's absence, or until further orders, is confirmed.

JAS. NICOL, Adj. Genl. of the Army, Headquarters, Calcutta; 19th January 1831.

The undermentioned Officers have received the Most Noble the Commander in Chief's leave of absence for the reasons assigned.

24th Foot, — Lieutenant W. McLeod, from date of embarkation, for 2 years, to proceed in Europe for the recovery of his health.

24th Foot, — Captain Eden, from ditto to ditto date, on his private affairs.

Supernumerary assistant Surgeon Meaur, M. D. at present attached to H. M. 11th Dragoons, is directed to repair to Rangoon without delay, there to join the 17th Foot, with which Corps he will do duty until further Orders.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta; 20th January 1831.

The permission granted by the General Officer Commanding the Field Army to Lieutenant Watson of H. M. 24th Foot, to proceed to the Presidency on Sick Certificate, is confirmed, and that officer has leave of absence for three months and a half from the 24th Instant; on, or before the expiration of which should the state of his health require it and be certified accordingly by the Medical Board, he is to make application for leave to proceed to Europe.

Orders by Major General Sir Gabriel Martindale, K. C. B. under date the 5th Instant, directing Lieutenant Child 24th Foot to proceed to the Presidency by Water on a special duty, are confirmed.

Lieut. N. Sneyd of H. M. 9th Dragoons has an extension of leave of absence for three months from the 1st Proximo, with permission to remain at the Presidency on his private affairs.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta; 20th January 1831.

The Most Noble the Commander in Chief in India, has been pleased to make the following Appointments, with His Majesty's pleasure shall be made known.

11th Dragoons — Captain J. N. Creighton from the 17th Foot to be Captain, vice W. Elliott who exchanges, receiving the regulated difference, 20th Jan. 1831.

17th Foot — Captain W. Elliott from the 11th Dragoons to be Captain, vice J. N. Creighton who exchanges, paying the regulated difference, 20th Jan. 1831.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta; 23d January 1831.

Brave Lieutenant Colonel Doyle, Military Secretary to His Excellency the Commander in Chief, has permission to proceed to Rangoon by Sea, and to be absent on that account for three months.

Brave Major Macra, Military Secretary to the Most Noble the Governor-General, is appointed to act for Lieut. Colonel Doyle as Military Secretary to His Excellency the Commander in Chief during that Officer's absence, or until further Orders.

Lieut. Colonel Doyle will report his Embarkation to the Adjutant General of His Majesty's Forces in India, and also his arrival at Rangoon.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta; 24th January 1831.

At a General Court Meeting held at Fort St. George on the 21st day of November 1830, and continued by adjournments to the 19th December 1830, Private Robert Sneyd of His Majesty's 50th Regiment of Foot, was arraigned on the following Charge, viz.

For malicious and highly insubordinate conduct towards Ensign James M. Greogor of His Majesty's 1st or 9th Regt. H. M. 11th Dragoons, the hours of 5 o'clock and 9 o'clock, on the night of the 31st October 1830, in repeatedly attempting to strike that Officer, and making use of most scurrilous and abusive language to him (Ensign M. Greogor) in the execution of his duty, which conduct, being highly subversive of good order and Military discipline, and contrary to the Articles of War.

Upon which Charge the Court came to the following decision: Opinion and Sentence. — The Court having majority considered the evidence produced on the part of the prosecution, and what the Prisoner has urged in his defence, is of opinion that he, Private Robert Sneyd, son of H. M. 50th Regiment, is guilty of malicious and highly insubordinate conduct towards Ensign James M. Greogor of His Majesty's 11th Dragoons.

Royal Scots Regiment, in attempting to strike (but not repeatedly) that Officer, and for making use of scurrilous and abusive language to him (Kosiga McGregor) in the execution of his duty."

"The Court having found the prisoner guilty of so much of the charge preferred against him, do Sentence the prisoner private Robert Sington of His Majesty's 60th Regiment, to suffer twelve months solitary confinement, at such place, as His Excellency the Commander in Chief may be pleased to direct."

Which having been approved and confirmed by Lieutenant General Sir Thomas Hildes, Baronet, G. C. B. His Excellency directs the Sentence to be carried into effect within the Forts of Vellore, whither the prisoner will be marched forthwith.

The Most Noble the Commander in Chief directs that the foregoing order be entered in the General Order Book, and read at the head of every Regiment in His Majesty's service in India.

Head Quarter, Calcutta; 25th January, 1831.

At a General Court Martial assembled in Camp at Keeyrah in Catch on the 11th day of October in the year of our Lord, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty, private John Buxton of Captain Donald McNeale's Troop, H. M. 17th Dragoons, was arraigned on the following Charge, viz.

"For absconding himself from his Regiment on the morning of the 26th August 1820, and not returning until brought back by an escort on the morning of the 28th of the same month."

CAMP KEERYAH, 25d August, 1820.

Additional Charge against private John Buxton of Captain Donald McNeale's Troop, H. M. 17th Dragoons.

"For escaping from the Regimental Rear Guard on the evening of the 4th instant, when a prisoner for the offence before stated, and not returning until brought back by an escort of Sepoys on the morning of the 8th instant."

CAMP KEERYAH, 11th October, 1820.

Upon which Charges the Court came to the following decision. Opinion and Sentence.—The Court having most carefully weighed and considered all the Evidence that has been adduced on the trial, are of opinion as follows.

"That the prisoner is guilty of the original Charge, viz. "For absconding himself from his Regiment, on the morning of the 26th August 1820, and not returning until brought back by an escort on the morning of the 28th of the same month."

"That the prisoner is guilty of the additional Charge, viz. "For escaping from the Regimental Rear Guard on the evening of the 4th instant, when a prisoner for the offence before stated, and not returning until brought back by an escort of Sepoys on the morning of the 8th instant."

"Having found the prisoner private John Buxton, of Captain Donald McNeale's Troop, H. M. 17th Dragoons, guilty as above stated, being in breach of the Articles of War, they do therefore Sentence him to receive one thousand lashes (1000), in the usual manner with a Cat-o-nine Tails, at such time and place as His Excellency the Commander in Chief may be pleased to direct."

Which Sentence was approved and confirmed by His Excellency Lieutenant-General the Honorable Sir Charles Colville, G. C. B.

The Most Noble the Commander in Chief in India directs that the foregoing orders be entered in the General Order Book, and read at the head of every Regiment in His Majesty's Service in India.

Head Quarter, Calcutta; 25th January, 1831.

The Mourning to be worn by all Officers in India of the King's Service on the melancholy occasion of the demise of her Royal Highness the Duchess of York, is to be as follows, viz. a Black Crape round the left arm with a cross over the Sword Knot.

The Mourning will commence to be worn on the 26th instant, or on the day after the receipt of this order by His Majesty's Regiments in India respectively.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta; 20th January, 1831.

The Most Noble the Commander in Chief in India is pleased to make the following promotion and appointments, until His Majesty's pleasure shall be made known.

24th Foot.—J. C. Battley, Gent. to be Ensign without purchase, vice Wm. McDowell Hopper, whose appointment has not taken place, 1st January, 1831.

24th Foot.—Henry Dallas, Gent. to be Ensign without purchase, vice F. Stanford, promoted, 1st January, 1831.

67th Foot.—Ensign James Paton, from the 20th Foot, to be Lieutenant without purchase, vice W. Marriott, deceased, 9th December, 1826.

N. B. The date of Lieutenant E. Cox's Commission in the 67th Foot, is the 11th of November, 1817, and he is to take rank next below Lieutenant Toftrey, which will place him in his proper situation in the Regiment.

By Order of the Most Noble the Commander in Chief.

THOS. McMAHON, Col. A. G.

Printed at the Union Press, in Garrison's Buildings, near the Bankhall and the Exchange.

Naples News.

Banley, Jan. 13, 1831.—The following extracts of letters received via Bassorah, have been kindly handed to us.

Extract of a letter, dated Naples 9th July 1820:—This day the national troops to the amount of 12000 of every description entered the city, and the King has been compelled to give the people the same constitution which has been promulgated in Spain. Here we expect that we shall have no further disturbances, but in Sicily things are at their height—Pisano it is said has been burnt to the ground, and Trentacapelli, who took Murat, has been put to death. It appears certain that Sicily will declare itself independent. General Nugent escaped from this last night in a speronara belonging to Malta.

Extract of a letter from Smyrna dated 26th August 1820:—The revolution, bloodless, at Naples will give you, as it does me, satisfaction; however I am concerned to find that in Sicily the King's troops and the people are at open war.

Letters from Bassorah dated 21st November, represent that city to be in a very disturbed state, a body of Arabs of Zobeir threatened it without, whilst the soldiery within were plundering the unarmed inhabitants. Some misunderstanding had arisen between the Government and the British Resident, and the latter was about to leave Bassorah and retire to Mohammarch, the place where General Malcolin's mission once retired to from Persia.

Muscat.—Accounts from Muscat, dated December 29, announce the arrival there of Lieut. Colonel Warren. This officer had had an interview with the Imam, and our relations with that Prince continue on the best footing; his Highness being ready to aid us to the utmost of his power in our future operations against the tribe of Beni-Boo-All.

We are happy to learn that the failure of the late expedition under Captain Thompson has not been followed by any unfavorable result; the Imam's troops and subjects remain firm to their allegiance, and he preserves his frontiers. The enemy, after the defeat of our troops, made an irruption into the Imam's territories and levied some small contributions, but soon retired again, and have since remained quiet.

To the northward indeed the Joassmees have attempted to annoy the Imam. Sultan ben Suggar with the chief of Aigmaum marched, the moment they heard Captain Thompson's force had set off, across the country towards Braymes; but their progress was stopped by this fort, and the Imam is under no apprehension of their being able to advance further. Our troops have removed from Deristan to Kishmo.

The transport *Ersmouth*, with a detachment of about 250 men of 1st Battalion 2nd N. I. from Deristan the 24th December, arrived here on Thursday. The *Ann* with about 250 more men of the same regiment was to follow in a few days.

Domestic Occurrences.

MARRIAGES.

On the 1st instant, at the Cathedral, by the Rev. J. Parsons, Captain Thomas Newton, 1st Battalion 10th Regiment Native Infantry, to Mrs. Ann Catherine Smith, Relict of the late Captain R. T. Smith of Batavia.

On the 2nd instant, at St. John's Cathedral, by the Revd. Dr. Corrie, R. Alexander, Esq. second Son of the Bishop of Down, to Miss S. C. Young.

HIGH WATER AT CALCUTTA THIS DAY.

	N.	H.
Morning.	8	35
Evening.	6	59

Moon's Age, .. 22 D 5y

जिड	अः M	विष्णे Vishnu
पुं	अ Inde	अभावे A particle of non-existence or denial—No, not.
पुं	अंशः M	खल्पे A particle expressing diminution.
पुं	अंशकः M	भागे A share or portion: शक्ने a part: स्कन्धे a shoulder.
त्रि	अंशलः 3 G:	ज्ञातो A Kinsman, or relation: In the neuter अंशकं it signifies
पुं	अंशुः M	दिवसे a day.
पुं	अंशुः M	वलवति Strong, lusty.
पुं	अंशुः M	किरणे A ray of light: दीप्ति splendour, light अलङ्कारे ornament deco- ration: सूर्य The sun: सूक्ष्मे an atom: सूत्रादि सूक्ष्मांशे the fine end of thread, &c. &c.
पुं	अंशुकं N	वस्त्रे Cloth, clothes उत्तरीये An upper garment: सुसूक्ष्मवस्त्रे fine cloth: स्वेताम्बरे white cloth.
पुं	अंशुधरः M	रवौ The sun.
पुं	अंशुमान् M	सूर्ये The sun: In the feminine अंशुमती it is सालपण्डी a shrub (Hedysarum Gangeticum): In three Genders मान्, मती, मन् शोभने Splendid, effulgent.
पुं	अंशुमत्फला S	कदल्यां A banana, a plaintain.
पुं	अंशुमालिन् M	भास्करे The Sun.
पुं	अंशुलः M	चाणक्ये The Sage Chānakya.
पुं	अंशुहस्तः M	रवौ The Sun.
पुं	अंसः M	स्कन्धे The shoulder: भागे a share, portion.
पुं	अंसकूटः M	ककुदि The hump on the shoulder of an Indian bull.
त्रि	अंसलः 3	Same as अंशलः
पुं	अंहनिः S	दाने A gift, present: रोगे Disease, sickness: त्यागे Quitting, aban- doning.
पुं	अंहनी ८	दाने A donation, gift.
पुं	अंहम् N	पापे Sin.
पुं	अंहिनिः F	दाने A present, a gift.
पुं	अंशः M	पादे A foot: वसमूले root of a tree.
पुं	अंशुपः M	तरो A tree.
पुं	अंहिस्कन्धः M	कूर्वाधिरसि The heel.

नि	अकं N	दुखे Pain, affliction: पापे Sin
पु	अकचः M	केने Ketu, the descending node
त्रि	अकचःवाःचं ३	वानरहिने Destitute of hair
पुं	अकनिष्ठः M	जैनभेदे One of the Jainas.
त्रि	अकनिष्ठःष्टा.ष्ठं ३	पूर्वजे Elder, prior.
पुं	अकनिष्ठगः M	बुहे A deified Jaina Saint,
पुं	अकम्पितः M	A Jaina Saint, See Haima, Chapter 1st, Verse 32d.
स्त्री	अकरा S	अमलायां Emblic Myrobalan: (Phyllanthus emblica)
त्रि	अकरःरा.रं ३	हस्तरहिने Handless, maimed.
स्त्री	अकरणिः S	पापे (An expression used as an imprecation): A cutset. See Mr. Colebrooke's printed translation of the Amara Kosha: Page 286.
त्रि	अकवःशःशाःशं ३	मुकुमारे Soft, not hard.
त्रि	अकण्ठाणां ३	वधारे Deafening
पुं	अकर्तनः M	वामने A dwarf.
त्रि	अकल्कःल्काःल्कं ३	निर्मले Pure, clear.
स्त्री	अकल्का S	उयोत्प्रायां Moonlight.
लि		
त्रि	अकल्कनःनाःनं ३	वीनदम्भे Not proud, or hypocritical
अव्य	अकस्मान् Ind.	मपदि Immediately, instantly: निष्प्रयोजने Without a cause, or reason.
पुं	अकालजलदोदयः M	कालिकायां A mist: A fog: अकालमेघमवये An unseasonable gathering of clouds.
त्रि	अकिञ्चनःनाःनं ३	दरिद्रे Poor, indigent.
स्त्री	अकिञ्चनता S	दारिद्र्ये Poverty, Voluntary poverty of a Jaina Ascetic. See Haima, Chapter 1st, Verse 81.
न	अकुप्यं N	हिरण्ये Gold: रजने Silver.
पुं	अकूपारः M	समुद्रे The ocean: कच्छपे A tortoise, or turtle कूर्मेराजे The King of turtles, supposed to uphold the world: उपले A stone, or rock.
पुं	अकूर्चः M	A deified Saint, according to the Jainas.
त्रि	अकूर्चःवाचं ३	च्छलरहिने Void of guile or deceit.
त्रि	अकुणाकम्माःमणीःमं	शिश्विदाने Innocent.

लि	अकोटः M	गुवाके The betel nut tree (<i>Arcea faufel</i>).
पुं	अका S	मातरि A mother.
स्त्री	अकालः ३	युगे Joined, combined: गते Gone, departed.
त्रि	अकामः M	व्युत्क्रमे Irregularity, want of arrangement.
पुं	अकालः नानं ३	अनाकालने Not surpassed or exceeded.
त्रि	अकान्ना S	वडुने The egg-plant.
स्त्री	अकोपः धाः ३	निष्कोपे Void of anger.
त्रि	अन्विका F	नील्या The indigo-plant: (<i>Indigofera tinctoria</i>).
स्त्री	असः M	पाशके A die, for gaming with: कर्षे A weight of Sixteen Māshas.
पुं		See Mr. Colebrooke's Amara Kosha, Page 232 कलिभुमे Beleru Myrobalan: आत्मनि The soul: ज्ञाने Religious Knowledge: रावणपुत्रे Son of Ravana: गवन्त्या A cart: रथस्यावयवे Part of a carriage.
		व्यवहारे Contest suit at law वके A wheel: जहो A snake: रुद्राक्षयां The seed <i>Elaeocarpus</i> used for rosaries: इन्द्राक्षे Another kind of seed also used for rosaries: जातान्धे One born blind: गरुडे Garuda: Vishnu's eagle.
पुं	असक्तः M	अनिमुक्तके Tinis: (<i>Dalbergia Onjeinensis</i>).
पुं	असतः M	लाजेषु Fried grain: षण्डे An eunuch: धान्ये Grain.
स्त्री	असता F	काङ्करुङ्गयां The plant <i>Kāukara sringi</i> ?
त्रि	असतलानः ३	अहिमिने Uninjured, अमग्रे Unbroken: Whole.
पुं	असदृशीकः M	प्राड्विवाके A Judge.
पुं	असदृशः M	प्राड्विवाके A Judge.
पुं	असद्विन् M	गूतत्रानि A Gamester.
पुं	असधरः M	शोखाटे A small tree, (<i>Trophis aspera</i>).
पुं	असधूनीः M	कितवे A Gamester.
पुं	असधूतिनिः M	बले A Bull: an Ox.
पुं	असपादकः M	असदृशि A Judge.
पुं	असपादः M	नेयायिके A follower of the Nyāya system of Philosophy.
स्त्री	असमा S	ईर्ष्यायां Envy, dislike at another's good fortune.
स्त्री	असमासा S	असमूत्रे A rosary of seeds of the <i>Elaeocarpus</i> : अरुन्धत्या Arundhati, wife of Vasishtha: वर्णमालयां The Alphabet.
त्रि	असयः या यं ३	असरे Unalterable, durable.

Postscript.

ACCOUNTS OF THE SHIP PARTRIDGE, FROM CALCUTTA, SUPPOSED AT MADRAS TO HAVE BEEN LOST.

The Supplements of the Madras Courier of the 16th, 17th and 18th instant came in yesterday. They are filled with the Examinations of the Witnesses against the Queen, but do not include a line beyond the Evidence already published in our columns. They announce the arrival of the Free Trader *Scylla*, at Point de Galle, from London the 29th of August, and Madras the 18th of September, bound to Bombay. Passenger: Captain Aubrey, of the Madras Army. The Ship *Friendship* had arrived at Galle from the Mauritius, and the *Salimany* had passed that port on the 24th of December, from China to Bombay. An Express had reached the Madras Post Office on the 18th of January, from Cannanore, on the opposite coast, announcing the arrival of the missing Ship *Partridge* at that place on the 13th, and forwarding to Madras, the Packets sent by her from Calcutta. No particulars were stated as to the cause of the *Partridge*, making her appearance in this unexpected quarter, but it is said she had got upon some shoal to the northward, which compelled her to go round to Bombay. It will be remembered that from the extraordinary voyage made by the *Partridge* from London out to Calcutta, her excellent qualities as a fast sailer, and her superior accommodations, she was thought to present the most eligible opportunity that could offer, either for Letters or Passengers to England. The disappointment thus occasioned by her delay will be very generally felt. The accidents that have occurred in the detention of packets sent by the *Essex*, the *Pilot*, the *Vittoria*, and the *Partridge*, all of which have been obliged to be transferred to other Ships, within the last six months, are serious evils to the mercantile community, and to all classes indeed in India, in whom the regularity and speed of correspondence is necessarily of an importance proportioned to their distance from home, and to the long delay that takes place before they can hear from their friends, in answer to Letters from this Country under the most favorable circumstances.

At a late hour yesterday, when the last Sheet of this Sunday Number was nearly ready for the press, a Gentleman handed to us, a Letter from one of the Passengers on board the *Partridge*, addressed to his Friend in Calcutta. It is dated Cannanore, the 18th of January, and we have permission to make use of it.—The *Partridge* left the Pilot on the 27th of December, with the intention of calling at Bimlipatam for a Passenger, and the writer, in speaking of their touching at this place, proceeds as follows:—

"Here commenced a series of misfortunes which the almost miraculous interference of Providence alone prevented proving fatal to us all. On our making the high land of Ganjam it was mistaken for Bimlipatam, which place was not made before late on the evening of the 29th, and there, with a fine fair wind for Madras, we stood off and on until the following morning, when being to leeward of the place, we bore up for Madras with a fair wind and fine weather. On the 31st, fearing we should pass Madras in the night, sail was shortened, when at 12 past 10 P. M. without the smallest previous suspicion, the land not having been once seen, the ship struck. It is utterly impossible to describe the dismal scene that followed. Totally ignorant of where we were, the night terribly dark, the Ship crowded with Passengers, and lumbered with baggage, in this deplorable situation the Ship struck nine times successively, the decks covered with the women and children, for not one of whom the smallest hope of life remained, as we had not even the wretched chance which boats might afford (there being only a long boat and a jolly boat), every article on deck was now thrown overboard, carriages, buggies, horses, &c. &c.

It was a truly awful hour to us all, after suffering the most miserable anxiety; but by the determined activity of Mr. Geary, the Ship was got off—what a change from despair to hope, yet it seemed but a momentary respite, for the man in the chains immediately afterwards sunk out of sight, at the same instant was heard a breaker's head, breakers a head! I am satisfied every man then considered himself on the brink of Eternity, how anxiously did all listen for the lead-man's call, fortunately she happened to sink when the anchor was let go. You may imagine what our feelings were until day dawned, dreadful indeed was the situation disclosed, land in sight, a tremen-

dous swell and breakers all around us. At 6 A. M. 1st of January, the cable was cut and we stood out to sea, the wind from N. E. went on increasing during the day, at length it blew a dreadful gale which continued on the 2nd, during the night of which day it blew the most violent hurricane that the blindest sailor on board had ever experienced, the sea was running mountains high, and we well aware of what severe damage the Ship had sustained, there seemed little prospect of our ever weathering such a gale. Heaven only knows how we did weather it. On the 3d the wind abated, when we were to the Southward of Madras; we have passed the time since in the greatest anxiety as the Ship is known to be severely damaged; we are now on our way to Bombay, where there is no doubt the *Partridge* will be condemned."

The letter concludes with remarks on the Officers on board, and the Chief Officer, Mr. Geary, a Lieutenant in the Navy, is spoken of in the highest terms for his activity in the moment of danger. The *Partridge* is supposed to have struck on the Armergar shoal, or London Bank; as well may it be said the Pilot's boat, for it is more supposition, tho' strange to tell the Ship by observation on the same day (31st Dec.) was in 14° 30' North Latitude.

Sanscrit Dictionary.—The preceding pages, which were forwarded to us from Benares, as a Specimen of a Sanscrit Dictionary compiling at the Hindoo College there, have lain by for some weeks without our being able to find an occasion of sending them forth until now.

As we have no knowledge of the language, we are incompetent to speak of its merits or otherwise, but it having been sent to us from that quarter with a request that we would lay it before the Public as a Specimen of the plan upon which it is constructed, we have thought it an appeal that ought not to be rejected, more particularly as it is stated to us, that though the Work is nearly ready for publication, it cannot be undertaken without public assistance, from the most oldhands to defray the charges of printing it.

The whole Dictionary will extend to about 1100 sheets of the present form and size, fitting intended to embrace both the Sanscrit explanation of Sanscrit words, and those again interpreted and explained in English, so as to combine the usual advantages of a pure Sanscrit Dictionary and a Sanscrit and English Dictionary, in one.

The object of including it in our pages is to give it a more extensive circulation than it could otherwise possibly have, and thus to bring it to the notice of the many able judges of its merits who are no doubt to be found in India, but who are so widely scattered over the face of its vast Empire, that no other method but its publication in a Paper that goes to almost every Station of the country, near or remote, could ensnare meeting their attention.

It is not without much trouble and expence that pages of this nature can be printed in an Office like this;—but in any thing that can promote the cause of Literature, Science, or Human Improvement in general, we do not wish to spare either, however ill bestowed. There are many perhaps who will deem them to be so dry a subject as this.—They should reflect, however, that the Elementary parts of Knowledge are as necessary to the formation of a comprehensive Understanding, as the Elementary parts of Nature are to support the Great System of the Universe, and that in each case it is only the combination of parts which forms the whole.

That none may have reason to complain, however, of our desiring to anticipate matter of confined interest, for topics of a general kind, we have occupied the remainder of this last page with a rich Heads of News as reached us yesterday, from Madras, and could otherwise have laid over for to-morrow, so as to make the Paper acceptable to those who will look at nothing else; while the Article on the Junction of the Niger and the Nile, from the *Quarterly Review*, and that on the New Poem of *The Angel of the World*, from the *Observer* Newspaper of the 13th of August, (a Paper of the latest date), will we should hope, suit every taste. On the score of expence, we may add that taking into consideration the cost of the types for the Sheet of the Dictionary, and the Trading and Engraving of the Ten Maps of the Nile—the annual disbursements on the present Number are not delayed by the Subscription price, though sent to all. We state this to avoid the imputation of neglect or indifference, which might otherwise perhaps be urged.

Liberty of the Press.

"What he, from experience derived from many years attention, would recommend as a means of recovering India, and reforming all its abuses, was a combination of these three things—a government by law, trial by jury, and publicity in every executive and judicial concern."—BUNN.

To the Editor of the Calcutta Journal.

SIR, No sooner has SIR ORACLE adjusted himself in the professorial chair and opened his first lecture than he alarms us with hints of ceasing to lecture before he can have had time to make a single convert. But after proceeding a little farther we are reassured. The discontinuance is not to depend upon his own judgment but on that of the Editor of the *Government Gazette*. SIR ORACLE is to go on writing by the sheet, and the Editor is to publish as long as he can answer for their being generally approved by his readers, the latter being thus placed in the awkward predicament that GIL BLAS found himself in when in the service of the Archbishop of Grenada; since any discontinuance will amount to a declaration that the Editor personally does not think the lectures infinitely conclusive, or, what is worse, that his readers think them intolerably absurd and ridiculous. For my part I shall not be necessary to laying any bridge for his retreat; and so long as he does not bolt, but perseveres in the course which he has marked out for himself, he may expect to be duly prepared every Monday. He modestly says, that it is not victory that he desires, but defeat; or at least such defeat as can be suffered *ubi Ego pulso, ille vapulat* triumph.

SIR ORACLE says, "I well know there are some men who are unwilling to admit of participants in liberty." In the natural, unobscured liberty which he claims for a government (and especially for our government) to do whatever it pleases, I certainly wish to see no participants; but he and all men are perfectly welcome to participate in my liberty, which would confide the decision of guilt or innocence exclusively to a JURY. His liberty is perfect serfitude, and I should like to know what other terms Englishmen can apply to those who have the effrontery to recommend the abolition of trial by jury in criminal prosecutions for libel, but those of potential "tyrants and oppressors?" When such language seemed to come from the bench, it could not be allowed to pass without our special observation; it was held up to public astonishment and indignation in terms which produced gradually such an explanation as completely deprived it of its sting. When such principles are placarded by an anonymous writer there is room for no other feeling but that of placid wonder, which is he sure may soon be succeeded by impatience, that say man should for a moment delude himself with a notion that such doctrines could be "generally approved" in Calcutta. Let SIR ORACLE seriously consider, with the assistance of his publisher, whether his undertaking be at all more reasonable or hopeful than that in which Dr. Tytler is engaged with such invincible pertinacity. Apparently the benevolent Doctor thinks "parting is such a sweet sorrow that he could bid adieu weekly, for years to come."

He now affirms that "the inhabitants of this country cannot respect the representatives of such a government as that of England has been described to be." To what description does he allude? A thousand descriptions sit before our sight; a thousand varying hues, whig and tory, radical and ultra-tory, are employed by the several artists, and is only one description to predominate and make an impression? But from whatever source people derive their impressions of His Majesty's present Ministers, they find no difficulty in distinguishing their representatives in this country as agents possessing distinct capacities of good or evil, and meriting honour or reproach for their own acts. If he "cannot" make this discrimination it is to be hoped there are not many labouring under the same disability, and that government can contrive to stand without their respect. Never were powers of vision more perverse than those of SIR ORACLE, for what he ought to keep separate—the executive government of England and the local government of India—that he joins together; and what he ought not to divide—the mind which animates the Marquis of Hastings and the Governor General—that he divides and puts widely asunder.

His rules for the conduct of a Newspaper are equally singular. He thinks an Editor ought to be an absolute sceptic in politics, and to have no preference for any man or set of men, but to stuff his paper with the conflicting opinions of all parties, leaving each of his readers to pick out the little scrap that suited his own taste, and to throw away the rest. At the sight of

such a miscellaneous banquet the guests might well exclaim, "God sends meat but the Devil sends cooks." The fastidious, no respectable Paper was ever conducted on such a plan, or rather abandoned to such disorder. Each Editor endeavours to give currency to a certain set of opinions, to support a particular party and be supported by them. Different parties patronise different Papers wherein they have ample room to develop their views and their strength; one paper could not speak for all, and if it could, nobody would listen to it. We do not expect to see a corner reserved for whiggism in the *Morning Post*, nor one for toryism in the *Times*. Finally, no Subscriber can justly say that he has not value "for his money," because if he thinks so he may go to another shop, or keep his money in his pocket.

Notwithstanding SIR ORACLE's demand for a conglomeration of all sorts of political sentiments in every newspaper, there is one species, the anti-ministerial, which he seems strongly disposed to exclude and proscribe "by some means or by any means." One reason why he thinks it not becoming in us to indulge in such animadversions, is the distance at which we live from the scene of operations. A massacre, a gagging bill, the guilt or innocence of a Queen, ought, after so long a voyage, to have lost all their pungency of interest, and to have the benefit of the adage which a wag applied to rapid small beer, *De mortuis nil nisi bonum*. But since experience shows that these things keep extremely well, and at the end of four months are nearly as fresh as when packed up, and that they affect all constitutions more or less and in diverse manners, what remedy is there but the imposition of a censorship, which he does not wish to see restored, though its restoration would "not be without reason," and would be preferable to a greater evil?

"Among other things," says he "I believe, I have been charged (but I did not very particularly attend to the accusation) with a wish for the restoration of Censorship. It is not true that I ever entertained such a wish." I said that an inference to that effect might be drawn from some of his positions; but far be it from me to suppose that inferences or assertions can tie him down to any coherent system of opinions. He "is himself the great sublime he draws" for the instruction of Editors, and his letters afford an example of that jumble of right and wrong which he prescribes for their guidance. For instance, in respect that the Censorship would be a less evil than certain publications which have been common of late, it is highly desirable; but in respect that no gentleman is so little enlightened as to say that it is sanctioned by the laws of England, it is naught. In respect that it might be restored with good reason, he likes it very well; yet it would be "a contemptible assertion founded upon ignorance" to say that he wishes for its restoration. In respect that it was introduced by Lord Wellesley and continued by his successors, it fits his humour well enough; but in respect that it did not exist under the administrations of Warren Hastings, and Lord Cornwallis, and that it was abolished by Lord Hastings, it goes much against his stomach.

On the subject of the Star Chamber his inconsistency is still more glaring. He condemns the old court which was composed of peers, privy counsellors, and judges, and approves of the new court which contains but one peer, and not one privy counsellor nor one judge. He rejoices over the extinction of the former which proceeded according to sound judicial forms, hearing witnesses and counsel, and gives his suffrage in favour of the latter where no forms are observed, no witnesses heard, no counsel. He says he "has never been the advocate of any thing so detestable as that one man shall have a right to hold others in subjection at his own will;" yet he is the advocate of a system which subjects British subjects (not *Aliens*, but *British* subjects,) to the possibility of being banished, if "in the judgment of the Governor General or other Governor" they shall have "forfeited their claim to countenance and protection!" It is true he would have this fearful power exercised with "very great moderation and forbearance;" he would only now and then immolate a victim or a martyr; he would just occasionally wet the monster's chops with blood lest it should lose the relish for that sort of pabulum; in short, he would do just enough to violate and disgrace the principles of reason, justice, and humanity, those very principles which are expressed or implied in various parts of his own lectures. He is like the lady who had a bastard child, and excused herself by saying that it was a very little one.

He accused the Marquis of Hastings of having more than once acted the Dictator. He had it on such respectable authority that he believed the Governor General had kidnapped some two or three. When challenged to name one instance, he replies: "Those

who have an interest may ascertain the correctness of my information by applying to the Chief Secretary of Government, or at the Police Office! As who should say? Those who take any interest in the fame of the Marquis of Hastings shall not receive any satisfaction from me the assessor. I believe the facts, but whether upon good warrant, or without a shadow of foundation, let those who choose ascertain by rummaging in the Chief Secretary's Office, if he will let them. I expressly declared that I did not speak of my own knowledge. I spoke at random, but I neither retract, nor produce my proofs.

At last SIR ORACLE has condescended to put his finger on the *Calcutta Journal* of the 24th of July last, as containing a letter which recommended assassination by means of wit; and no doubt wit is a better instrument to work with than dullness. In this case the only answer I can make, is, by appealing from SIR ORACLE, who cannot, to those who can enter into a bit of fun; who can laugh at certain execrable woodcuts which pretended to illustrate trials for high treason (not depending on circumstantial evidence but on abundance of positive facts) by plans and sections of a hay-rack, a chest, a table, a joint-stool, of which two editions were published, the last more grotesque than the first. This was not making a jest of assassination for none had taken place; and if the plebeian could possibly be mistaken by heads of a certain organization, yet we had the mistake all to our selves, as it could not penetrate into England "from Hindoostan." The amiable Cowper, speaking of Newspapers, says:

"There forests of no meaning spread the page,
"In which all comprehension wanders lost;
"While fields of plebeianism arise us there
"With merry descants on a nation's woes."

Cowper was amused with these things; he did not incontinently fly out into a rhapsody about banishment, whipping through the world and breaking every press in the universe "into a hundred thousand flaws."

Upon the whole it does not appear that SIR ORACLE has advanced a single step. He "believes" that judges are not legislators, which nobody ever disputed they were; he "ventures to affirm" that the Marquis of Hastings cannot repeal an act of the legislature, which was never denied; he quotes chapter and verse of the Statute Book to prove the power of summary transportation, which is not disputed. But can he prove that it is just and reasonable that British subjects should be liable to be banished without trial by jury? Not if both houses of parliament, not if King, Lords, and Commons were included in that little personal pronoun which runs through every sentence of his lectures! I am of opinion, I said, I declared, I believe, I maintain, "I am, SIR ORACLE," Dicit

February 2, 1821.

HORATIO.

Anonymous Correspondents.

To the Editor of the *Calcutta Journal*.

Sir,

Upon reading over those rules, which you have laid down for the admission of articles sent by your Correspondents for insertion in the *Calcutta Journal*, I have been a good deal surprised at the embargo which those rules lay upon anonymous productions; and as I consider it one of the richest blessings of a Free Press, that through its medium private grievances as well as public nuisances or abuses of authority may be brought to light without subjecting the sufferer or the exposor to penalties which men in power have always the means of inflicting, upon some plausible pretence or other, on those under their authority, I shall crave the benefit of those liberal principles which you are so continually advocating, to say a few words in favour of Anonymous Articles, and to show that even when not made up of facts, (which you seem to require) the insertion of them may do a great deal of good to the Public, and no harm whatever to individuals.

Far be it from me to encourage such silly, milk and water productions as I have too often read under feigned names in your Journal, such as the Letter after Letter we were entertained with last year about Bovee Rank, Milk & Honour, Quee Rice as the cause of Cholera; and childish Quee about the Duties of Adjutants and Interpreters, as far be it from me to recommend for publication anything of a scandalous nature reflecting maliciously upon any man or class of men. What I desire to claim, as a legitimate privilege of a Free Press is, that every man may offer his sentiments, suggest improvements or expose abuses (which in England may

be done even through the medium of a Ministerial Paper) without subjecting the Author to any of those visitations, sarcasms or injuries, which I say again the knowledge of it might draw upon him from ten thousand unjust and illiberal reasons.

If indeed, Sir, you can show me that the state of society is perfect, that there are no abuses to remedy, and that every man in office is as pure, as disinterested and intelligent as the Governor General of India, why then I will admit that there is nothing uncomplimentary to write about, on the subject of Indian Administration, office, or establishment. It is true we have hitherto been taught to consider no article fit for a News-paper in the East India, if it touches ever so delicately upon public measures or public men in India, unless it be in a strain of praise and adulation, in which case we have never been scantily supplied, let the praise come from ever so contemptible a question. Such is the appetite for praise in this country, and so plentiful the Cooke to prepare it, that a Captain in the Army can scarcely parade his Soldiers, for the Commanding Officer's inspection, without getting a couple of sheets full of complimentary Orders published into Papers, nor can a man of any consequence (and there are not a few in Bengal) step into his Badge-row to take a trip up or down the River, until he has been toasted and complimented in the most fulsome manner, and the Speech of every Orator faithfully transmitted for publication in the News-papers!

It is to get better matter, something more useful and creditable to the Indian Public, in your public Print,—not to gratify any little paltry private feeling—or to deny any man's public encomiums who deserves them—that I would desire to see less of those puffs and panegyrics which mark servility and indelicacy—no less than a bad taste in the Public,—and to see more of those free and rational discussions which show us the errors we have fallen into—the defects and abuses in the system which do exist—and the machinations that may be averted by applying a timely remedy to them. It must always be left to your own discretion to insert or leave out any article sent you for insertion. But, if you prohibit all that do not come with real names you will often lose a valuable Correspondent, and an opportunity of doing an essential service to the Public. Shut out, in God's name,—malice, envy, hatred, slander, and all articles that appear to emanate from a bad heart, or that have an evil tendency. But do not (as you value public opinion) shut out such an Epistle as the AUXILIARY sent you, in order to give a place to two or three pages of Orders about a Drunken Soldier's Trial by Court Martial, Naik so and so, of such a Paltan, transferred to the Invalid Establishment, or acting Captain so and so being confirmed in some temporary appointment of some temporary Commanding Officer, at an out-post.

Not to talk of the "Extrants from Regimental or Station Orders,"—for which a place in the Paper seems always to be found, it surely would be more useful and entertaining to the Public to receive any thing from which a writer as the AUXILIARY appears (from the extrant you have given us) to be, than all the proceedings of the last year's Orders or all the complimentary Speeches which different candidates for fame have sent you for insertion since you became an Editor.

The AUXILIARY, from what you have given us of his Epistle, appears to be actuated by a highly praiseworthy motive; to censure the perturbations which have so strong a tendency to be excited in the breasts of aspiring young men to the Army on comparing their facies and condition with those about them; and the lively and eloquent manner in which he expresses himself, makes me desirous of seeing the rest of what he has written. Should you have room in some stray corner to insert the whole, it would confer a favour on at least one Subscriber.

I should like also to see the other Letter, from "A King's Officer," which you declined to insert on the ground that, if the doing what he recommends be really a desirable improvement called for by common consistency and justice, there is no doubt but that the Government itself would receive the suggestion and favour it.

This may be a long time; but suppose the Government had very generally set its face against all changes or improvements which do not in some shape originate with itself. Suppose the "King's Officer," not to be very high in rank, and not to be so happy as to have a friend in power to back him; or that he is himself a diffident unprejudiced person. Is it strange that he should prefer this mode of bringing a subject which interested him to notice, than to run the risk of being reprimanded by his superiors for presumption? The question is simply this, why should a King's Regiment

in Fort William receive more than one-third less pay, than it would receive at Dinapore, Berhampore, or Cawpore?—It is a mere fiction to say that they are provided with Barracks at one place and not at another;—that they must keep Camp equipage &c. at one place and not at the other.—An Officer requires quite as many servants and as much establishment in Fort William as he would do at Dinapore, or Cawpore. Provisions, servants, and all kinds of supplies are one-third dearer at Calcutta than they are up the Country. What then is the advantage of Fort William to counterbalance the loss of so large a portion of allowances? Nothing but the Barracks, which up the country he can get for his Tentage alone. I will not tire you by following up the arguments. The hardness of the case must be palpable to every one who knows any thing at all of it, and it is to be hoped that it will not much longer escape observation and remain without relief. It falls particularly hard on those who have come from Full Batta Stations up the country, whether they have to remain in garrison or to prepare for embarkation to Europe.

Up the Country, January 7, 1821.

SAGGITARIUS.

NOTE.—There is a singular piece of disingenuousness about this Letter, which when explained will show why every thing seems to be decried as unfit for admission, except the Letter of the AUXILIARY, which in our Paper of December 28, 1820, we gave a portion of, and stated why we omitted the rest;—it is this, and we will prove it to any one who may doubt the fact, that this Letter is from the pen and in the hand writing of the AUXILIARY HIMSELF!!—Ed.

Library Society.

ESTO PERPETUA!

To the Editor of the Calcutta Journal.

SIR,

Every friend to literature and to the comfort and embellishment of this city, must look upon the LIBRARY SOCIETY as one of its most interesting institutions; and I hope the tenor of the following observations will show that they are made in the sincere spirit of attachment to the stability and prosperity of the Society. The proprietors will give them what degree of attention they may think them entitled to.

The present terms of admission are a payment of 200 Rupees, as the price of a Share, and a monthly Subscription of 8 Rupees; "the Society having the power to increase the rate of admission, as the Library advances in value." If this rule be adhered to, in a few years the value of a Share may be nominally 1000 Rupees; and would go on increasing, in proportion as the annual expense for the purchase of books to complete the Library must necessarily be decreasing; because after the Library has been stocked to a certain extent, the annual additions of new books will cost very little. The price of a Share may rise nominally, but it will not rise in the market; and notwithstanding the increasing value of the Library, the discouragement to Subscription will go on increasing till it amounts to a total exclusion. The old proprietors may transfer their Shares for what they can get, but no new proprietors will accede to the condition by paying the enhanced "actual value" of a Share. It is obvious that the second law of the Society must sooner or later be modified, but I submit to the proprietors whether they would not benefit by at once admitting Subscribers at the rate of 6 Rupees a month without any donation; indemnifying themselves by reducing their own monthly payments for the next four years to one half of what may be required from the new Subscribers, say 3 Rupees. It is probable that such arrangements would immediately more than double the number of Subscribers. I would propose that the property of the Library should be inalienably (reserving of course the Committee's power of meddling) in the monthly Subscribers for the time being. The Society already receives great assistance from the Public by having the use of the Town Hall; and perhaps it need not despair of one day receiving even pecuniary assistance from Government.

I would also propose an alteration of the seventh law of the Society, which says: "all periodical publications and pamphlets, of every description, and all the books of the Society, will be given out as soon as received, to the proprietors, in order of the priority of application." Now, if each proprietor keeps an Edinburgh or Quarterly Review the allotted period of four days, it will be many months before one who is fifth or sixth on the list receives it. I would propose that all new works should remain one month in the Library for the inspection of those who had sufficient keenness of curiosity, before they were given out to applicants at their own houses.

Let not the proprietors imagine that the proposed arrangement would amount to a defeasance of their property in the Library. I would refund to them the price originally paid for their Shares, while it would greatly increase the income of the Society. At present the Library is small and quasi private; I wish to see it become large and public.

Calcutta, January 30, 1821.

N.

Captains of Indiamen.

To the Editor of the Calcutta Journal.

SIR,

A good practice has obtained in India, which I do not believe, has been adopted elsewhere. I allude to the circumstance of presenting the Captains of Ships either with a Piece of Plate, or a Letter, acknowledging the kind treatment which the Passengers have received from them during the voyage. The advantage of publishing to the world these testimonials of good conduct is, generally, to insure the Captain a number of Passengers on his return to England, (but Children are the most profitable Passengers, as the sum charged for them is in a quadruple ratio to that for grown up persons, in fact, better than a Voyage to China.)

Now, I wish to recommend, that in every case, either a Piece of Plate, or Letter should be presented, except where the conduct of the Captain should not, in the opinion of the Passengers, merit such a favor; for, by the general adoption of this plan, the Public would be enabled to form a correct judgment in selecting a Ship to convey either themselves or their Children to Europe. I would propose, that a Register should be kept, at the Exchange, of the several Presents, and Letters, which the Passengers have presented to the Captains of every single Ship. The Agents in Calcutta could, of course, have access to this Register, and thus all parties would understand each other before they embarked on board a Ship.

There is an old saying, that all are good fellows on shore, but that you never know their true characters till they get into deep water. I confess, I cannot comprehend this, Mr. Editor, for the sea breeze gives a good appetite, and if the Captain be an Englishman he ought to be in good humour, as they say that a starved Englishman is *early*, but when well fed, *as gentle as a lamb*. As, therefore, I cannot physically, or logically, account for the change, I must refer it to the desire we all have to Lord it over those depending upon us for their comforts and consequent happiness. The Captain is a little King on board, and like Caesar would rather be the Captain of a Ship than the second person in Calcutta, &c.

That the Ladies in Calcutta may be enabled to know the merits of the several Captains, with a view to intrust their daughters to their care (should they not have any female friends coming from England) I beg to recommend that the Lady-Passengers should write a Letter (whenever the Gentleman do) stating the satisfaction which the conduct of the Captain has given them; such as that he is a polite, good humoured man; has nice cordials for the Ladies; has but little anti-junk; one or two (as the case may be) cows, plenty of sheep; and, in fact, lives well. The Ladies are such good judges in these matters, that I think it is decidedly their province to detail them. I would recommend to the Gentlemen to employ their time in keeping a Journal or Log-book, detailing all the occurrences, during the voyage, in which each Gentleman may have his share of duty; let one observe the Thermometer, by doing which they may enable the Public to know that they ought to provide themselves with warm clothing for such a period, and light clothing for such a period. I propose that a Copy of this Log-book should be sent to the Exchange, and when sufficient information may be collected, to be printed for the benefit of the *Mariner's Widows Fund*.

We are, Mr. Editor, living in an age in which we should be improving. Let us shake off old maxims when experience has proved them to be bad, and not reject an improvement for the reason assigned by seamen for distinking a round stern (though well known to strengthen the ship) viz. because, it is *not Ship-shape*. If we are to conclude our ancestors to be wiser than ourselves, we argue against nature; we owe much to nature and much to good nature which latter when we meet with it, we should always acknowledge publicly, as the Public are concerned in knowing the true characters of men upon whom their comforts and happiness so much depend, in cases too, perhaps, when sickness may oblige persons to go for their health, when, of course, they must require a quiet life.

I am, Sir, Yours, &c.

January 25, 1821.

A FRIEND TO REAL MERIT.

Military.

*General Orders, by the Commander in Chief, Head-quarters, Calcutta,
January 25, 1821.*

At a General Court Martial assembled in Camp at Keyrah in Cutch, on the 11th day of October in the year of our Lord, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twenty, private John Buxton, of Captain Donald McNeale's Troop, H. M. 17th Dragoons, was arraigned on the following Charge, viz.

"For absenting himself from his Regiment on the morning of the 20th August 1820, and not returning until brought back by an escort on the morning of the 23d of the same month."

CAMP KEYRAH, 23d August, 1820.

Additional Charge against private John Buxton, of Captain Donald McNeale's Troop, H. M. 17th Dragoons.

"For escaping from the Regimental Rear Guard on the evening of the 4th instant, when a prisoner for the offence before stated, and not returning until brought back by an escort of Sepoys on the morning of the 8th instant."

CAMP KEYRAH, 11th October, 1820.

Upon which Charges the Court came to the following decision.

Opinion and Sentence.—The Court having most maturely weighed and considered all the Evidence that has been adduced on the trial, are of opinion as follows.

"That the prisoner is guilty of the original Charge, viz. "For absenting himself from his Regiment, on the morning of the 20th August 1820, and not returning until brought back by an escort of Sepoys on the morning of the 23d of the same month."

"That the prisoner is guilty of the additional Charge, viz. "For escaping from the Regimental Rear Guard on the evening of the 4th instant, when a prisoner for the offence before stated, and not returning until brought back by an escort of Sepoys on the morning of the 8th instant."

"Having found the prisoner private John Buxton, of Captain Donald McNeale's Troop, H. M. 17th Dragoons, guilty as above stated, being in breach of the Articles of War, they do therefore Sentence him to receive one thousand lashes (1000) in the usual manner with a Cat-o'-nine Tails, at such time and place as His Excellency the Commander in Chief may be pleased to direct."

Which Sentence was approved and confirmed by His Excellency Lieutenant-General the Honorable Sir Charles Colville, G. C. B.

The Most Noble the Commander in Chief in India directs that the foregoing orders be entered in the General Order Book, and read at the head of every Regiment in His Majesty's Service in India.

Head-quarters, Calcutta; 25th January, 1821.

The Mourning to be worn by all Officers in India of the King's Service, on the melancholy occasion of the demise of her Royal Highness the Duchess of York, is to be as follows, viz. a Black Crape round the left arm with a crape over the Sword Knot.

The Mourning will commence to be worn on the 25th instant, or on the day after the receipt of this order by His Majesty's Regiments in India respectively.

By Order of the Most Noble the Commander in Chief.

THOS. McMAHON, Col. A. G.

Domestic Occurrences.

MARRIAGES.

On Friday the 2d instant, at St. John's Cathedral, by the Revd. D. Corrie, Nathaniel Alexander, Esq second Son of the Lord Bishop of Down, to Miss Sophia Charlotte Young.

At Bombay, on the 9th of January, at Thomas's Church, by the Revd. Henry Davies, Captain Evans Jervis, 3d Lt. Cavalry, to Emily, second Daughter of George Evans Esq. Bardfield Essex, and Niece to the Hon'ble, Sir Wm. David Evans, Recorder of Bombay.

DEATH.

At Copenham, on the 29th of December, Miss Anna Mary Hodg.

Shipping Intelligence.

BOMBAY ARRIVALS.

Date	Names of Vessels	Flags	Commanders	From Whence	Left
Jan. 6	Cornwall	Br. Tab	W. Richardson	Dwaraka	Jan. 1
6	James Scott	British	R. Boon	Dwaraka	—
7	Mahomed Shaw	British	P. Roy	Calcutta	—
8	Woolmany	Arab	Nacoda	Muscat	Dec. 25
8	Russ-rab-Merchan	British	R. K. Tate	Bussorah	Nov. 8
10	Travancore	British	J. Boeg	Persian Gulph	Dec. 23
10	Nantida	British	G. Middleton	Norward	—
11	Exmouth	British	W. Manington	Dharistan	Dec. 24

BOMBAY DEPARTURES.

Date	Names of Vessels	Flags	Commanders	Destination
Jan. 7	Victoria	French	A. Regaud	Mauritius
9	England	British	J. Reay	Persian Gulph
9	Sir S. Lushington	British	W. McKellar	Persian Gulph
9	Shaw Hyramore	British	J. Crockett	Persian Gulph
9	John Banusman	British	H. Hunter	Persian Gulph
9	Kosrovie	British	F. Gregory	Bushire
10	Upton Castle	British	W. Morgan	Persian Gulph
10	James Scott	British	R. Boon	Persian Gulph
10	Francis Warden	British	J. Longland	Persian Gulph
10	Cornwall	British	W. Richardson	Persian Gulph
10	Bombay Castle	British	C. Hutchinson	Persian Gulph
10	Sophia	British	J. A. Edwin	Persian Gulph
10	Glorioso	British	J. Paterson	Persian Gulph
10	Caroline	British	J. Stately	Persian Gulph
10	Milford	British	E. Horwood	Persian Gulph
10	Lady Barlow	British	W. Clark	Persian Gulph
10	Vestal	British	J. J. Robinson	Seor
10	Duke of Bedford	British	E. Oakes	Persian Gulph

Commercial Report.

(From the Calcutta Exchange Price Current of Thursday last)

		Rs. As.	Rs. As.
Grain, Rice, Patna,	per maund	2 10	a 2 12
Patchery, 1st,		2 8	a 2 9
Ditto, 2d,		2 3	a 2 4
Moongy 1st,		1 15	a 2 0
Ditto, 2d,		1 14	a 0 0
Ballom, 1st,		1 13	a 1 14
Indigo, Purple, (in bond) ..		170 0	a 175 0
Purple and violet, ..		160 0	a 170 0
Violet,		165 0	a 160 0
Violet and copper, ..		145 0	a 150 0
Copper, fine,		140 0	a 145 0
Copper, lean,		110 0	a 130 0

Cotton—Is stationary in this market, and very little has been done in it since our last; trifling parcels of the new crop continue to exchange hands amongst the saucers, at 25 Rupees.—The importations into Mirzapore last week were 3,690 bales, making the total of the present crop to the 22d January 56,780 bales; the market there appears to be a shade better, and at the rates quoted, the finer descriptions of Cotton could not be landed here under 25 Rupees per maund.

Indigo—Meets with a ready sale, and maintains our quotations; The importation of the present season to the 24th instant is factory maunds 63,003, that of last year to the same period was 92,765.

Opium—Appears to be looking up, and Patna has been sold at our quotations.

Piece Goods—Continue in good demand, but we can state no alterations worthy of notice.

Saltpeetre—In this there is nothing doing.

Sugar.—This may be quoted at last week's prices, but the demand has rather fallen off.

Black Tin—May be quoted at a decline of 4 Annas.

Pepper—May be stated at an advance of 4 to 6 Annas.

Freight to London—May be quoted at £4 10 to £5, and not easily procurable even at these rates.

Asiatic Notes.

The Bombay and Madras Papers last received, furnish the following intelligence:

Agra.—Extract of a Letter from Agra, dated Dec. 6, 1820.—“I am most happy to say that since you last heard from me there has been a great fall in the price of Cotton, from 16-4 it has come to 13-8, and an engagement was made for a quantity last night, deliverable in 15 days at 13 Rupees, it will continue to fall no doubt, but I am all ready to begin when it comes to our mark. I am still afraid, however, that it will not come down to 10-11 or 11-8, I fancy will be the mark; as yet no European has begun to buy. I hope they may continue to rise and keep off until it comes to a low and reasonable price.”

Poonah.—Presentation of Colours.—The 1st Battalion 12th Regiment, were this morning paraded at 8 o'clock in front of the Commissioner's Bungalow, in column of Grand Divisions, at open order; when Lady Colville was pleased to present the Colours to the Battalion, accompanied by a Speech from Colonel Broughton, when the Battalion presented Arms, and Lieut. Colonel Dyson addressed her Ladyship as follows,

“The honor you have this day conferred, by presenting the 1st Battalion 12th Regiment N. 1. with their Colours, would of itself have been a sufficient inducement for this Battalion to emulate the noble example set on all occasions by the Bombay Army; but this has in no small degree been augmented, in coming from the hands of the Lady of so distinguished an Officer as Sir Charles Colville, our much respected Commander in Chief. Allow me, Lady Colville, in behalf of the Officers and Soldiers of the 1st Battalion 12th Regiment Bombay Native Infantry, to return you their sincere thanks, and to assure you, they will now anxiously look forward for an opportunity of convincing you how highly they appreciate this honor.”

After this the Battalion shouldered, took close order, deployed into line, broke into column of sections, and marched off, Music playing the Grenadier's March. Colonel Broughton had previously invited the whole of the Society to breakfast, and we sat down 80 persons.

Nigherry Mountains.—We have been kindly favoured by a Correspondent, with the following extract of a letter from a Gentleman residing on the Nigherry Mountains, dated the 6th of January, which we have great pleasure in publishing.

“With this you will receive the Register of our weather for December, and such a December has perhaps never been seen on these Mountains.—We had actual rain more than half the month, and the remaining days were cloudy and damp, the Thermometer ranging 15 degrees in the night and mornings higher than is usual in ordinary seasons.”

It seems to me that we are to have no very cold season this year. We have not had a peep at the sun this day, and that sort of rain which is denominated a Scotch mist has been falling part of last night, and all this morning; this weather is deemed unusually favorable for the growth of their opium, and other after crops which in some severe seasons, are completely destroyed by frost, and mildew.

I am led to conclude, that this has from its commencement been an unusually mild season, that the fall of rain has been much greater, and the degree of cold infinitely less than in ordinary years. The road is now practicable for palankens, and loaded bullocks, from Surtee to Dimlaty; it must however, be always recollected, that a mountain road differs from one on the plain. I am indeed surprised at the prejudice which exists against our climate, notwithstanding so many proofs of its salubrity; the unsampled good state of health which the labourers enjoyed during the late monsoon, exposed to many hardships as they necessarily were; living in damp little huts, constructed of boughs of trees, plastered with mud, and sleeping on the cold ground, is to me sufficient evidence that the climate is wonderfully salubrious, the disease of most common occurrence amongst the workmen, was bowel complaint, originating from their exposure to the damp of the floor of their huts in the night, no doubt, and yet this disease considering their situation, was rare.—I have remarked too, that on their first arrival here, several of them got slight attacks of ague, which I never failed to cure in five or seven days, and they seldom

or even had a recurrence of the complaint. I in truth, consider this climate as far as my experience extends, (and in two months and a half I shall have been on the mountains one year) as favourable to the constitution; as even in that of Europeans I have been exposed in every way to the weather in my residence here, wet and dry more than once in the course of a day without shivering; and a cold is the only illness I have been acquainted with.”

Calcutta.—The following was transmitted to us for publication on Saturday, but at too late hour to be printed in our Paper of Monday.—We gladly give it a place here.

On Thursday last, Jan. 25th, at the house of Baboo Gopesh Chunder Dey, in Sohee Bazar, was held the Annual Examination of the Head Pupils of this Institution. It was attended by a considerable number of European Ladies and Gentlemen, and many Natives of the first respectability.

The Examination consisted of two parts, that of the Hindoo boys educated in the “Indigenous Schools”; and that of those, the expense of whose education at the Hindoo College are defrayed by the School Society.

The company present were informed by the Secretaries, that the “Indigenous Schools” are those under Native Masters in various parts of the city in which the Boys pay for their own education; while the School Society, in order to secure their improvement, furnishes each master with a limited number of instructive Books, and at stated periods examines the progress of his Head Pupils in a knowledge of their contents. The examinations are held thrice in the year; and according to the proficiency made, the Master is rewarded with small gratuity, never exceeding six rupees each examination, or one rupee eight annas per month. Of these Schools there are 86 under the patronage of the Society, distributed into four Divisions according to their situation in the city, each under the immediate superintendence of a European Gentleman residing in the neighbourhood. The three or four Head Boys of each School have been thrice examined during the past year, and have exhibited, especially those of the North, West, and East divisions, very satisfactory proofs of their improvement.

The total number of boys educated in these Schools exceeds 2800. To collect such a number for the purpose of examining them, scattered as they are in different places in the city, some miles distant from each other, it was stated, was not desirable even if it were practicable; as their number would render any thing like an examination of their progress impossible in any limited time. In this Annual Examination therefore, a small number of the most advanced Boys from all the divisions, amounting to about 140 (being as many as it was supposed could be examined in the time allowed for that purpose) were selected. They were arranged in a line as they arrived, and then subdivided into 4 sections or divisions of about 30 each, beginning from the top.

The Examination commenced at half past 2 o'clock.

The first Division were examined in Reading.

The second in general Geography, with an epitome of Astronomy, and the History of Hindoos, than as contained throughout several numbers of the instructive copy books published by the School Book Society.

The third in Spelling.

The fourth in Arithmetic, including the simple rules and many questions in the compound ones.

Specimens of their writing were also exhibited.

The Boys being arranged merely as they happened to arrive from different parts of the city, were not at all aware, previously, of the particular department in which they were to be examined; so that, by this simple arrangement, a correct view of the progress of the whole number present, in all which they profess to have learnt was readily obtained.

The pupils of each Division taking place, according to the readiness and correctness of their answers, and receiving rewards of books, more or less valuable according to the rank they had attained, at the time appointed for the close of their examination, all perceived that the utmost impartiality was shown; and that merit alone, whether it was found in the higher or lower classes, was rewarded.

The Indigenous Boys being dismissed, the older pupils educated at the Hindoo College were then examined in English. The

First class is miscellaneous questions, proposed by various Gentlemen present, in Geography, Astronomy, and Natural Philosophy.

The readiness and accuracy of their answers surprised and gratified every one present. The three lower classes were then successively examined in Reading, Arithmetic, the spelling and meaning of English words, &c. in all which they acquitted themselves much to the satisfaction of the company. To these boys also, according to their proficiency, were distributed books of various value, in English and Bengalee, as rewards.

The Meeting was closed by the examination of a number of Bengalee Girls belonging to a School instituted by the Juvenile Society for the establishment and support of Female Bengalee Schools. The knowledge of the difficulties which existed in getting Bengalee Girls under instruction, with the presence of so many (upwards of 20) and the encouraging progress of those who were examined, added much to the interest of the Meeting.

The Officers of the School Society regret to state, that notwithstanding the economy of the plan, on which their exertions are conducted, the expenses of the Society far exceed its income, and that it will require more vigorous efforts amongst the friends of Native Education to maintain its exertions to their present extent, much more to enlarge them. They therefore beg leave to inform the Public, that subscriptions or donations to any amount will be thankfully received by Mr. LAPRIMAUDAYE, Clive-street, Collector; Mr. MONTAGUE, Park-street, or Mr. PEARCE, Circular-road, Secretaries; or by any of the Committee.—Jan. 30, 1821.

A Fable.

THE CATERPILLAR AND NATURALIST.

To the Editor of the Calcutta Journal.

SIR,

In days of yore, when the whole animal creation could speak; a splendid Caterpillar, having pleasantly dined off a Lilly of the Valley, retired to bask on one of its leaves. The midday sun improved his various beauties, as he luxuriously rolled, inhaling the surrounding sweets, when a Naturalist, with a Microscope in hand, approached the beautiful stranger, with reverence, caution, and scientific devotion, to inspect, and add this unique beauty to his collection.

Having applied the Microscope to his eye—the Caterpillar turned round twice, to gratify his prying curiosity; vanity to be admired had nearly induced a third turn, when he perceived an inferior animal of the same species, transfixed by a needle, held in the left hand of the Naturalist. The Caterpillar, with indignation and fear, contracted his body, sprang off the leaf, and secured himself from the Naturalist.

The disappointed Philosopher, remained on the spot, struck with silent astonishment; when his attention was awoken, by shrill ventriloquial articulation of words; to the following effort:—

"Biped, Quid Nunc, Busy Idler, Murderer!—See my fellow creature, transfixed and palpitating on the spear you now hold in your left hand; for no other purpose than to observe the progressive changes of life, occasioned by the ebb of circulation and life; not less gratifying to you, than the varied dyes of the exorcised Dolphin, in his last but ineffectual convulsive struggle for life: Go, busy, idle, cruel Biped, study Man, know thyself, think of an hereafter: Your sanctity is indebted to mine (in a great measure), for the most consolatory part of its belief: I have been a shining character on earth, I have basked in the sunshine of pleasure and perfect independence: to-morrow, I shall die, and enclose my mortal remains in a coffin, more splendid and honourable than ever enclosed the putrid remains of any celebrated despoiler of man.

I look to full confidence to a glorious resurrection and ascension, to my ambrosial ether, dislaid by Heaven from vegetable youth and life.

I beseech to you my robe which you so much admired this day; you will find it tomorrow, under the same leaf, where we first met. Be merciful to my race in future—Farewell for ever,

I am, Sir, Yours, &c.

Jan. 30, 1821.

SIGNUM FERRO.

Medical Aid to the Natives.

To the Editor of the Calcutta Journal.

SIR,

Among the many attempts to improve the condition of the Natives, that which has in view the turning them aside from Idolatry is very praise-worthy, but no attempt of the kind can succeed until we cultivate their minds.

I wish, however, to recommend a plan which would, I think, prove to them that our endeavours, in their behalf, are intended with a view to the present good as well as to their future happiness.

It is obvious, that the best recommendation to any plan is the prospect of an immediate advantage; now, the ignorance of the Natives in Surgery and in the use of Medicine is too well known to need any comment; it is, therefore, an important object to endeavour to give them such instructions as may be the means of saving thousands of lives, yearly lost owing to this ignorance. We know that the prejudices with respect to the introduction of Vaccination have been overcome by applying to those who guide the opinions of the majority (the Brahmins).

I would, therefore, propose, that Seminaries should be established at Benares; and at other great and populous cities, (both Hindoo and Mussulman,) for the purpose of affording instruction in Surgery and in the use of Medicine. There are no doubt, many Medical Gentlemen who might be able to assist in the undertaking; and there are those who could either translate, or assist in the translation of, Medical treatises sufficiently comprehensive to be useful. The object of a Translation would be to give general principles to those who must, of course, require practice to render their services useful, but large and populous cities, &c. would afford the necessary practice; and we know that such is the case in England and that the manufacturing towns are so many schools for the instruction of Medical men.

The Civil Surgeons would be able to afford assistance, and; were the thing placed in a proper light, the wealthy Natives might be induced to subscribe towards the accomplishment of the objects proposed. When a sufficient number were instructed, they might be sent to towns, and might be supported by the subscriptions of those who can afford it; and their places should be filled up by other students.

To prevent impostors, all reported qualified should have Certificates, both in English and in Persian, given them, duly signed by the Examiner.

In time, the Native Pupils would be able to instruct others; but, in the infancy of the Institution much European aid would be required.—On the Madras Establishment the Natives are employed (as Native Doctors are in Bengal), in the Native Corps, and in the commencement of the proposed Institution, the General Hospitals at Calcutta, Barhampton, Dinapore, Cawnpore, might instruct a number of young men who might when fit, for the duty, be sent to Benares, and be able to assist, the Medical Gentlemen appointed to superintend the instruction of the Native Pupils.

A Medical Depot should be established at the principal cities, and the wealthy Natives should be asked to supply the necessary funds for the purpose; but, as European Gentlemen have subscribed towards the improvement of the minds and souls of the Natives, I should hope the same would subscribe towards an undertaking which had for its basis Humanity; and I would recommend a Meeting at the Town Hall in Calcutta for the purpose of taking the subject into consideration, and of submitting a plan to Government.

The Cholera Morbus, it is to be hoped, will not longer occasion the loss of lives, which for the last 3 years, has been occasioned by that Epidemic; had such Establishments been in existence, thousands of lives might have been saved. But let us not look at the question, as to expediency, simply as regards any one disease, but as respects all diseases generally.

When any disease rages in a province, (and particularly where there are no Medical Gentlemen within a convenient distance,) let us under existing circumstances, view the fatal effects attending the disease. The poorer classes have not the means of proceeding to any distance for medical aid,—the delay in obtaining which is frequently fatal, and is, at the least, attended with the depriving their families, for a long time, of the support, which their exertions might, otherwise, secure. The force of this argument, in this point of view, brings to my recollection the plan proposed for the relief

ing of small pecuniary claims by the decision of Village Panchests, to save the parties the loss of time in going to a distance.

I have heard it mentioned that the old Native System of having *Servants* on the great-roads is to be reverted to; now, as they are usually near towns or large villages, the advantage to travellers would be the aid of the proposed plan be twofold.

I would endeavour to introduce the proposed System gradually, and the Natives might be made to see that their interests were concerned deeply in its establishment.

The Residents at Native Courts, Political Agents and Civilian generally, might impress the minds of the higher classes with the advantages that must result from its being carried into execution.

The Heads of Families possessing a certain income, might subscribe a small sum annually, according to their means, and whenever a Native Doctor should be sent to a town, &c. he should receive, by Subscription, a monthly Salary and the Medicines, (which the Government might supply at prime cost,) should be the property of those persons who subscribed; and the poor, who could not subscribe, should be supplied, gratis, by the bounty of the richer classes. I would always have the Native Doctors supported by Subscription, because the Subscribers could then insist on their affording Medical aid to the poor, gratis, or place others in their places.

At the commencement, of course, the proposed Medical Aid would be confined to the larger classes of towns; but an institution is not to be thought unimportant, because the whole of the advantages to be derived from it are not to be at once realized.

If disease can occasion the inhabitants to desert their homes, it must operate to retard cultivation, and to deprive Government of a portion of its revenue; for if the cultivators are wanting, the head farmers cannot perform their agreements, and the eventual loss is sustained by Government; as a deduction must be made in certain cases (a practice not unfrequent;) hence the importance of the lower classes (cultivators) in India.

But I wish to place the plan upon the footing of Humanity, and no act would or could more strongly cement the affections and gratitude of a people than one which would save the lives of their families and relations, which, daily experience would prove to be the case. It is well known that Travellers assume the character of the Medical Man, because the most barbarous of nations respect those who can so materially be of service to them.

There is much to be said in favor of the proposed plan, but I design this Letter only as a hint to those who are more capable of doing justice to the subject; and I shall therefore conclude with the hope that they will employ their thoughts with a view to the accomplishment of the undertaking.

I am, Sir, Yours, &c.

January 30, 1821.

PHILANTROPIST.

P. S.—It has astonished me that this subject should never before have been agitated, as nothing can be more humane than to save the lives of our fellow creatures. It is the bed of sickness which impresses the mind with gratitude for favors, and what favor can be greater than the saving the life of a human being? We have Infirmeries in England, and other institutions to assist the poor classes, and, surely, it would be a kind act to save the lives that must be lost annually out of the 60,000,000 under our protection. If we only suppose 2 per cent to die annually, the deaths must amount to 1,200,000, and only supposing the half of those to die for want of Medical aid we have 60,000 souls lost yearly. When we recollect that many of the Provinces newly brought under our control (the Rajpoot States, &c.) are in fact, at the best, but thinly populated—it becomes not only important to provide the means to save lives, but to render peace, now not healthy, salubrious. The Rheel Chief (Nair) who was banished from Malwa to Gorakhpur for his conduct (in May 1820) thought, (as the Rheels all do,) that he would certainly die in consequence of leaving his own country—such is the ignorance and constitution of the Natives. The Rheel Chiefs at Oodhpoor, were ignorant in 1818 as to the situation of Fatygarh. I would recommend that Geographical and Statistical Accounts of the several Provinces under the British Government should be translated into the Native languages, stating also the commercial resources of every place, the produce of the land,—means of cultivation used and the best methods of making the land yield more than at present. One improvement may thus lead to another as may important benefits to a State have originated in small beginnings.

Going Home by China.

To the Editor of the Calcutta Journal.

SIR,

As it has lately become the fashion for Indians to return to their native country by the way of China, I trust the following observations by a person who has lately been in that part of the world will not be considered as an impertinent intrusion either upon your time or on that of the public.

The usual inducement to take this circuitous voyage is the hope of obtaining better accommodations on board a Chinaman than are commonly to be met with in the direct ships. This is a very material consideration, indeed the only one that should influence any person in his senses to submit to an imprisonment in a floating prison, even for an hour longer than can be avoided, and this point I admit is gained by going by the way of China.

There are other things, however, to be considered; which do not occur to the inexperienced Traveller when he embarks, but which he feels, and severely too, when he least expects it. I mean the great inconvenience and expense he is necessarily put to, during the time the Ship is detained at Prince of Wales's Island, in the Straits of Malacca, and more particularly in China.

In Bengal (and at Bombay and Madras I believe) the common necessities of life are cheap, and the addition of one or more guests in a house for a short time, does not materially increase the expenses. Not so at Penang; there every article of food is double the price of what it is on the continent of India, and the wages of servants are in the same proportion. During his stay on the Island, a person properly recommended will meet with the usual Indian hospitality, and his expenses will be trifling; but if, owing to the person for whom he has letters being absent, or from any other cause, he should be obliged to go to the Tavern, he will not be able to live there under 6 dollars a day; the Ship generally stays from 110 to 12 days at Penang, and about the same time is consumed by stoppage at Malacca and Singapore.

On arriving in China, the general idea is that every Passenger will live at the table kept by the Company, and that any body and every body will willingly accommodate him with a room, so that he anticipates no expense and no inconvenience but delay, against which his mind has been previously fortified by knowing it is unavoidable. All these fine prospects are however suddenly blasted, and direfully does the unfortunate Traveller rue the day that he was persuaded to visit this heavenly empire.

If early in the season, that is to say in July, August, or even September, the Gentlemen of the Factory being at Macao, the Passengers are landed there, taking their departure from the Ship in an open boat at Lintin, a place about 20 miles off. This alone is an small inconvenience, but others still more disagreeable await their landing. There no friend receives or welcomes you in his house; no soul comes near to assist you; you are left in a foreign country under a foreign Government to shift for yourself, and after having with considerable difficulty and delay got your baggage passed through the Chinese Custom House, paying for the same most exorbitantly, you are at length uncomfortably lodged in a miserable Tavern.

Being now in a "Pouch-house," the next step is to try to get out of it as soon as possible, to which end you generally wait in person upon those Gentlemen to whom you have letters, all of whom will receive you most politely; and the Chief, if you should be a Company's Servant, will give you an invitation to their table on public nights, that is on Thursdays and Sundays; but as to offering you a room, that is one of the questions, leaving you therefore no alternative but that of returning to your Pouch-house with as little prospect of getting out of it as ever.

The charges at the Tavern are 3 dollars per diem, and 1½ a dollar more for a servant, wine and beer not included, which, with other items you may put down at 2½ dollars more. To an Indian, who looks upon a Tavern but one degree removed from a jail, nothing can be more horrible than this kind of life; but this is the life he must lead unless he takes a house, the rent of which, together with the necessary establishment, are generally beyond his means, so that what with the exactions of an arbitrary Government on the one hand, and the numerous unlooked for charges on the other, a traveller, after 3 or more months residence in China, finds himself poorer than he would have been, had he paid nearly double passage-money and gone direct to Europe.

In short, going by the way of China is a complete delusion:—Should you be foolish enough to have a brother there, you will of course find a hearty welcome and a home, for when there is a will there is a way; but I would not recommend any person to put too much faith in a mere letter of introduction, or he may be disappointed; for whatever may have been the case formerly, times are now altered, and I state it with regret that hospitality, as it is understood and practised in the East, is a stranger to that country where of all others it is most required.

I am, Sir, Yours, &c.

A SUPPER FROM THE CELESTIAL EMPIRE.

Dec. 31, 1899

Chateaux.

It will be seen by the Advertisement of our First Sheet that the Two Pieces of Miss in her Teens, and Plot and Counterplot are to be got up for Friday next. We shall be glad to see the usual patronage extended to this excellent Institution, which is so deserving, on every consideration, the support of every member of the community.

Domestic Occurrences.

MARRIAGES.

At Madras, on the 17th ultimo, at St. George's, Chaplain Plain, by the Reverend W. Thomas, Senior Chaplain, Captain T. T. Paika, of the Honourable Company's Artillery, to Susan Emilia, third Daughter of John Goldingham, Esq.

At Madras, on the 15th of December, by Major C. Hall, Commanding Gooty, Joseph Riggs, Barrack Sergeant of Artillery, to Miss Elizabeth Augusta, eldest Daughter of Mr. Conductor Brindley.

At Bombay, on the 1st ultimo, by the Reverend Mr. Paine, Sub-Conductor Thomas Harrison, of the Commissary Department, to Miss Ann Harwood.

BIRTHS.

On the 4th instant, Mrs. C. M. Kent, of a Daughter.

On the 5th ultimo, the Lady of Captain J. N. Jackson, of a Son.

On the 18th ultimo, at Camagora Farm, Mrs. William Dickson, of a Son.

At Quilon, on the 1st ultimo, the Lady of Captain S. S. Gummer, 25th Native Regiment, of a Son.

At Bombay, on the 16th ultimo, the Lady of W. A. Jones, Esq. of the Civil Service, of a Daughter.

DEATHS.

On the 11th instant, Thomas Ross Dent, Esq. Coroner of Calcutta, aged 47 years and 11 months, sincerely regretted by a numerous circle of friends.

At Madras, on the 1st ultimo, Captain J. S. Spaulk, of the Madras European Regiment, and Post Master, Nagpoor Subsidiary Force. His worth was too well known to require any encomium.

At Quilon, on the 1st ultimo, the Infant Son of Captain S. S. Gummer, 25th Regiment of Native Infantry.

At Quilon, on the 7th ultimo, Mrs. Caroline Gummer, the Lady of Captain S. S. Gummer, 25th Regiment of Native Infantry.

At Trichinopoly, on the 15th of December, Lieutenant Richard Stewart, of the 1st Battalion 16th Regiment, or T. L. I.

At St. Thomé, on the 13th ultimo, Mr. Peter Bower, universally regretted.

HIGH WATER AT CALCUTTA THIS DAY.

Morning, 6.30
Evening, 6.30

Moon's Age, 6 Days

Shipping Intelligence.

CALCUTTA ARRIVAL.

Date	Names of Vessels	Flags	Commanders	From Whence	Lgt
Feb. 6	Pattelmoin	British	J. Daniels	Rangoon	Dec. 30

MADRAS DEPARTURES.

Date	Names of Vessels	Flags	Commanders	Destinations
Jan. 18	Hops	British	J. J. E. Pina	London
18	Hastings	British	T. Vaughan	Batavia
18	William Petrie	British	Murray	Rangoon

BOMBAY ARRIVAL.

Date	Names of Vessels	Flags	Commanders	From Whence	Lgt
Jan. 18	Sulimany	British	R. S. Carter	China	

BOMBAY DEPARTURES.

Date	Names of Vessels	Flags	Commanders	Destinations
Jan. 18	Euzenia	British	R. Albert	Calcutta
18	Lady Harrington	British	G. C. P. Leving	London

PASSENGERS.

Passengers per brig Pattelmoin, from Rangoon to Calcutta.—Captain Lachapel, Country Service, Messrs. Jacob, Vernon, and Kywan, Merchants.

Passengers per Lady Harrington, from Bombay to London.—Mrs. H. F. Smith, Mrs. Caroline Evans, Mrs. De Vitre, Mrs. Smith, and infant Child, Mrs. Nicol, Mrs. Gidley, and infant Child, Misses M. Smith, Harriette Wilson Smith, Fanny Smith, and Hastings E. Devitre, two Masters Devitre, Misses Ashby Bruce, and C. Bruce, Lieutenant Colonel Hogg, Lieutenant Colonel H. F. Smith, Captain Davies, Mr. Assistant Surgeon L. Gilder, two Masters Jukes.

Range of Thermometer.

Range of Fahrenheit's Thermometer, in the shade and open air in N. W. aspect, 7 miles North of Calcutta, for the month of January 1821.

Date.	Time.	Degrees.	Time.	Degrees.	Time.	Degrees.
1	8 a.m.	46	2 p.m.	70	6 p.m.	61
2	6	46	2	70	6	61
3	6	50	2	78	6	60
4	6	50	2	76	6	62
5	6	46	2	70	6	62
6	6	46	2	72	6	63
7	6	48	2	72	6	61
8	6	44	2	72	6	61
9	6	42	2	70	6	60
10	6	46	2	74	6	64
11	6	52	2	78	6	68
12	6	58	2	78	6	68
13	6	60	2	78	6	68
14	6	50	2	70	6	68
15	6	58	2	79	6	68
16	6	58	2	78	6	68
17	6	57	2	76	6	68
18	6	58	2	78	6	68
19	6	58	2	80	6	70
20	6	58	2	80	6	70
21	6	58	2	81	6	74
22	6	58	2	80	6	70
23	6	58	2	80	6	70
24	6	63	2	86	6	74
25	6	60	2	80	6	70
26	6	58	2	80	6	70
27	6	57	2	80	6	70
28	6	54	2	80	6	70
29	6	56	2	78	6	70
30	6	54	2	79	6	70
31	6	54	2	77	6	69

Military Essays.

ESSAY V.—UPON THE DELIBERATIONS OF A COURT MARTIAL.

The Rule which is observed at Courts Martial to conduct all deliberations and discussions with closed doors, is not without serious disadvantages. I must express my regret that other reasons which have been considered more forcible have been thought to render it necessary. In consequence of this rule of clearing the Court during the discussion and deliberation upon every disputed point, and the little care usually taken to record the grounds of these incidental decisions, much information is lost to the Army.

In proof of this, it may be observed, that writers on Military Law are obliged, on most of the disputed questions, to refer to the bare assertion or the opinion of some official person, instead of being able to support their argument by reference to numerous cases discussed and decided in open Court, cases which at present are of little value because the grounds on which they have been decided are seldom communicated, and forming no part of the recorded proceedings, are hardly ever preserved.

As the prosecution in the examination of witnesses and the defence are conducted in open Court, the principal points in which the military tribunals differ from other Courts are, 1st.* That arguments on contested matters are carried on in secret, the result only being communicated in open Court, which in addition to what I have stated, appears evidently injurious to the prisoner, the more especially when the Judge Advocate is the Prosecutor, he always remaining in Court; 2dly.—That the Sentence is not pronounced in Court, but is transmitted to the Chief Military Authority, who if he does not see cause to return it for reconsideration, directs it to be promulgated in the General Orders issued to the Army. The circumstance of all persons being excluded while the members are considering the verdict, is nothing more than what is done with respect to the Jury, which retires to consider of its verdict, with this difference, that the members being Judges also, the sentence is determined at the same time. If the members take an Oath of Secrecy, the Grand Jurors do the same, and though I believe the Petit Jury are not obliged by the terms of their Oath, to refrain from communicating the discussions which must so frequently take place, before they agree on the verdict, yet common sense and prudence require their silence on the subject. Whether these differences will be thought of importance enough to justify innovation, it is not for me to determine, but as the objections against alteration are considered weighty, they will, added to the reluctance so generally felt to change what has been found to answer, and to make alterations, the consequences of which in a body so peculiarly constituted as the Army cannot clearly be foreseen, in all probability prevent the adoption of any material innovation.

The objections usually urged may be stated under two heads, 1st.—That the vote, or opinion which a member may give, if in opposition to the wishes of superior authority, would expose him to the injurious effects of the resentment, either of the Crown, the Commander in Chief, or other Chief Military Agent. 2dly.—That the same circumstance would equally expose him to the resentment, and inimical influence of the Prisoner and his connections.† Perhaps a third objection might be urged, viz. that unskilled as most of the Officers of the Army must necessarily be, in legal knowledge, their judgments, though substantially correct, are often likely to be deficient in form, advantage of which would be taken to harass their members by actions in the Civil Courts.

I do not think the first objection entitled to much attention, for it is not probable that the higher authorities will often, if ever be so deeply interested in the result of a trial, as to justify, on other ostensible grounds, to punish any individual of the Court for expressing sentiments adverse to their wishes, and the possibility of such extreme cases ought not to be an obstacle in the way of improvement. The second objection has more weight, for separated as the Officers of the Army are, in a great degree, from other society, and being so often called on to act conjointly in critical and arduous situations, it is not unreasonable to apprehend, that the disclosure of opinions given on any point by particular Members if adverse to the Prisoner, might lead him to disturb the harmony of the Service, by insulting the offending individual, and he would not find it difficult so to regulate his conduct, as to make it impossible to prove the malignancy of the motive, even, if what I

must call a false sense of honour, did not prevent the insulted member from wishing to have the business regularly investigated. But allowing all this, it remains to be inquired whether the present mode is so entirely free from the inconvenience as to render it decidedly preferable to any other.—As long as the proceedings are secret, it is reasonable to suppose, that a person who is instigated by a violent and a malicious temper to insult a member on such grounds, will, when the power of discrimination is withheld, consider the whole Court as fit objects of his resentment, for a man of such a disposition will never be very scrupulous, or allow the chance of mistake to disappoint him of his revenge; besides which, if he does not chuse to encounter the whole Court, he will seldom fail of finding in his own prejudiced mind, reasons for selecting individual members, whom he may conjecture to be, what he would denominate, his enemies. But quitting theory, it must be known, whether this feeling operates with respect to witnesses, whose testimony is given in open Court, for the same motives which would induce an individual to seek a personal quarrel with a member of a Court Martial, will lead him to pursue the same course, with regard to each of the witnesses as may give their testimony against him. I do not, however, suppose that the instances of such misconduct have been, or ever will be, of frequent occurrence, and at all events the existing system, has no advantage so decided, as to preclude all enquiry into its merits. Respecting the third objection, I have little to observe; the Courts of Judicature, it is well known, wish to interfere as little as possible with the proceedings of Courts Martial, and the Judges are always ready to make every proper allowance for unintentional deviations from forms, not essentially affecting the merits of the case, and not absolutely necessary to secure the ends of justice. Further it may be remarked, that if the disadvantage is correctly stated, it is not likely to be removed while the business is conducted in secrecy.

While, therefore, influenced by the preceding observations, I have no hesitation in saying the subject is deserving of the most serious consideration, I am not prepared to assert that the result would prove the expediency of a radical alteration of the existing system; but should it even be found advisable to make any change, I will venture to suggest a plan which would be attended, in my mind, with considerable advantage. That a Court Martial be composed of 12, 14, or 16 Officers, the 3 senior of whom, to preside as Judges, and to pronounce Sentence on the Prisoner, in open Court, according to the Law, after the remaining Officers, acting as a Jury, may have found him guilty. The verdict of the Jury to be determined in all cases by a majority of the Jurors, and if the voices are equally divided, an acquittal to be the consequence, nor should it be considered necessary, (indeed should be prohibited) that the Jury should declare, by what proportion of their members the verdict was given, and they should take an oath not to reveal that circumstance, or the discussions entered into while debating on the verdict among themselves.*

I see no good reason why, as at Naval Courts Martial, the sentence of a Military Court should not at once be pronounced in open Court, leaving it to the proper authority to remit any punishment which may have been adjudged, and to make any remarks on the proceedings which the interest of the Service may call for. The power of returning Sentences for revision I cannot consider as a useful one; it will very rarely produce any alteration of the original Sentence, and it exposes the Court to the odious suspicion of being unduly influenced by superior authority.

It is with writers on military law,† an unsettled point whether the members of a Court Martial, ought to take a fresh oath for every separate case which is brought before it, or whether one oath taken on the formation of the Court is not sufficient; and though the matter has been authoritatively settled,‡ yet the expediency of the Regulation for repeating the oath, whenever a new case comes before the Court, is still open to discussion. On this subject I agree with TYLER, that the repetition of the oath is improper, because unnecessary; and that the analogy between a Jury and a Court Martial, does not hold good, the former being appointed to decide on one particular case, after which its functions cease, and the latter assembled to try all such persons as shall be brought before it, without any form of re-election.

* Disputed points might be discussed in closed Court, and the result, with the reasons on which it was founded, be promulgated in open Court by the President, and recorded on the proceedings; but still as the Judge Advocate General is allowed to remain when Prosecutor, I think the same should be allowed to the Prisoner.

† Military Law, page 79-105.

‡ Adye, 121.2—Tyler, 236—McArthur, page 264, vol. 1st.

* This practice is probably founded on Custom, not on any positive or written regulation.

† Note, vide Tyler, page 232-231.

Original Anecdotes.

Some years ago, a Bishop Cox, whose vanity was at least as conspicuous as his Ecclesiastical Dignity, on the death of his Wife, had a magnificent Tomb erected, sufficiently spacious to contain the remains of the Noble Prelate also on his own demise. On the front of this splendid Mausoleum, he caused to be placed two distinct Tablets, one of which was of course filled with eulogium and lamentation on his loss, leaving the Twin Register of Honor and Dignity for the declaration of his own importance. In this space left blank during his life, a Wit, who was much acquainted with his character, wrote as follows:—

"Vainest of mortals, had'st thou sense or grace,
Thou ne'er had'st left this unpolished space,
To give thy numerous Foes such ample room,
Thus to declare upon thy future Tomb,
This well-known Truth, by every Tongue confessed;
That by this blank, thy life is best expressed."

OPIE THE PAINTER.

While every one who is acquainted with Art, will do justice to the original if not great powers of this ornament of the British School, all who were personally known to him are aware of the awkwardness or rather inelegance of his manners. In appearance and conversation he was any thing but refined. When BOYDELL published his Shakespeare, OPPIE was employed on a picture from the *Winter's Tale*, where Antigonus and the Bear were the principal figures; and one day stating to his Friend Dr. WOLCOT, his dilemma at not being able to find a Bear for a Sitter, PATER PINDER smartly said,

"What need for Bears about the Town to roam,
Got a good Looking-Glass, and paint at home."

To which OPPIE immediately replied

"What need in places that would poison Polecats
To look for wild Bears, when we're sure of WOLCOTS."

Sporting Intelligence.

To the Editor of the Calcutta Journal.

SIR,

At your convenience have the goodness to give the Nagpoor Races a place in your Journal, and oblige,

Yours, &c.

Nagpoor, Jan. 20.

J. NORTON, Sec. to the Race Committee.

FIRST DAY'S RUNNING.—MONDAY, JANUARY 8, 1881.

MAIDEN PURSE.

Fairplay,	1	1
Shamrock,	2	2
Thalia,	3	dr.

1st Heat 4' 16"—2nd Heat 4' 14"

1st Heat.—Fairplay led for about a mile, when Shamrock closed and shortly passed him, keeping a head till close to the post. Both were brought to the whip within the distance post, and Fairplay, by great exertion, won by a nose. The Mare was left far in the rear at the 1st mile.

2nd Heat.—Fairplay again led and was closed on by Shamrock, at the 1st mile; he then headed a little, and was again closed on at the post. Both felt the whip, and Fairplay won by half a length.

This was a most beautiful and interesting Race.

GALLOWAY PLATE.

Padren Gar,	2	1	1
Taffy Mew,	1	2	3

1st Heat 3' 11"—2nd Heat 3' 16"—3rd Heat 3' 21"

1st Heat.—Was won easily by Taffy Mew.

2nd Heat.—Padren Gar having carried much above his weight in the first heat, changed his rider. Taffy led, but was closed on and passed at the mile, and Padren won easily.

3rd Heat.—Padren led and won easily.

SECOND DAY.—WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 10.

Purse for Horses that never won.—Captain O'Neill's b. A. h. Shamrock.
No Competitor.

SWEEPSTAKES.

Captain O'Neill's g. A. h. Honesty.—No Competitor.

PONEY PLATE.

Lieutenant Hodges's c. p. Pat,	1	1
Major Fraser's g. p. Tom,	2	2

1st Heat won easily by Pat, in 3' 28"—2d ditto 3' 34"

A Post Plate of 300 Rupees from the Fund, for all untrained Horses catch weight, once round the Course.

Lieutenant Blake's b. H. Blyce,	dis.
Lieutenant Conran's b. g. Stampy,	1
Mr. Gordon's, g. H.	2
Mr. Hope's, b. H.	3

Time 4' 23"

A Good Race. The two Bay Horses, and the Grey contesting it keenly, and alternately taking the lead for the first half mile and a half. The Guiding did not choose to run kindly for the first half mile, and lost nearly a distance, but he succeeded in the next in making it up, and taking his place next to the first horse Blyce, who was in hand, but lost the race in consequence of an unfair cross.

THIRD DAY.—FRIDAY, JANUARY 12.

RAJAH'S PLATE.

Captain O'Neill's g. A. h. Honesty.—No Competitor.

NAGPORE TURF PURSE.

Captain O'Neill's g. h. Dick,	dr.
Lieut. Sandy's g. gldg. Czar,	2 dr.
P. H. Lieut. Fraser's b. h. Padren Gar,	1

1st Heat.—Padren led and kept his place the whole way pressed close by Czar, and won by two lengths in 3' 23"

Post Purse for all Horses to be handicapped by the Committee, Heats 2 miles, 700 Rupees from the Fund.

Captain O'Neill's g. A. h. Honesty,	wt.	1	1
O'Zoolie's b. A. h. Poor Pat,	13	2	3

1st Heat was run in 4' 16"—2d ditto 4' 11"

A Hollow Race.

MONDAY, JANUARY 15.

BEATEN PLATE.

Captain Jenkins's c. g. Taffy Mew,	3	dr.	8	0
Captain H. Sandy's b. h. Poor Pat,	1	1	9	7

Won easily.

Time 4' 23"

UNTRAINED PLATE.

Lieutenant Conran's b. gldg. <i>Stampy</i> ,	wt.	1
Captain O'Neil's a. h. <i>Butcher</i> ,		3
Captain George's a. h. <i>Hunter</i> ,		2

Time 4' 35"

Stampy, as usual, would not run kindly at first, but made up his distance at the first mile, then led and won in hand.

HUNTER'S PLATE.

No Competitor to Czar.

Post Plate for Hunters distance and leaps as the preceding, 100 Rupees from the Fund.

Lieutenant Conran's b. gldg. Stampy,	1
Lieutenant Dove's black h. Beetzebub,	2

Stampy having refused the first leap, was judged to have lost the race, though he came in first.

Match between Captain O'Neill's g. A. h. Honesty,	1
And Lieutenant Blake's l. A. h. Blyce,	2

For half a mile won by Honesty, in 1'

Match between Captain Newell's b. m. Thalia, and Lieut. Sandy's g. gldg. Czar,
2 miles won by the latter, in 4' 26"

Honour to the Brave.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

Sir,

I was much gratified to perceive by the *Courier* of Saturday last, that the Friends of the late Lieutenant Marriott intend erecting a monument to his memory, the distinguished gallantry and many amiable qualities of this brave and lamented Officer are so well known throughout the Presidency that I doubt not it will give great satisfaction; his career though short was glorious and he has sunk into his grave entwined with Laurels, and sincerely regretted by all who knew him, which must ever be a consolation to his relatives, but how much more will it be enhanced by so public a mark of Esteem.

I take this opportunity of expressing a hope that a similar compliment may be paid to the memory of the brave Officers who fell in the unfortunate affair which took place in Arabia short time ago; It is not my intention to enter into the particulars of that melancholy and disastrous business, but simply to observe that these Officers nobly upheld the British name.

Letters from Muscat state that the Imam and some of his people, that were present at the engagement, speak in the highest terms of admiration at the conduct of the Troops but, more particularly of Lieutenants Laurie and Price who were seen to cut down several of the enemy.

It often happens, even among the bravest Troops, that some individual is conspicuous either for extraordinary valor, or some other circumstance and on this occasion I think I may venture to assert, without detracting in the slightest degree from the merits of his gallant comrades who fell with him, that Lieutenant and Adjutant Laurie was the hero of the day; this spirited young Officer, although well mounted, and with every prospect of escape before him, and when the unfortunate result was but too evident, disdained to fly, but dismounted to share the same fate as his companions. He had served upwards of eleven years with the 1st Battalion, 24 Regiment; by his Brother-Officers and men he was beloved, and the Corps will ever remember him with affection.

As some of these Officers who have fallen are well known to the Army, in which they have many friends, I trust this proposal only requires an example to make it successful; Messrs. Shotton, Malcolm and Co. would I dare say be kind enough to receive Subscriptions which could be kept open a sufficient time to admit of the remittances arriving from the out stations. From the list of Subscribers a Committee might be selected to carry the plan into execution.

I am, Sir, Your most Obedient Servant,

January 1, 1821.

AMICUS.

Military Bank.

To the Editor of the Calcutta Journal.

Sir,

The tone, which "A CAPTAIN," in his last letter, has chosen to assume, renders it useless to prolong my Correspondence with him, with reference to the only object that I had in view in its commencement, viz. by a full and temperate discussion of the comparative advantages and disadvantages of the New Military Bank, to put it in the power of every man, interested in the subject, to decide for himself the propriety of its adoption. I am content to leave "A CAPTAIN'S" charges against me, of inconsistency, &c. to be decided, on his own Statement of them—though, were it a matter of any importance, I might complain that it is not a very fair one—and shall take my final leave of him, with a brief notice of one or two parts of his letter.

This Establishment, in the European, and in several King's Regiments, of Savings Banks; some of which had been in existence for years before the Bengal Military Bank was thought of, sufficiently proves, that the want of such an inducement to the institution of these very useful Funds, had not been very heavily felt.

I have repeatedly, and distinctly admitted the perfect security of any Bank, the funds of which are vested exclusively in Bank Shares, or Company's Paper;—but if, in addition to this, "A CAPTAIN" means to insinuate that Government is in any way pledged to the security of the Banks,—I deny it, without fear of contra-

diction. Government sanctioned the experiment of a plan which professed to have in view the interests of its Officers—but it did no more—and it now remains to be seen whether Officers will be disposed to purchase this security, the necessity for which does not previously seem to have occurred to many, by the sacrifice of interest, and of other conveniences, which it involves.

"A CAPTAIN" calls upon me to disclose my name? Should he ever hereafter be unwarily led into another discussion of this nature, let him remember the example of a gallant Captain of a former day, who after voluntarily encountering an anonymous antagonist, endeavoured to flounder out of the contest, by demanding the name of his opponent—and has thus pilloried himself to the decision of posterity—let him learn, also, what I doubt not will surprise him, that the great body of the Officers of this Army, are little in the habit of estimating opinions according to the importance or insignificance of the person from whom they proceed—but will judge between him and me, as they do in other cases, by the soundness of the arguments we have respectively advanced.

I am, Sir, Your most Obedient Servant,

Barrackpore, Jan. 31, 1821.

AN OLD-SUD.

ORIGINAL LINES.

On being advis'd to give over thinking of the Tyne—From the *Hushara* of yesterday.

Forget thee, O my Native River,
The Bard's own Tyne—O never, never!—
In every land the Poet's stream
Has been the Poet's darling theme;
Until the Bard and River's name
Together flow in minstrel fame—
O might I fondly hope that mine
Shall live immortal with the Tyne;
A lowly stream altho' it be
Its murmurs are most dear to me—
As soon might they by Babel's stream.
Forget thee, O Jerusalem.
As I by Ganges' tide of Woe,
Forget my Tyne's rejoicing bow—
O that my Minstrelsy were meet
To mingle with thy chiming sweet
No more unknown, but beaming bright
That stream should "roll its waves in light"
And mingling soft with Music-swell
Thy name on Beauty's lips would dwell:
Let Loth'an's maids but chaunt our lays
We'll ask, pure stream, no prouder bays.
Forget thee, O my Native River
The Bard's own Tyne—O Never, Never!— G. A. V.

EUROPE BIRTHS.

At Paris, the Right Hon. Lady Sinclair, of a son.
In South Audley-street, the Lady of W. L. Hughes, Esq. M. P. of a daughter.

The Lady of Sir S. Clarke, Bart. of a son.

At Hartlepool, the Lady of Captain Swinburne, of the Grenadier Guards, of a son and heir.

EUROPE MARRIAGES.

On Wednesday the 19th of July, in St. Luke's Chapel, Norwich, by the Lord Bishop of the Diocese, the Rev. H. C. De Crespigny, second son of Sir W. De Crespigny, Bart. M. P. to Miss C. Bathurst, his Lordship's third daughter.

At the parish Church of Rochdale, Sir B. W. Burdett, Bart. of Clontarf, in the county of Dublin, to Esther, eldest daughter, and one of the coheirs of the late T. Smith, Esq. of Castleton Hall, in the county of Lancaster.

The Rev. H. B. Tristram, nephew to Lord Barrington and the Bishop of Durham, to Miss C. Jocelyn, niece to the Earl of Donoughmore.

At Cleve, in Radnorshire, by the Rev. J. Homilly, Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, T. F. Kennedy, of Donore, Ayrshire, Esq. M. P. to Sophia, only daughter of the late Sir S. Homilly.

At Exeter, Captain Barton, R. N. to Miss R. L. France, niece to Sir M. M. Leprieux, Bart.

J. Haggard, LL. D. of Doctors' Commons, to Caroline, youngest daughter of the late M. Hodgson, Esq. of Bromley, Middlesex.

New Theory of Evidence.

"Now if thou hast seen her, tell me, under what tree sawest thou them accompanying together? Was answered, under a mastick tree.

"Now therefore, tell me under what tree didst thou take them accompanying together? Who answered, under a Aloix tree."—HISTORY OF SUSANNAH, v. 54—58.

To the Editor of the Calcutta Journal,

SIR,

Books have been written to point out the best method of converting a Government into a tyranny; and to show how a person may most ingeniously torment those placed in his power; yet no one, so far as I know, has yet attempted to lay down rules for getting up Evidence against any person whom it is expedient to convict of some crime, (no matter whether quietly or not) an art which is certainly as useful to mankind as either of the former.

Viewing this as a desideratum in Literature, and moved with a laudable zeal for the advancement of knowledge, I long revolved the subject in my mind, and at last with much labour and research I have completed Institutes of this Art, which are now by me in MS. In these latter ages, when there is almost nothing new under the sun, I was delighted to fall upon a subject that had not been exhausted.

peragro loca nullius ante,
Trita sola: juvat integras accedere fontes,
Atque haurire.

But as it is uncertain how the Public, so wedded to ancient prejudices, may relish an art so new to them, before I open their eyes by publishing the whole of my valuable Work, I wish, through the medium of your Paper, to give them a glimpse of its nature and contents.

BOOK I.—TITLE I.

On the Qualifications of a Witness.

1.—As to Character; which may be divided into (1) Religious (2) National or local and (3) Individual character.—2 Rank.—3 Amiability or vice versa.

SECTION I.

If there be any Religion which more than another holds out to its professors absolution from sins on paying a consideration to the Priesthood, choose your Witnesses if possible of that Religion; and do not neglect to give or promise them such remuneration for their trouble as will allow them a reasonable profit after paying the Priest the price of his pardon.

SECTION II.

If you know of a nation among whom Perjury is not uncommon, reckon yourself peculiarly fortunate if you are able to choose your Witnesses from amongst them.

SECTION III.

A reputation of honesty and veracity would no doubt give the evidence of a Witness the more weight; but if their real character be quite the reverse, they will be so much the fitter for your purpose.

SECTION IV.

Select them from that class in Society, who are most needy, and you will have a two-fold advantage; their poverty will induce them the more readily to exchange that commodity called conscience, for a suitable consideration; if this article be at all marketable, you may purchase it at cheaper rate.

SECTION V.

Make careful enquiry, if the person to be convicted, have any enemies (which fortunately can seldom happen not to be the case, as few people are without them), and you will find them peculiarly well qualified for being Witnesses. If a Servant have been turned away, (if far bad conduct so much the better) or a fellow Servant promoted above him, his desire of revenge will sharpen his invention to find out causes of accusation against both the promoter and the person promoted.

TITLE II.

The next point to be attended to, is the best method of tutoring the Witnesses. It will be of advantage to extend the accusation against the person to be convicted, as to time and place, as much as

possible. This will enable you to bring a great number of separate charges, in swearing to which individually the Witnesses will not fall into the mistake—which those alluded to in my motto committed,—of contradicting each other.

SECTION II.

Let the circumstances they swear to, be not only separate and distinct, but of such a nature that no other person could be a Witness to them. For example: the Witness may say they happened on the deck of a ship when all hands were below; or that they happened in a chamber when the door was shut and every person absent, but himself and the party or parties accused;—or, better still, that he saw them through a key hole or private peeping hole cut for the purpose. By this means the Witness runs no risk of being confuted by Evidence for the Defence.

SECTION III.

Because, legally speaking, two Witnesses are necessary to substantiate a fact, after having sufficiently biased the minds of the Judges by desultory circumstances, you must remove their legal scruples, and give consistency to the whole, by instructing two or more of your Witnesses to swear to some one point. In doing this the Witnesses must be very cautious not to deviate from the preconcerted story. If cross-questions are put, concerning collateral circumstances, let them return such answer as the following: "I did not attend to it;"—"My memory does not serve me;"—"I think not, but am not sure, but rather No than Yes." &c. For depend upon it if they attempt to swear to every minute particular of a preconcerted falsehood some discrepancy will be found in their testimony.

SECTION IV.

It has been so long fashionable, Sir, to declaim against what is called by the hard name of Perjury, that it will be a considerable time, I am afraid, before mankind reach in this Science that first step to wisdom mentioned by Des Cartes—to doubt every thing;—that is in this case to regard every kind of Evidence as equally incredible and consequently equally credible. When mankind shall have reached this high purchase-ground of wisdom, then and not till then, will they be able to value my precepts as they observe; but if, by an ebullition of ignorant feeling and popular clamour, this Science is viewed with indignation, and my attempts to recommend it treated with scornful neglect I shall purify my MS. by submitting it to the chemical process of combustion and leave the subject to a future age, when the world shall have shaken off every prejudice, whether of the understanding or of the heart.

I am, Sir, Yours, &c.

Feb. 6, 1821.

TERGIVERSATOR.

Shipping Intelligence.

CALCUTTA DEPARTURE.

Date	Names of Vessels	Flags	Commanders	Destination
Feb. 6	Bengal Merchant	British	A. Brown	London

PASSENGERS.

Correct List of Passengers embarked on board the ship *Anna and Amelia*, Captain J. Short, bound for London via Madras.—Mrs. Stevenson, Mrs. Watson, Mrs. Trate, Mrs. Abbott, Captain Stevenson, His Majesty's 59th Regiment of Foot, Captain Triste, 5th Regiment of Native Infantry, Lieutenant Sawyer, 20th Regiment of Native Infantry, Dr. Johns, Mr. Deacon, Cadet, Madras Establishment.—Children: Misses Maria Denobey, Louisa Newham, Margaret Black, Margaret Salter, Maria Johns, —Stevenson and Triste, Masters William Johns, Thomas Johns, Walter Denchey and Charles Jones.

Administrations to Estates.

Mr. Hodgson, late of the Hobia Factory, in the District of Dacca Jelaligere, deceased.—Dempster Heming, Esq.

Mrs. Anna Heming, late of Deogah, widow, deceased.—Thomas William Heming, Esq. of Deogah.

Mr. William Green, late of Patna, deceased.—Mrs. Phoby Green, widow.

Madras Papers.

Madras Courier, Jan. 23.—No further arrivals have taken place by which any more recent accounts from England could be received, and all is therefore still in suspense regarding the question of the guilt or innocence of the Queen; but the supplemental publication of the evidence of *Mademoiselle De Mont*, that has been carried on since the issue of our last regular number, has thrown quite a new light on the proceedings against this illustrious female, and has unquestionably left her case in a much clearer and better situation than at the period when our former chain of evidence was interrupted. With the exception of Captain Pechell and Briggs, not one respectable or credible witness has appeared against the Queen, although, if the words of the Solicitor General are correctly given, the case for the Prosecution is now completely before the Public, for at the conclusion of his examination of *Mademoiselle De Mont*, he says "The evidence in chief is now closed;" but yet we can hardly believe it possible, that the Prosecutors could wind up their case with such a witness as this. We are convinced that this is a mistake, and that Ministers have yet a host of witnesses to produce—and we trust they will continue to be of the same description with those whose testimony we have already disclosed.—The public Prosecutors certainly commenced with a notable witness, and if no further evidence is to be adduced in support of the terrible charges in the preamble of the Bill, *Mademoiselle De Mont* is a very fit conclusion to such a beginning. The testimony of this virtuous female is indeed most important in all its bearings, but more remarkably so in the idea it enables the reader to form of the various artifices which have been used to procure evidence from all quarters against the unfortunate Princess. The witness *Mademoiselle De Mont* seems to have been entirely unprepared for the purging and sifting qualities of a cross-examination well conducted. Her numerous contradictions, inconsistencies, and forgetfulness, are so palpable, that it would be worse than idle to point the attention of the reader to them more particularly than we have already done by this unavoidable reference to the examination.—She far exceeds in every point that constitutes a "RESPECTABLE" witness, the justly notorious, "*Non mi ricordo*," her worthy colleague, and although she contradicts the testimony of this truthful Italian in many essential points, particularly about the bath, as may be seen by collating the evidence, we think, notwithstanding her aversion to matrimony, that she ought to be coupled with a man so suitable in temper, disposition, and talent with her own,—the interesting pair really seem to have been formed for each other. We feel most anxious to learn how the efforts of the letters proved to have been written by the beautiful *Louise De Mont*, all bearing date subsequent to the time when the charges are laid against her Royal Mistress, will be explained away.—They are indeed notable pieces of evidence. To us it appears impossible that any satisfactory explanation can be given; every word of them is in unqualified praise of the accused: indeed from the whole tenor of these letters we may fairly draw an inference more favorable to the circumspicion and prudence of the Queen than even her great admirers gave her credit for possessing.—So completely did her Majesty deceive *Mademoiselle De Mont*, that she never suspected her of any partiality for *M. Bergami*, she, it appears, having concluded and having imprudently said that it was a *M. Sachs*, for whom the Queen had a partiality over the rest of her suite, so that her love for the Baron comes in quite as an after thought.—It is impossible to avoid remarking such monstrous absurdities as these, though we would rather be silent on the subject than the proceeding is finally closed.—We wish, notwithstanding the impression that has been made by the blaring notes elicited in the cross-examinations of the witnesses, to keep our mind free from prejudice; to preserve the judgement unbiased; and to reserve any decided opinion on the merits of the case until the corrected evidence shall come to be discussed by the Lords who are sitting in judgement on their Queen. We cannot help surmising however that the Green Bag and its contents will prove to have been the offspring of a Conspiracy which alike misled and deceived the Monarch and his Ministers. We have always entertained a natural detestation of Green Bags and Secret Committees, and this aversion has certainly been greatly increased by the budgets of treasuries and combustible matter that of late years have been sent down to both Houses of Parliament. Who now believes that the Gate-Street Conspiracy would have been ever heard of, but for the ready and willing ear which the Agents of Ministers lent to tales of treason and sedition? No one now denies that *Thistlethwaite* and his associates fell victims to a Conspiracy prepared for them by the very men who were filling the Green Bags of Ministers to

which we have referred. We pray most sincerely and fervently that the Queen may defeat and expose the Conspiracy, that appeared from *Mademoiselle De Mont's* evidence and other circumstances, to have been formed against her; and we trust the authors of the Conspiracy may not be so successful in eluding the just vengeance of the country as Messrs. HARRIS, CASTLES, and other wretches of a like description, who our readers will remember escaped from the punishment so justly merited by their crimes.

One English Journal which has shown great impartiality on the question of the Queen asserts that *M. BERGAMI* purchased every one of his titles, which are Roman titles, at Paris, where there is a regular Agent for the sale of these commodities as mentioned in one of our Paragraphs last week. If this be true one very suspicious ground of accusation is at once removed.

Madras, January 23, 1830.—None of the English Packets that were reported to have been despatched from Calcutta on board the ill-fated *Peatridge*, have yet arrived, and it seems to be now well ascertained that no Europe Packets were forwarded by her. A Packet from Calcutta, and some loose letters were received with the Express as already mentioned. The Ship appears to have sustained very considerable injury from the accident she met with. Her stern post and rudder were much injured, and the whole of her false keel was knocked off.

The *Perseverance* from Calcutta the 8th instant, came in on Sunday, and the *Royal Charlotte* arrived yesterday morning from China, and last from Penang, whence she sailed on the 5th instant. She brings no news of a later date than those received by the *Thalia*.

Passengers per *Perseverance*:—Mrs. Cropley and two Children, Miss M. Bartholomy, Miss B. Bartholomy, Miss L. Kaler; Captain Prince, W. B. Grant, Esq. and Mr. J. P. Cropley.

The *Lady Banks*, called on Friday morning for London with Passengers as named in our last.

The *David Scott*, continued her voyage on Sunday for the same destination.

Passengers.—Mrs. Vivian, Major Cameron, Captain French, and Lieutenant Vivian.

The Honorable Company's Ship *Maire* will positively sail this evening for London, touching at Colombo.

Passengers.—Mrs. Serjeant, Mrs. Cox, Mrs. Chas'd, Mrs. Cook, Mrs. Stringer, Mrs. Reeve, Lieutenant Colonel Sir John Sinclair, Bart. Artillery Lieutenant Colonel Mansell, C. B. H. M. 531, Major Dickson, C. B. 5th Light Cavalry, Captain Denubar, H. M. Royal Scots, Lieutenant Gordon, H. M. Royal Scots, Lieutenant Franklin, James Thomas, Robert J. Hunter, C. J. Cook, John Hutt, William Brown, and W. H. Twentyman. Esquires. Lieutenants T. W. Friday, Children; Misses Mary Anna White, M. Wilson, S. Wilson, C. Wilson, Maria Griffiths, Mary Trotter, Chas'd, Esq., R. McQuhee, G. McQuhee, Esq. and Mary Reeve.—**Masters:** Geo. Matheson Ogilvie, John Fallowfield, Arthur Jones, William Trotter, John Haig, H. W. Cox, John Griffiths, R. A. Shugbey, J. G. Wilson, C. J. Cook, G. W. F. Cook, S. A. Cook, E. R. Cook, W. J. Twentyman, W. Wells, W. Fitzpatrick, H. Fitzpatrick, C. Fitzpatrick, Edward Wright Esq., F. Sandford, and S. Sandford.

The *Thalia* is then the only Vessel remaining for despatch, but the *Goconda*, *William Money*, and *La Belle Alliance*, are all hourly expected, and will all take their departure from this Port about the end of the month.

The *Hips* called from Cuddalore at day light on Monday morning the 15th instant, and took her final departure from the Coast at Negapatnam on the 17th at 7 A. M.

The drawing of the First Class of the Madras Lottery was completed on Wednesday and Friday last. The following Prizes of 350 Rupees and upwards were drawn.

No. 3260 a Prize of 10,000 Rupees.
Nos. 54 668 and 1092 Prizes of 1000 Rupees each.
Nos. 410 625 667 4406 and 4498 Prizes of 500 Rupees each.
Nos. 705 1131 2756 and 3555 Prizes of 350 Rupees each.
No. 1621 a Prize of 20,000 Rupees.
Nos. 1066 and 271 Prizes of 5000 Rupees each.
Nos. 699 and 342 Prizes of 1000 Rupees each.
Nos. 246 603 2215 2584 and 3549 Prizes of 500 Rupees each.

Races.—The annual Sporting Meeting commences on Monday morning next, and we hope much amusement will be afforded, notwithstanding some of the best horses which were expected to have run this season, have been sent to Hyderabad.—Sold at the Auctions have been unusually large this year, we trust there will

be a corresponding spirit of opposition in the contests for the Pairs and Purses, so that this noble amusement may receive every possible encouragement at our Presidency of Madras on future occasions. The Race Dinner takes place at the Stand on Saturday.

The Races at Calcutta we observe have been excellent this year beyond any former precedent.

Governor of Ceylon—We have seen late letters from England which mention on official authority that General Sir EDWARD PATER had been appointed Governor of the Island of Ceylon, and they add that it was his Excellency's intention to leave England for the seat of Government immediately after Christmas.

Military Savings Bank.

To the Editor of the Calcutta Journal.

Sir,

I have perused with some attention the arguments, pro and con, which have recently appeared in your Journal, relative to an Institution called "The Bengal Military Savings Bank."—As I am well convinced it never will prove generally acceptable to the Officers of the Bengal Army, I do not therefore think it necessary to point out the many objections which I conceive the Gentlemen of that Army must have against ever becoming members of, or giving the least countenance to, such a Fund.—There is, however, one objection which would alone be sufficient to prevent such an Institution being permanently successful:—The repugnance, which experience tells me, most of the Officers of the Bengal Army would feel, at the very idea of their private and particular circumstances being made known and canvassed by the "Heads of Public Departments in Calcutta!" For the Gentlemen of these Departments must generally, if not always, be the Directors. But I am travelling far from my present purpose.

I merely wished to ask PHILOPUNDIST, who appeared in your Paper of the 1st instant, whether he is aware that the Religion of a considerable portion of the Native Army is such, as to render it an insult to offer them interest for their money! Though I have no doubt but that this portion of the Army would be glad to deposit their Savings in a place of safety.

In regard to the "importance" of the proposed plan, I think it much greater than PHILOPUNDIST appears to have any conception of, and I am only lost to wonder that Government has never availed itself of such a political machine (I was going to say such an all-powerful monster), which, if cautiously and properly managed, would be of more permanent benefit to the state, under certain circumstances, to which wisdom will always cast an anxious eye, than all the Army Regulations promulgated during the past fifty years.

We have always, Sir, possessed in a high degree, the affectionate good will of the Native soldiery, and as long as we persevere in our present system of governing these gallant Soldiers, so long shall we enjoy that inestimable advantage. But should they ever, in addition to this, voluntarily place their purse-strings in our hands, why, then, Sir, Paucis casior est fides quam pecunia.

Should such a plan ever be in contemplation, I would suggest: That there should be no "Savings Bank," no "12 Directors," no "Secretaries," no "Agent-Treasurers," very few "writers," and no "Baboo."—That there should be an European Officer of the Native Army stationed at Fort William, to receive all sums, which sums must come from the Soldiers, through Officers of Companies, or Adjutants of Battalions, whose Rolls or deposit documents must be countersigned by Commandants of Corps.—Pay Masters of Divisions to receive and remit these sums to the forementioned Officer, at the Presidency Station, who shall Monthly or Quarterly pay such sums into the General Treasury, and annually transmit statements to Officers commanding Corps, for the information and satisfaction of their men.

This, Sir, is a very short and faint outline of a plan, which I conceive would be simple in detail, beneficial to individuals, and perhaps ultimately of immeasurable consequence and benefit to Government.

I am, Sir, your obedient Servant.

Barrackpore, February 2, 1821.

B.—O.—

Post-Office Improvements.

To the Editor of the Calcutta Journal.

Sir,

I perceive by some of the late advices from England, that the Government is about to try an experiment for accelerating the despatch of Letters from one part of the country to another, it being found by experience that an Express will go nearly half as fast again as the ordinary Mail Coach of Old England, which flies over the ground at a rate that quite astonishes all foreigners.

This laudable attempt to bring an Establishment of so much importance to the greatest possible perfection, appears to me well worthy of being followed by our Indian Governments. It has often been a matter of astonishment to me, that in a country possessing such ample resources as Bengal, and with a Government so well inclined to put every public Establishment in the best possible footing, that so little attention should have been paid to the Post Office. It is not only the comfort, convenience, and interest of society which is affected by good or bad management of this Department, but the Revenue and Political Interests of the State.

Under the present arrangement, it appears from the best printed accounts, that on or about Three Lacs of Rupees per annum, is the whole amount of Revenue derived from the General Post Office of Calcutta, and that the Expense of its Establishment amounts to nearly about the same sum.

I will not venture to estimate to what amount the Post-Office Revenue might be increased under an improved System, very easy to be effected. But I will venture to say, from what I know of the Commercial Spirit and Resources of these Provinces, that it would be an easy matter to clear Five Lacs of Rupees per annum by improving the facilities of Post-Office Communications. At present the average rate of conveying Letters along the best roads, does not exceed 3½ miles an hour, and in most of them 3 miles an hour, in the fine dry season.

A Letter is 5 days going from Calcutta to Patna, 6½ to Benares, 8 to Lucknow, 9 to Cawnpore, 11 or 12 to Agra, and the natural consequence is, that private Expresses are commonly used among the Natives, and that nobody sends his Letters by Dawk who can send them by a Friend travelling by Dawk. I lately saw a Gentleman who had travelled by Dawk from Calcutta to Cawnpore, and altho' he was detained 16 hours at Allahabad for Benares, he reached Cawnpore a day sooner than the Mail, which was despatched the same day!

Were it possible (and who will tell me it is impossible?) to raise the rate of Post Travelling to 5 miles an hour, Letters would reach Patna and Benares in 4 days, instead of 5 or 6. Lucknow and Cawnpore, in 5 or 6 days instead of 9—and other places in proportion.

This I will undertake to prove might be done simply by Runners, such as are usually employed in carrying Letters—and without creating a rupee of additional expense.

But, by the aid of Tattoos and Camels, there can be no doubt the ordinary Mail might be conveyed all over the country at the rate of 8 or 7 miles an hour.

If any one should say this is fine talking, but how is it to be done? I answer—Let the Government offer by public Advertisement to give the present Post-Office Revenue, or any fixed Sum, to whoever will undertake to convey the Letters at these rates for 3 or 5 years, and they will soon find how easy it is to do it. It is a general complaint all over the country, which likewise merits attention—that parcels sent by Dawk Baggy are so long on the road, and so often fail to reach their destination.

I lately received a small parcel that might have been sent as Letter, by Dawk Baggy, after being 2 months on its way, a distance of 700 miles—and I have heard 10 weeks ago of a parcel having been despatched for me, which is not yet arrived. Something also might be done to facilitate the circulation of Newspapers for the benefit of you Editors, and that part of the community which is destined to pass its days in the Upper Provinces.

The charge of postage restricts Newspapers to public Societies, and wealthy Staff Officers or Civil Servants.

Were this Tax reduced to the British scale, of suppose one anna for each Paper sent 20 miles from Calcutta, no matter what

* The Writer has everlastingly not seen the facilities granted to Newspapers by the late liberal Regulations of Government, as to rate of Postage. If the old weight were allowed to be carried by Daily Papers, there would be but little more to desire.—Ed.

distance, the sum collected would be nearly as much as it is now, and the whole community vastly benefited by it. Those who live in the midst of so many lotteries and conveniences at the Presidency, do not of course feel their privations. But we Rules from such delights, have a right to claim the consideration of our Common Protector, the Government; and I am sure the call upon them, if reasonable, will not be the less attended to from its being made through the medium of your obnoxious Journal.

I am, Sir, your's truly,

Mysr, January 25, 1821.

SIMON PURE.

Jubbulpore.

To the Editor of the Calcutta Journal.

Sir, As I expect soon to be a resident at Jubbulpore, I have read, with particular attention, the Thermometrical and General Observations on the Climate of that Station, (which appeared in your Journal of the 12th instant,) by "AN OBSERVER OF NATURE." I need hardly add that I have derived much satisfaction from the perusal. Never perhaps was the desert of scientific detail more happily enlivened, than in that eloquent production, by the flowers of a poetical imagination. The preponderance of the latter faculty, in the mind of the writer, over the reasoning power, has perhaps led to that want of arrangement, which exists in many of the paragraphs, and which renders their beauties less apparent to a superficial reader. This, however, I conceive to be an advantage; for as it is necessary to read the "Observations" at least three times, in order to attain a thorough comprehension of them, a proportionate increase of pleasure and consumption of time is a necessary consequence. There are no trifling considerations; and it was probably with a view to enhance the value of the production, by increasing its obtrusiveness, that you omitted to insert the necessary points, which, I suppose, the lively writer conceived to be a part of your Editorial duty to supply. This omission, however, has its disadvantages. It leads us to suppose that your Correspondent has in his possession a Thermometer, by means of which he can produce a strong breeze, to disperse the "hoary clouds" that obscure the Firmament. Such at least is the construction that my friend Mr. Quince puts on the following passage:—

"May 25, a fresh breeze from the North-west and North, at 11 o'clock the wind blew fresh, when the Thermometer fell from 80 to 75, blowing some time a strong breeze."

The mind of the reader is also led to a salutary exercise of its sagacity, in order to discover the meaning of such expressions as the following—"cloudy threatening rain—bary India lay rain."

There is, however, one passage, for which punctuation could do nothing—"as the wind was but slightly heated by the freshness of the air." But although such a passage as the above may detract from the merit of a paragraph, it tends to raise our estimate of the writer's genius; for, it can only be considered as arising from a too rapid flow of ideas—united perhaps with a certain business of conception, to which such a mind as that of your Jubbulpore Correspondent is peculiarly obnoxious. But, if he be a young man, (which is probably the case) we may hope that his future incubation will be less involved; and I trust, that at no distant period, the OBSERVER OF NATURE will contribute to the instruction, as well as the amusement of your readers.

I am, Sir, your obedient Servant,

Doubt, Jan. 1821. A DETECTOR OF LATENT BEAUTIES.

Cheap Living in India.

To the Editor of the Calcutta Journal.

Sir, Theorists in all ages, have been, I believe, (unfortunately for themselves!) the least to practice their own wise precepts—many examples might be quoted in proof of this, but one will probably suffice, which is this, that Zimmerman, who wanted to make all mankind so much in love with living alone, that one would imagine he himself thought solitary confinement even better than the choicest company, when at liberty, practised solitude no little, that in want of associates his own shadow was not to be despised at. I am one, my dear Sir, of this order. If you only

could know the Lecture I have read to others about Economy, you'd have thought that John Evee was Sir Samson Gideon to me! but unhappily the old story of the Cat and the Rats has always been found by me to be too true, and that it is a vast deal easier to talk than to act.

I am such an advocate for it, that its advantages being held out to others is always gratifying to me; and a Card today was put into my hand, stating that a new Establishment is opened in this (now) great Metropolis, where meat, drink, washing and lodging (or something very like it) is to be had for 100 rupees a Month! Now—you have only to think of the fine breeches of an upper story all imagination—wholly to forget that certain little dark-coloured paddies at the side of our roads convey the least effluvia—march down one flight of stairs, and you have the whole of these advantages for 80! All this looks well—I don't think the present generation will profit much by it who have been used so long to know life and soul together by expensive Establishments;—but it is quite delightful to see the means held out to after ages of "cutting coats according to the cloth," for there is hardly any one who will not be able to afford for his whole wear and tear what Carbonell himself now makes very short work of. I don't know what to say on the score of the commodity which is offered in the present instance, which the last mentioned name brings to my mind; for Wine is a sort of sweeping-clause, and there is a good deal of difference between Capt. Madeira and "London Particular"—and no less connection between French Claret (which after a few months keeping shakes a longing look at the Sallad Bowl) and the libations of those Umpires of Bacchus, "Brown and Todd"—However we'll admit that this is good of its kind.

We only want a few rivals in this way to make Fortune a dead heat. From the story I'll tell you presently, you'd see that this is not impossible; only suppose now it should be cut in half, and all these advantages should by and bye be to be had for 40! A Man with 500 rupees a Month, with little fees and pickings making it up 540—the odd 40 does every thing, and he lays by snug £60 a month. Oonker here will tell him he is sure of £720 a year, and this in 10 years by the help of "Mercantile Maxims, or the Money Maker's Manual" will give him at least a Lac! a Lac of rupees in 10 years on 500 a month! this well laid out will produce £1000 a year at home! You'll acknowledge, my dear Sir, that there is more certainty in this than in the Dream of the Glass Ware Gentleman in the Arabian Nights. However, to my story, which will show how much the Public are benefited by rivalships always.

Some time ago, two knights of the whip started two coaches to convey a portion of the public to some place in England (I forget where) from London, at the rate of 2l 12s 6d. for each passenger. One galloped out of the gate of "the Golden Cross" Charing Cross, and the other entered on his journey from "the Swan with two necks" in Lud-Lane—by short cuts of the road and long cuts of the whip, they usually met a little way out of London, and went on for some time on tolerably equal terms; a little jealousy arose, I don't well know how, but I rather think it was from a pretty Barmaid handing "a Flash of Lightning" with a smile of precedence to one, which the other Coachman thought himself better entitled to—what great events arise from trifling causes! This kindled into a flame, and our Friend at the Golden Cross was so determined on his revenge, that in red and black Litters a foot high he posted on the walls of one great city, notice that the same advantages were held out to the public for £2 2s. and that to his coach he should add a Guard, Japanese hat, scarlet livery, and trumpet complete. The saving 10s 6d was a point, but who could resist the scarlet livery and trumpet? His rival came off now second best, and for some time the west end of the town carried the day.

The City performer finding the thing going against him, was resolute in his revenge in turn, and with equal paraphernalia of pretension offered the same for £1 1s. This turned the scale in a moment as may be supposed, until his opponent laid him flat by proposing to carry his friends for nothing at all each passenger giving a small fee to the book-keeper of half a guinea! This did very well and was perfectly successful in leaving the rival coach empty, till some unlucky wight recollected the manœuvre of the celebrated Mr. Newberry in St. Paul's Church yard, who generously offered to give all good little boys and girls "the History of Goody Two Shoes" and "the Adventures of Master and Miss Goodchild of Mannerly Park" for "nothing, they paying only 6d.

* This reminds one of the Book lately published "Marmaduke Mulberry's Merry Method of Making Minor Mathematics."

for the binding." This trick was found out in consequence, and the other side of Temple bar had it, by prohibiting all such flogging, and that actually and bona fide he would carry his patrons for the mere pleasure of the conveyance!

Matters stood thus for a whole month, and the neighbour of King Charles' Statue drove an empty vehicle. Victory was, on the point of proclamation, when in the language of "The Fanny" he gave his adversary a flogger by proposing to add to this gratuitous journey, a breakfast, dinner, and supper!!!

This completed the downfall of the other, as may be conjectured, the game was quite up, but it happened fortunately for the City conveyancer, that the coachman and his friend in livery thought it great amusement to his idle while the passengers were so busy being regaled, and got as tipsy in the kitchen as their betters were doing in the parlour. It was found too that while the inside passengers were fed, the inside of the horses were quite neglected, they grew sensibly this, quite unequal to their task, and any persuasion of the coachman were quite out of the question; he was so disguised that his whip was useless.—It is unnecessary to add that his rival was ultimately left in possession of the field, and on moderate terms secured to himself the patronage of the public.

Feb. 1, 1821.

A READER AT BREAKFAST.

Royal Complaints and Suggestions.

To the Editor of the Calcutta Journal:

"Crossed in my love,—dishonored by my cook,—
"Beaten at cards,—who ever knew such luck!"

THE TRAGEDY CALLED AMOROSO.

Such, Sir, recorded in his own pathetic language, were the disastrous fortunes of the ill-starred AMOROSO, First King of Little Britain; but mine are of a nature more cruel, and I hope more undeserved, than were those of my illustrious ancestor. I had fondly hoped that the unexampled fortitude with which I endured the furious attacks that were made on the little *Exposé*, I hazarded of the *Treasons and Radicities* brewing in my dominions, would have appeased my most inveterate foes; and that the interesting topics which have subsequently engaged the public attention—the disputes of the "Eargred Musicians,"—the new construction of Statutes by EUNOMUS—the new construction of French by MR. REVENUE ANTI-RADICAL.—the Manilla Massacre,—and DR. TYTLER's far famed revolutionary rice crop of 1817, would have caused me and my performance to be abandoned to oblivion—and would have left me leisure to prosecute my present plans of establishing a Censorship of the Press, of dispensing with Trial by Jury, and in its place substituting an Arbitrary Tribunal—of an enlarged construction of the Law of Libel, and a more confined one respecting the Rights of the Subject, by which, and by similar improvements, I had hoped to make my subjects sensible of the advantages of unlimited away, and to silence for ever that unmeaning and unreasonable talk about Liberty, Rights, and Reform.

But, Sir, this "otium cum dignitate" is denied me, and I find myself suddenly dragged neck and crop into a dispute between HORATIO and a person whom he very aptly designates SIR ORACLE. Really, it is unseemly, if not ungrateful, in SIR ORACLE, to bespatter me as he does with his gall, and to vent his ill humour and chagrin at the manner in which HORATIO has handled him, in exclamations against me, and to endeavour to create a diversion in his own favour, by turning the laughter against himself, into indignation against me—Am I to blame because SIR ORACLE has laid himself open to the scourge of HORATIO, and the ridicule of the Public? Is it any fault of mine that he had not sense enough to see that he was exposing himself, nor wit enough to hold his tongue when he was told of it? So far from joining in the hue and cry against him—had he boldly persisted in the course he first proposed—of asserting the expediency of Arbitrary Power,—the necessity of vilifying the Obnoxious Press, "by every and any means"—of maintaining the co-incidence of certain opinions, that were to each other as night to day,—in short of proving all that his first and second lecture led me to expect—he should have had my thanks for his support of the cause of Despotism and Oppression. Such a course would have been daring and manly at least, if not safe and prudent. But alas! SIR ORACLE—to shuffle, to shift, to be forced to dress the publication of a Letter which you yourself had solicited, to be obliged to

evade the proof of an assertion you yourself had made, to descend from your former high tone to your present whine, to be reduced to the paltry subterfuge of affecting to dread assassination, and finally to be driven to the attempt to turn the shower of vengeance from yourself on me—*Fie, Se, Sir ORACLE!*

Still so well do I wish the cause, that I will even put up with the treatment I have experienced, and offer the *Learned Lecturer* a few hints, by the adoption of which I think he might even yet retrieve himself. He seems to me, to have rejoined himself by saying that "he would not wish to see the Censorship restored," and that "it is detestable to contend that one man shall have a right to bind others in subjection to his own will"—Now this is a fatal slip, for people very naturally ask "What *can* he be lecturing about all this time?" It is not yet too late to remedy this, let him recall those unlucky admissions, let him again enlarge on the blessings of Arbitrary Power, and dwell with his usual energy on the evils of *Hateful Printing*, let him set consistency at defiance, spurn moderation, and again passing to reconcile contradictions, and above all, let him in his future Lectures most cautiously abstain from making any admissions whatever, for there is no saying how soon that *lucky-eyed* fellow HORATIO may marshal them against him; By following these hints, and by the aid of the *puff* direct from the *Barbican*, (who will always yoke himself with pleasure against *The Journalist*), and the *puff* collusive from the *India Gazette*, which may run thus—"Is the Liberty of the Press really abused, and is the power of Transportation without a Jury, be vested in the hands of one who will always use it with the utmost moderation, and if there be no possibility of its being ever abused—why then *renew* the argument of SIR ORACLE is not so very absurd, as at first sight it may have appeared to be"—the cause in which SIR ORACLE has engaged may yet prosper.

I am, Sir,

Your Old Correspondent,

AMOROSO, KING OF LITTLE BRITAIN.

Little Britain, Feb. 6, 1821.

Nautical.

ACCOUNTS FROM THE PARTRIDGE.

By yesterday's *Dawk*, Letters reached Town from Captain Betham, of the Ship *Partridge*, dated Point de Galle, January 6, at which Port he touched after the accident which occurred to his Ship, and before their proceeding towards Bombay. The following is the substance of his communication, as far as regards this unfortunate affair.

It appears that on the night of the 31st December, about half past ten, the ship struck upon the Arnegon Shoal, and remained about 10 minutes, when she was got off into deep water and anchored until 8 A. M. on the next morning, when the cable was cut and the Ship again put to Sea. The same day it came on to blow a tremendous gale of wind, with a confused sea, such as been but seldom experienced, but to their great joy the Ship made no water. About midnight the gale was so violent, and the sea so confused, that it was impossible to stand, the ship was therefore rounded too and remained so till the morning, when they bore up again, the gale abating on the night of the 3rd. The Passengers and Crew were all in good health, and the Ship had sustained no material damage that could be discovered, as she only made half an inch of water an hour. It was Captain Betham's intention, however, to proceed to Bombay (after sending Captain Savage and his family at Cannanore) to ascertain the extent of the damage sustained before he proceeded to England.

Thus far is the substance of Captain Betham's Letter. Accounts were published of the Ship's arrival at Cannanore as long ago as Sunday last, and all the details of the accident given from a letter of one of the Passengers, although those who pretend not to have seen this, affect to say that the particulars of the accident have not yet been received! The next Bombay Paper will perhaps contain notice of her arrival there.

ERRATA.

In the Letter of "An Old Girl," published in the Calcutta Journal of the 7th of February Paragraph 2d for "This Establishment," read "The Establishment." Paragraph 3d for "or the Security," read "the Security." Last paragraph for "decision," read "division."

Chowringhee Theatre.

The zeal of the Managers of this excellent Institution never abates; but their means do not always keep pace with their wishes. It was intended to have put up the Two Pieces announced in the Advertisements of the Day, and they were indeed in Rehearsal; but the abeyance of some, the indisposition of others, and a little world of difficulties that these evils drew in their train, were found to be insurmountable even by the active mind and indefatigable exertions of the worthy individual to whom the actual labour of the Direction devolves. It is sufficient to state that no means were left untried to fulfil the engagement announced in the Bills, and that the Representation is unavoidably postponed for the present. We trust, however, that the obstacles to this will soon be removed, and we are satisfied that no exertions will be spared to overcome them.

The preceding paragraph was written on Wednesday Evening, and sent to the Printer for the Paper of yesterday, but omitted for want of room. We may add to it now, however, the notice that appeared in yesterday's Gazette.

We regret to observe that in consequence of the absence of several Amateurs from the Presidency, the performance of *Mist in her Tears* and *Plot and Counterplot* advertised for to-morrow night, is unavoidably postponed. The public, however, will be pleased, to know that the preparations which have been for some time in progress, for getting up *Pizarro*, are nearly completed, and that the representation of this attractive play may be expected at an early period.

Library Society.

"I do affirm that I am the real *SNOW PEARL*."

IDEM ET ALTER.

To the Editor of the Calcutta Journal,

SIR, I observe in your Paper of the 5th instant, a letter signed N—— containing some suggestions to the Proprietors of the Calcutta Library Society, for the modification of some of their Regulations, and the institution of others altogether new. Connected as I am with the Society, I shall think it my duty to advocate the cause of these my clients, if I may venture so to call them, in the best way I am able; but I would first return my sincere thanks to N—— for his having taken the trouble to notice the Library at all. I have been indignant before now at the ungenerous indifference which the society of Calcutta have displayed towards this excellent Institution, and though, latterly a little more zeal has been manifested towards it, and more encouragement given to it; yet it was once nearly on the brink of ruin, and was only saved by the spirited exertions of a few individuals, unaided by the Public at large. I therefore sincerely thank N—— for his observations on this subject, displaying as they do, a wish to support the Institution; and I hope that if I succeed, as I trust I shall do, in removing his objections, he will presently himself become one of "the pillars of our little state."

In the first place, he objects to the society "having the power of increasing the rate of admission as the Library advances in value." "because they may make the increase nominally so enormous that ultimately the discouragement to subscription will go on increasing till it amounts to a total exclusion." But before I reply to this argument, let me mention another which N—— advances in support of this, and then one answer will suffice, viz:—"that the nominal value of the shares will go on increasing in proportion as the annual expense for the purchase of books to complete the Library must necessarily be decreasing, because after the Library has been stocked to a certain extent, the annual additions of new books will cost very little." By this N—— means to assert that it is intended to increase the rate of admission to the Society, in exact proportion to the diminution of its expenses!! This would indeed be strange conduct on their part; but N—— is here laboring under a mistake, which I will now point out, and then his arguments stand answered. He asserts that the completion of the Library is the object of the Society, and that books are now purchased for that purpose; that the Library will soon be completed, and that then few purchases will be made, and of course little money expended, and yet he thinks that at the time little money is wanted for the expenses of the Society, much will nevertheless be demanded from those who seek to be enrolled amongst its members.

First, then, the Library is not a Library of reference, and its completion as a Library has never been contemplated; it began in the year 1817, and has received no other additions than the current publications of the day, with the exception of some purchases lately made in this country, the funds of the Library having admitted of such an exertion. But the annual expenses of the Library will go on increasing, instead of decreasing; because when we can afford it, we shall authorize our Bookseller in London to expend a larger yearly sum in the purchase of New Publications, than that to which he is at present limited, and therefore the Library will not be completed till publication ceases, of which there is no prospect at present. We now pay our Bookseller four hundred pounds per annum, and when our funds admit of our paying him six hundred instead of four we shall do so; how then can N—— assert that the annual expense for the purchase of books to complete the Library must necessarily be decreasing? The Library will never be considered complete, whilst new publications are daily issuing from the press, and it is for the purchase of these that the income of the Library is allotted; but as N—— asserts for stocking the Library to a certain extent.

Thus, then, as our yearly income is devoted entirely to the purchase of new books, it is evident that shares in this increasing Library will not be nominally more valuable, but really so, and it is upon that ground that the Society have reserved to themselves the power of increasing "the rate of admission as the Library advances in value." To what extent this increase may be made, will of course be left to the judgment of the Proprietors, but it is not very likely that it will ever be so enormous as 1000 rupees, which N—— contemplates; and as a proof of the moderation of the Society in the exercise of this discretionary power no increase has been made for the present year, the rate of admission still being as last year, 200 rupees; and it is but just that as the Library advances in value so should its shares. Is it not the same in other concerns held in shares? The Theatre, for instance, where I understand the shares are so rapidly increasing in value, that I dare say the Proprietors will shortly think it right to check the eagerness of the Public to purchase the shares of that enchanting Building by increasing the rate of admission, not to the pit or box entry, but to the honor of being one of the select and enlightened few, who endeavour to ameliorate our minds and manners by, as our immortal bard expresses it, "holding as 'twere the mirror up to nature, showing virtue her own feature, scorn her own image, and the very age and body of the time its form and pressure."

But to return—If I, in the year 1821, pay 300 rupees for a share in the Library Society, and 8 rupees a month regularly till the year 1826 for the purchase of the new books daily issuing from the press, is it fair that another individual, in the year 1826, shall purchase a share at the same rate which I paid for mine in 1821, taking into consideration the great addition of newbooks to the Library during this time making a share in it really and not nominally more valuable? I am glad of this opportunity to explain more clearly for the information of your readers in general, the nature of a share in the Calcutta Library Society. A person must pay 200 rupees as a donation on his admission, he then becomes the holder of a share in the Society, and may sell it or transfer it to another as he pleases, subject to the regulations on that head. Thus, then, these 200 rupees are not, as many imagine, lost, but bring the owner a share in a valuable property, which every successive month renders more valuable, and I cannot understand what your Correspondent N—— means, by saying that a share "may rise nominally but it will not rise in the market. The increased value of the share is not nominal but real, and consequently it will rise in the market as long as those who frequent the market have any value for this species of merchandize."

I think, then, the Society stands vindicated in reserving to itself the power of increasing the "rate of admission as the Library advances in value;" and credit must given to the Proprietors for a proper use of this power, till the contrary be evident.

Next, with regard to your Correspondent's wish to a limit Subscribers at 6 rupees a month, without any donation being required from them. I will tell him why it has been discontinued, for it was once the practice. It was found that by the generality of Subscribers not being resident in Calcutta, many books were lost for which no compensation could be obtained, many bills were unpaid, and many of the books were taken away by the Subscribers on their return to the Upper Provinces or elsewhere; and that from Subscribers having only a temporary interest in the Institution they were careless of its property and insensible to its iron walls. But a Proprietor, on the other hand, is zealous for the good of a Concern

in which he has a share; he is generally a resident at the Presidency and can easily be found to answer for the bills which remain unpaid and for the books which he has lost. Besides, the Society found they were rich enough to do without the uncertain assistance of Subscribers. It indeed it could be called assistance under the disadvantages I have enumerated, and that the income arising from the permanent subscription of the Proprietors alone, was fully adequate to the ample supply of books to the Institution. For these various reasons, Subscribers are not now admitted. There is one mode, however, by which admission may be gained to all the advantages of the Institution without being a Proprietor and that is by any Proprietor who has more than one share transferring the extra share to a friend *pro tempore*, who pays 8 rupees a month to the Library for the use of this share.

When the Library, about 2 years ago, was overwhelmed by debt (as *horresco referens*), it was saved from ruin by several of the old Proprietors agreeing to take additional shares, paying at the rate of 200 rupees a share; some took one extra share, others two, and one Proprietor took three! Seven or eight thousand rupees were thus realized in a few hours, and the Library was rescued from ruin, and has prospered ever since. A Proprietor holding 4 shares, for instance our worthy President, pays only his subscription for one share 8 rupees a month, as long as his extra shares are not transferred to any of his friends, but are allowed, if I may use the expression to lie dormant; but when transferred to another, a charge is made to the person to whom the share is transferred, of 8 rupees a month.

Many say, arrogantly enough, that the Institution ought to be thrown open to the Public, and that it is illiberal to confine its advantages to a few, forgetting that it did not originate in this same Public, but was the result of the generous and high-minded exertions of a few individuals, and I am at a loss to understand what right the Public have to enjoy the fruits of their labours. It is, to all intents and purposes, a private Library, it originated in private individuals, has been cherished and supported by them, when this Public cared not one straw for its welfare, and shall it now claim the benefit arising from it?

With regard to the pecuniary assistance of the Government, which N—— cheerfully holds out to our hope, I believe I may safely assert, in the name of the Society, that they are too rich to want it, and too proud to accept of it; the independence of the Institution would be lost, and in this age of encroachments, liberty even in a Library, is worthy of due appreciation.

N—— says that a share may be made to rise nominally to 1000 rupees. I have shown that it may in the course of time rise really to that amount, and as a proof of my assertion I may mention that our worthy President, Lieutenant General Sir JOHN MACDONALD, K. C. B., who hovers round the Institution like its Guardian Angel, has shares in its property to that amount, and I have no doubt the gallant General considers this not nominal, but real property, and in a shape too, more gratifying to his liberal mind than if it were concealed in the dark recesses of boxes of indigo, or the too common deposit of Company's paper!

I fear I shall offend him by thus publicly making mention of what his modesty would conceal; but as a Proprietor I cannot refrain from expressing my admiration and thanks for the zeal which he constantly displays for the interests of our little Institution; and the Proprietors have shown their sense of it by re-electing him as President for the present year. May many succeeding years still see this worthy man in the same honorable station, active even in his old age, in doing what he thinks will promote the pleasures of his friends, and advance the interests of Literature, and I hope that time will produce no change on him, unless it be to inspire him with a little more lenity towards the labors of a D'Alembert, a Diderot, and a whole host of learned men who so conspicuously displayed their talents and industry in the completion of that great national work the French Encyclopedia, a very good copy of which (the unfortunate) the object of the General's daily execrations, who swears our time is much better, and that like the immortal Lord Nelson he is a Frenchman as he does the Devil), now adorns the shelves of the Calcutta Library Society.

Calcutta, Feb. 7, 1831.

N—— THE SECOND.

P. S.—With regard to your Correspondent's wish not to allow the periodical publications to be sent out of the Library for one month after their arrival, I would suggest to him the expediency of his becoming a Proprietor himself, when he will be able personally to advocate that or any other change which he may deem advisable; and in him I am sure the society will gain a member whose exertion would be of the greatest benefit to their Institution.

Civil Appointments.

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT, DECEMBER 21, 1830.

Mr. R. J. Taylor, Assistant to the Collector of Benares.

JANUARY 19, 1831.

Mr. A. Ogilvie, Collector of Backergunge.

Mr. J. B. D'Oyly, 3d Deputy to the Opium Agent at Behar.

Mr. J. H. Barlow, 1st Assistant to the Collector of Government Customs and Town Duties at Calcutta.

Military.

General Orders, by His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor General in Council.

PORT WILLIAM, JANUARY 27, 1831.

To remove any doubts that may exist on the subject of drawing Compensation in lieu of Off reckonings, and to prevent references attended with much trouble and inconvenience to the Clothing Board, it is hereby notified for the information of all concerned, that the Officer appointed to the Command, altho' not actually present with the Corps, and not the Officer in charge during his absence, is in all cases the person properly entitled to that Compensation.

The Most Noble the Governor General in Council having understood, that much inconvenience has arisen, in consequence of delays attendant on the realization of Orphan School Allowance, occasioned by the removal of European Detachments to Stations remote from the residence of the Secretaries of Station Orphan Committees, His Lordship in Council is pleased to direct, that, from and after the 1st of April next, the Allowance granted to Children on the Orphan School Rolls, be drawn direct from Pay Masters, by Officers drawing the Pay or having immediate charge or command of the Parents or Guardians of Children respectively.

3. These Allowances are to be drawn Monthly in separate Abstracts, accompanied by Review Rolls duly certified and authenticated, which will be sufficient Vouchers for Pay Masters paying the Abstracts and charging the amount upon their Disbursements.

2. The period up to which the pay of Orphan Children has been received and paid to their Parents or Guardians, is to be invariably noted in the columns of Remarks of the Review Rolls forwarded to the Adjutant General, for the information of His Excellency the Commander in Chief, and ultimately of the General Management.

4. The Orphan School Allowance having been granted by Government, for the Children of European Non-Commissioned Officers and Privates, borne on the School Rolls, upon the express condition of the Children being sent to the Orphan School at the Presidency on reaching the age of three years, unless the Station Committees permit their remaining longer with their Parents or Guardians, on being satisfied of their ability to educate them, Commanding Officers of Corps or Detached Companies, in every instance where this Regulation may be neglected or unattended to, are enjoined upon the application of the Station Committee, to enforce the Regulation, or to strike the Children off the Rolls; discontinuing in such case to draw their Orphan Allowance, and putting the Guardians or Parents of Children thus unauthorizedly detained beyond the limited age, under stoppages, until the whole Allowance which may have been issued to them be recovered.

PORT WILLIAM, FEBRUARY 3, 1831.

To enable the Pay Department to bring to immediate Credit, the regulated Price of Horses selected from the Ranks or Remount, by Officers in Charge, the Most Noble the Governor General in Council directs, that Quarterly Returns commencing on the 1st April ensuing, be forwarded by Commanding Officers of Cavalry Regiments, and by the Officer Commanding the Battalion of Horse Artillery, to the Accountant Military Department, agreeably to the following Form:—

Return of Horses, selected from the ranks or remount, by Officers of Cavalry in Charge during the preceding Quarter.

Name and rank of Selecting Officer.	Date of election.	Class of Horses.	Price.
Captain A. B.		Good Horse	
Lieutenant C. D.		Common or remount.	

Ed. (Signed)

C. D.

Adjutant. (Signed)

A. B.

Commanding.

W. CASEMENT, Lieut. Col. Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dep't.

General Orders by the Commander in Chief, Head-Quarters, Calcutta; 30th January, 1891.

Superintending Surgeon Law will remain at Mhow, and, in addition to his former charge, is directed to inspect and report upon the Hospitals of the Narasidhab Field Force. All Reports and Returns usually made to Superintending Surgeons by the Medical Staff of Corps are accordingly to be made to Mr. Law by the Surgeons or Assistant Surgeons having Medical charge of Corps or Detachments serving with that Force.

Superintending Surgeon Keys is appointed to Rajahmundry, and will join the Head-Quarters at Nussurabad on the expiration of his leave of absence.

Officiating Deputy Superintending Surgeon Hunter is to be stationed at Cawnpore, the great extent of that Division of the Army rendering an Assistant to the Superintending Surgeon necessary. The Commander in Chief expects that the Superintending Surgeon and the Deputy will never at the same time be absent from Cawnpore, the Head-Quarters of the Division.

Major General Loveday is appointed to the Command of the Benares Division of the Army, which he will accordingly assume on the receipt of this Order.

Brevet Captain Harring, of the 15th Native Infantry, is appointed Aid-de-Camp to Major General Loveday from the 11th instant.

Lieutenant Colonel W. G. Maxwell's appointment, on the 13th instant, of Lieutenant Holland to be Adjutant to the Detached Wing of the 2d Battalion 6th Regiment, is confirmed.

Ensign Wm. Beckett, lately posted to the 1st Battalion 8th Regiment, is permitted to do duty with the 2d Battalion 23d Regiment during its march to Hissingsbad, after which he will proceed to join the Battalion to which he belongs at Keitah.

The under-mentioned Officers have leave of absence.

2d Battalion 15th Regiment.—Captain Pickersill, from 1st February, to 1st March, to remain at the Presidency, on Medical Certificate.

8th Regiment Light Cavalry.—Lieutenant and Adjutant, Kempland, from 1st February, to 1st May, in extension, to rejoin his Corps.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta; 31st January, 1891.

Captain Buckley's appointment, on the 10th instant, of Lieutenant Meen to act as Adjutant to a Detached Wing of the 5th Regiment Light Cavalry, is confirmed.

Sergeant Jas. Wilkes, of the Corps of Sappers and Miners, is appointed, from the 15th instant, Staff Sergeant in the 2d Company of Pioneers at Hissingsbad, vice Bowman appointed Garrison Sergeant Major at Chunar.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta; 1st February, 1891.

The Most Noble the Commander in Chief has observed, that several Sepoys have been recently convicted by Regimental and Battalion Courts Martial, of a breach of the Standing Orders of their Corps, on the charge of lending Money on interest to Bazar or Towns people. His Lordship deems it necessary to declare, that he cannot sanction the existence of any such Order in this Army. His Lordship approves and confirms the Standing Orders of Corps, prohibiting Soldiers lending Money on interest to their Comrades, and announcing that the interference of the Commanding Officer of the Corps, or Company, shall invariably be refused to aid the recovery of any sum so lent; but His Lordship considers a Soldier to be at liberty to dispose of his Money out of his Corps, without any restrictions, but those which the Laws of the Land impose.

No punishment awarded by a Regimental or other inferior Court Martial, which shall exceed 300 Lashes, is ever to be carried into execution until approved by the General or other Officer Commanding the Division.

The Commander in Chief has had before him the Proceedings of a Court of Inquiry on Charges against Captain Baddley, Commanding the Drummers Corps. After the exhibition of evidence to several of the Charges, the prosecution of the larger portion was abandoned by the Officer who had preferred them, and the investigation of the remaining Charges, though Witnesses were in attendance, was, in consequence, relinquished by the Court of Inquiry, as if they were personal questions between the accused and accused. The imputations against Captain Baddley were under examination, by order from Head-Quarters; and though the person, who originated them, withdrew from co-operating with Judge Advocate, the Court results have continued their inquiry in the whole of the challenged conduct of Captain Baddley.

The Commander in Chief has not upon any apprehension of the integrity of Captain Baddley. But there are cases in which severe penalties justly attach on the doing that which is prohibited, notwithstanding the motives of the act; for it is not permitted to individual judgment to supply what the Law enjoins; by any substitution whatever. Although there be no dishonesty, there is in such instances culpable infraction of strict unequivocal orders; and His Lordship avers that Captain Baddley, and all others who may have entertained similar opinions respecting an unwritten latitude, not to oppose arbitrary conceptions of expedience is established and authorized arrangements, or to rely on the excuse of disinterested intentions for a deviation from positive enactments of the Law.

The Commander in Chief concedes the procedure of Local-Lieutenant and Adjutant R. Smith. The many Charges of trivial import, and unfounded criminality, which he preferred, would have led to a severer expression of His Excellency's displeasure in any circumstances, but those in which he was placed, by a harshness on the part of Captain Baddley, contemplated by His Excellency with disapprobation.

Lieutenant G. H. Jackson, of the 1st Battalion 21st Regiment Native Infantry, will continue to do duty with the 2d Battalion 11th Regiment Native Infantry, until the 15th June, next, when he will proceed to join the Corps to which he stands appointed.

The under-mentioned Officers have leave of absence.

Horse Brigade.—1st Lieutenant Barnard, from 10th March, to 10th October, to visit the Presidency, on urgent private affairs.

Staff.—Brigadier Glyn, from 3rd February, to 3rd April, to visit the Presidency, on urgent private affairs.

2d Battalion 23d Regiment.—Lieutenant Col. Shandland, from 15th March, to 15th June, to remain at the Presidency on private affairs.

Artillery.—Major Parker, from 1st April, to 15th June, to be absent from his Station, on urgent private affairs.

1st Battalion 23d Regiment.—Captain Maxwell, from 1st March to 15th March, in extension, to enable him to rejoin his Corps.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, February 2, 1891.

His Excellency the Most Noble the Commander in Chief is pleased to make the following Appointments.

2d Battalion 8th Regiment Native Infantry.

Lieutenant L. Vannanday to be Interpreter and Quarter Master, vice Wild, embarked for Europe.

1st Battalion 15th Regiment Native Infantry.

Lieutenant F. S. Wiggins to be Interpreter and Quarter Master, vice, Wroughton, embarked for Europe.

1st Battalion 15th Regiment Native Infantry.

Lieutenant C. Godby to be Adjutant, vice Sandys appointed Deputy Assistant Quarter Master General.

Lieutenant Francis Bellow to be Interpreter and Quarter Master, vice Godby, appointed Adjutant.

2d Battalion 16th Regiment Native Infantry.

Lieutenant Henry Lloyd to be Adjutant, vice Harring appointed Aid-de-Camp to Major General Loveday.

Major Burgh's appointment on the 26th ultimo, of Lieutenant Isaac to be Adjutant to the detached Wing of the 1st Battalion 16th Regiment, is confirmed.

Trumpet Major Robert Filby of the Governor General's Body Guard is appointed Quarter Master Sergeant to the 5th Regiment of Light Cavalry, vice Brinkell, appointed a Barrack Sergeant, and is to be sent to join without delay.

Ensigns B. Wood and W. M. N. Sturt are posted, the former to the 1st, and the latter to the 2d Battalion 7th Regiment Native Infantry, the stead of as directed by the General Order of the 8th ultimo.

JAMES NICOL, Adj. Genl. of the Army.

Arrivals and Departures.

Weekly List of Military Arrivals at, and Departures from the Presidency.

Arrivals.—Captain G. P. Baker, 2d Battalion 19th Native Infantry, from Nussurabad.—Captain W. A. Pagon, 2d Battalion 23th Native Infantry, from Bareilly.—Assistant Surgeon P. Barker, 1st Battalion 27th Native Infantry, from Meerut.—Mr. Farrar, Cadet of Infantry, from Europe.

Departures.—Captain W. D. Playfair, 8th Regiment Native Infantry, to Europe, on the *Lady Raffles*.—Brevet Captain T. Trent, 8th Regiment Native Infantry, to Europe, on the *Anna and Amelia*.—Lieutenant J. Newbery, 1st Battalion 20th Native Infantry, to ditto, on ditto.—Lieutenant and Adjutant J. Norton, Bangalore Local Battalion, to Italyah.—Lieutenant Col. W. J. T. Thomson, Bangalore Light Infantry, to Malaya.—Lieutenant and Adjutant J. H. McKinlay, 1st Battalion 7th Native Infantry, to Malaya.—Lieutenant H. Shandland, 2d Battalion 21st Native Infantry, to Lucknow.—Lieutenant J. H. Thompson, 2d Battalion 15th Native Infantry, to Bangalore.—Lieutenant H. C. Williams, 2d Battalion 24th Native Infantry, to Alwarra.—Lieutenant B. Ash, European Regiment, to Guwahaty.—Lieutenant G. V. V. 2d Battalion 2d Native Infantry, to Nussurabad.—Coronet G. E. Trafford, 8th Cavalry to Portsmouth.—Ensign W. G. Cooper, European Regiment, to Guwahaty.—Ensign A. J. Fraser, European Regiment, to Guwahaty.—Ensign H. T. T. ditto, to ditto.—Ensign F. Grant, ditto, to ditto.—Ensign W. G. J. Moore, ditto, to ditto.—Ensign C. T. T. ditto, to ditto.—Assistant Surgeon W. Hamerton, ditto, to ditto.—Assistant Surgeon W. Taylor, Horse Artillery, at Meerut.

Domestic Occurrences.

MARRIAGE.

At Madras, on the 22d ultimo, at St. George's Choultry, Plain, by the Reverend W. Thomas, senior Chaplain, Captain Jones, of His Majesty's 69th Regiment, to Miss Bennett, eldest Daughter of Major Bennett, of the same Regiment.

BIRTHS.

On the 7th instant, at the Presidency, the lady of S. Nicolson, Esq of a Daughter.

At Dinapore, on the 15th ultimo, the Lady of Andrew Ross, Esq Assistant Surgeon, of a Son.

At Nagpore, on the 24 ultimo, the Lady of Captain Alexander Stewart, Assistant Quarter Master General of the Nagpore Subsidiary Force, of a Daughter.

At Wallajahabad, on the 11th ultimo, the Lady of Lieutenant J. G. Milford, Cantonment Adjutant, of a Daughter.

DEATHS.

At Jaffa, on the 30th of December, John Van Ebbenhorst, Esq. Junior Merchant of the Dutch East India Company's Service, aged 60 years.

On the 24th of December, in Camp at Poddypoor, Captain J. L. Charlesworth, of the 1st Battalion 1st Regiment of Native Infantry, and on the following day at Jaggaipet, Lieutenant and Quarter Master E. C. Campbell, and Lieutenant J. O. Warrington, of the same Corps, three beloved Officers whose untimely death the Corps will long have to deplore—of Captain Charlesworth little need be said but that as he was an ornament to the Service so was he respected in private life.

Shipping Intelligence.

CALCUTTA DEPARTURES.

Date	Name of Vessel	Flags	Commanders	Destination
Feb. 7	Hytossy	Arab	Nacoda	Malabar
7	Nasey	British	J. Thomson	London

MADRAS ARRIVALS.

Date	Name of Vessel	Flags	Commanders	From Whence Left
Jan. 12	Dada-oys	Arab	Nacoda	Calcutta Jan. 5
23	Royal Charlotte	British	H. Barrell	Canton Dec. 15

PASSENGERS.

Correct List of Passengers proceeding on the Honorable Company's Chartered ship *Jun's Sibbald*, J. K. Forbes, to London and the Cape.

To Europe.—Mrs. Ramsay and Child, Major Cartwright, 24th Native Infantry, Captain Bidwell, 14th Native Infantry, Captain Young, 27th Native Infantry, Dr. Ramsay, Medical Establishment, Mr. Le Roche.—Children: Misses Charlotte Ochterlony, and Amelia Ochterlony, Masters John Cartwright, Arthur Cartwright, William Thompson, and — Bidwell. To the Cape.—Colonel Martin White, 2d Native Infantry.

Commercial Reports.

(From the Calcutta Exchange Price Current of yesterday.)

	Rs. As.	Rs. As.
Grain, Rice, Patna,	per mound	2 10 4 2 13
Patchery, 1st,		3 5 4 2 9
Ditto, 2d,		2 3 4 2 4
Moonghy, 1st,		1 15 4 2 9
Ditto, 2d,		1 14 4 0 0
Naalum, 1st,		1 13 4 1 14
Indigo, Purple, (in bond)		175 0 175 0
Purple and violet,		165 0 170 0
Violet,		135 0 160 0
Violet and copper,		135 0 135 0
Copper, fine,		145 0 145 0
Copper, 7, less,		135 0 130 0

Cotton.—The lower up-Country markets present the most interest in this article at present; very little of the new crop having yet found its way to Calcutta. The Mirzapore market seems to have experienced some fluctuation during the week, but prices left off at nearly the same level; the importation there from the 22d to 29th of January was 9,935 bales, making the total of the present crop to the latter date 66,720 bales; that of the previous season to the same period was only 5,457. At Manerabad the price keeps steady at 25 Rupees, and the market was left nearly bare. There has been rather less enquiry here for Cotton, and good clean Calcutta, of the old crop, has been sold at 20 Rupees.

Opium.—Very little has been done in this since our last; but from the enquiry after it, it may be stated at an advance of 30 to 40 Rupees on our former rates.

Place Goods.—Continue in good request, the only alteration we have to notice, is Jellalpoore Sannals, 1st sort, which have experienced an advance.

Sugar and Saltpetre.—Although we have not altered our quotations of these, the price is nominally lower, and the market very dull.

Indigo.—Continue to go off briskly, and fully maintains our quotations; the importation of the present season to the 31st January, is factory mounds 64,861, that of last year to the same period was 55,357.

Freight to London.—Although the present statement of Shipping, which we have given, exhibits a smaller number of Free Traders to be here, than during any period for the last two or three years, yet there is so little inducement to ship almost any description of produce, that freights were never so low or so difficult to be procured as at present, and there is no likelihood of any improvement until the price of produce here is greatly reduced, and a corresponding improvement takes place in the home markets; the rate at present may be quoted at £4 10 to £5.

Exports from Calcutta, from the 1st to the 31st of January, 1821.

	bales of 300 lbs	300
Cotton, to London,		403
Liverpool,		7,122
Sugar, to London,	bazar mounds	6,204
Liverpool,		9,660
Saltpetre, to London,		748
Liverpool,		770
Rice, to London,	bags	1,830
Liverpool,		5,648
Piece Goods, to London,	pieces	27
Silk, to London,	bazar mounds	8
Liverpool,		5,635
Indigo, to London,	factory mounds	1,151
Liverpool,		

Importation of Bullion, from the 1st to the 31st of January 1821.

	SILVER	GOLD	TOTAL
	Sa. Rs.	Sa. Rs.	Sa. Rs.
From 1st to 31st of January,...	20,07,472	1,24,000	21,23,432
Previously this year,			
Total,			

The Exchange is taken at the Custom House rate, viz. 10 Rupees to the £ Sterling, and 2½ Rupees per Spanish Dollar.

Statement of Shipping in the River Hoogly, on the 1st of Feb. 1821.

	Vessels	Tons
His Majesty's Ship,	1	4,079
Honorable Company's Chartered Ships, for England,	8	2,409
Free Traders, for Great Britain,	5	2,603
Country Ships, for Great Britain,	21	8,183
Ships and Vessels employed in the Country Trade,	12	4,873
Laid up for Sale or Freight,	3	603
American Vessels,	3	1,530
French Vessels,	1	610
Spanish Vessels,	3	679
Portuguese Vessels,		
Total,	63	26,004

Free Traders in the River, on the 1st Feb. 1820, 8 4,303
Ditto ditto, on the 1st February 1821, 6 2,499

Increase Decrease
2 1,804

PRICE OF BULLION.

	Sicca Rupees	305 8 s	305 12 per 100
Spanish Dollars,		30 4 s	30 6 cash
Dutch Dollars,		17 4 s	17 6 cash
Portuguese Dollars,		4 4 s	4 12 cash
French Dollars,		8 4 s	8 8 cash
Silver & Brass pieces,		191 4 s	191 8 per 100
Star Pagodas,		3 6 s	3 7 6 cash

Asiatic News.

Bombay, January 20, 1821.—Two more of our China ships, the *Sallyway*, Captain Carter, and the *Lord Castlereagh*, Captain Briggs, have arrived here since our last, the former on Saturday, and the latter on Wednesday morning. By these ships, as well as by way of Bengal, accounts have been received of some dreadful outrages committed at Manila, by the infuriated and ignorant natives of that city, during which, we are sorry to say, several Europeans and Chinese lost their lives.

Captain Sadlier.—Letters from Captain Sadlier mention that he had landed at Caracoen, and that the Embassy had been received by the Solidians with every demonstration of respect.

Corps Dramatique.—We are most happy to find that another Corps Dramatique have volunteered to add to the gaieties of our evening Races, by occasional performances during their continuance.

Dashing Affair.—We have been kindly favored with the following extracts of a private letter, giving an account of a dashing affair by a party of the Nizam's Horse under the command of Lieutenant Sutherland.

Soolyali, Dec. 25, 1820.—I wrote to you from Oodgur, that I intended to march against Soolyali on the morning of the 24th, on our close approach to the place we were very warmly received, I however kept well off and none of us were touched. After concealing one half of the detachment and attempting with the other to draw the garrison into the plain, in which, however, we did not succeed, encamped at a considerable distance from the place. The fellows were excessively impudent, came out into the plain, and I believe had half come to the resolution of attacking us. In this I encouraged them, and at four o'clock in the afternoon went with Myzoocha Khan's and Jowha Sney's parties, and got concealed in deep ravine in a line with the gherry, where we were unseen by the garrison. When a favorable opportunity offered, we charged down and cut off their advanced parties, all of whom were speared and labred; whilst we were doing this, a party of matchlock men came out and fired at us, we charged back on them, the gate was shut and they remained at our mercy. We swept close round the bottom of the gherry, and several men were pistolled on the top of the bastions. I never before saw men act individually with such gallantry. We completely subdued the fire of the gherry, and I was at one time half inclined to attempt a storm, whilst they were in such a panic. On seeing the place this morning, I am however glad that I did not attempt it, for although it is of no great strength, it would require a thirty foot scaling ladder, and the remainder of the garrison amounted to a hundred men. Soolyali went off with his party about the time the moon rose, and I was neither able to prevent him nor molest him on his retreat; he has however left behind many papers and letters that will be of great use in tracing his associates. There are two other gherries in the neighbourhood, to one of which it is said he has gone, but as neither are of such strength as Soolyali, I do not anticipate any further opposition. I shall march to one of them to-morrow, having made over the gherry of Soolyali to the Talookdar and directed him to destroy it.

Both my Orderlies were wounded, and Howasy Davis's horse is speared and snared, but I hope may yet be fit for service. Howasy Sing, who came from the Light Company of the 4th, leapt from his horse and followed more than one man into a sort of Rowayail, where he got wounded, and on coming out was nearly snared by one of our men mistaking him for one of the garrison, as he had on a white angreena. Altogether I never witnessed a more pretty little affair, the good effects were immediately proved, and will I trust continue to be, wherever we go. • • •

The *Lord Castlereagh* left Whampoa on the 24th November; and on the 29th in about Lat. 12° N. about 9 A.M. she encountered a heavy gale of wind which soon increased to a severe typhoon from the north. The ship was kept before the wind till about half past ten, when she braced to and lay with her gunwale under water, the sea breaking heavily over her. The mizen mast was then cut away to enable the crew to get the ship again before the wind. At noon she again braced to, and the mainmast was obliged to be cut away. The wind had now become so violent, and the sea broke so heavily over the ship, that the crew could not keep the deck. The wind abated a little about 1 P.M., but in half

an hour after veered to the southward and soon increased to all its former violence, the ship became unmanageable, and the crew were again driven from the deck by the heavy seas which broke over her. The sails were blown from the gaskets, and great damage was done by the seas washing over the ship. At 5, the gale began to abate and gradually subsided till between 10 and 12 when the weather became moderate.

The *Heles* was to leave China the end of November, she was to go into Penang for Captain Cooper, and may therefore be expected to arrive here in the course of next week. Letters from Penang, dated 17th December, received here by way of Madras, mention that she was then anxiously looked for by the passengers who are to come in her from that island.

The packet for the *Thalia* are again to be closed this evening, the ship, we are informed will sail to-morrow morning.

Bombay Sermons.

The court having met pursuant to adjournment, the Grand Jury presented the remaining two bills which had been laid before them, as found. They also made the following presentment respecting the state of the jail.

To the Honorable Sir W. D. Evans, Recorder of Bombay.

MY LORD,

In attention to the recommendation of your Lordship in the charge to the Grand Jury on the 6th instant, a deputation of the Grand Jury visited the county jail on the afternoon of the same day, and I am now instructed to acquaint your Lordship, that the members collectively coinciding in the report, which the deputation in question has made to them of the present state of the jail, are of opinion, that in as far as regards the cleanliness of the prison, and the general treatment of the various classes of prisoners by those with whom this duty more particularly rests, no fault can reasonably be found, but the Grand Jury are decidedly of opinion that there is great room for improvement in the internal arrangement of the building, and in the classification of the different offenders within its walls. To separate those confined for minor offences from the more hardened prisoners appears to the Grand Jury, a very desirable object, and still greater importance comes to them to attach to the prevention of every kind of communication between those who are under confinement previous to trial, and such as are undergoing the punishments to which conviction has subjected them. The cells for the solitary confinement appear to the Grand Jury to require both light and air. A remark that is also applicable to many of the debtors' cells, where perhaps the reasonable enjoyment of these benefits might tend to induce the exercise of many useful trades, and to facilitate the release of those whom misfortune alone has rendered inmates of a prison.

There are many other alterations of great importance to the comfort and welfare of the prisoners that have occurred to the gentlemen who visited the jail on Saturday, but they would require much more attentive consideration, than the Grand Jury have had time to give them and would in all probability require a considerable outlay of funds to carry them into effect.

The members of the Grand Jury under these circumstances, can only suggest the appointment of a committee by Government to inspect and report on the present arrangement of the County Jail; and respectfully recommend that it should in addition to any other members whom the Hon'ble the Governor in Council may be pleased to appoint, include such of the Magistrates of the County as may seem to Government likely by their experience on the island to facilitate the early attainment of the object in view, an improvement or the present system of prison discipline in the jail of Bombay.

If these suggestions should have the concurrence of your Lordship and your associates, the Grand Jury feel satisfied that they will receive every support from the Court that they may seem to merit, and they are equally persuaded that the Hon'ble the Governor in Council will be disposed to give every attention to a subject in which the public is so deeply interested.

Grand Jury Room, } I have the honor to be, &c.
Jan 8, 1821. } J. H. CRAWFORD, Foreman.

P. S. It has escaped me to mention as amongst the most evident defects of the interior of the present Jail, its being so much

intersected by walls and filled up with buildings, that the view is every where interrupted and the jailer kept very imperfectly informed of what is going on in the prison. The area of the Jail is perhaps sufficiently spacious, but a great part of it is rendered useless by the manner of its distribution. The correction of these defects will no doubt engage the particular attention of whoever may compose the committee recommended in the former part of the communication.

J. H. CRAWFORD, Foreman.

The Recorder then thanked them for their attention to the public business, said that he should lay their presentment Government, who, he doubted not, would carry into execution the improvements they had suggested. He then said he should not, as had been usual, discharge them, as cases might occur requiring immediate correction. He should therefore, after the immediate business was gone through, adjourn the Sessions from week to week.

The court then proceeded with the trial of Rajna Chokkan, for uttering a counterfeit gold mohur. The facts of the prisoners offering the piece in question to be changed and being seized by the constable with it in his possession, were clearly proved, but as the proof of the coin being a counterfeit one was not at all made out, the jury, under the direction of the court, acquitted the prisoner. The other case was one of a nature but too common here, that of a servant robbing his master when on the eve of leaving the place. Ibrahim Bayra Saib was indicted for stealing from his master, Captain Mannington of the Exmouth, a gold chronometer. The day before the Exmouth sailed for the Gulf, the prisoner went on board to arrange his master's clothes, and for that purpose obtained from the chief officer the key of the cabin, after staying about an hour he went on shore in a country boat, accompanied by the second officer. The chief officer going into the cabin, missed the chronometer and immediately pursued the country boat and overtook her before she reached the shore. He called out to the second officer that the servant had stolen the ship's chronometer, on which the servant was seized by the second officer, and the time piece found on him. The prisoner was found guilty and immediately sentenced to seven years' transportation to Prince of Wales Island. The court then adjourned the Sessions till Wednesday week.

To the Editor of the Madras Courier.

Sir, On the 10th instant, about 10 o'clock P. M., a slight shock of an Earthquake occurred at this Station—the vibration of the Earth did not continue quite a minute, and it was preceded by a noise, similar to the passage of a very heavy carriage over a draw-bridge—not a cloud could be observed in the horizon, nor did any thing indicate a convulsion of the kind.—Of three other Officers at his post, two experienced less or more of what I have described, and one of them quitted his house, expecting the building to fall from the agitation—the third Gentleman had retired to rest a considerable time previous, and was not disturbed.

When Nature deviates from her usual course it ought to be made generally known, as the information may enable a man of talent to form a judgment how far health and disease are involved in the issue.—The Bengal Reports on the Epidemic, and the valuable work of Mr. Orton on the same subject, fully prove that the epidemic for some years have been less steady in their course than formerly, and I am confident Mr. Editor, most of your readers will admit the uncommon frequency of Earthquakes, Storms, &c. throughout India, within the same period: I profess not to hazard an opinion whether, or no, the Epidemic Cholera has been influenced by any of the above phenomena; the works I have quoted however, countenance the belief, that if they have not caused, they have at least aggravated the scourge, with which we have been visited.

I am, Sir, Your obedient Servant,

CLAUD CURRIE,

Surg. Maj. 15th Regt. N. I.

12A Jan. 1821.

HIGH WATER AT CALCUTTA THIS DAY.

Morning, 9 11
Evening, 9 55
Moon's Age, 8 Days

Printed at the Union Press, in Gairin's Buildings, near the Bankhall and the Exchange.

Domestic Occurrences.

MARRIAGE.

On the 5th instant, by the Reverend Mr. Hough, at the Government House at Serampore, in conformity with a Royal Grant issued by the Danish Government at Tranquebar, C. R. Barwell, Esq. of the Honourable Company's Civil Service, to Anna Maria Mann.

BIRTH.

At Hanoi, on the 8th ultimo, the Lady of Lieutenant-Colonel Ross Commanding there, of a Son.

DEATHS.

On the 11th of December, Mr. Constantine Shaw, who came out in this country long before it was taken by the English, a very old resident of Poona, and formerly an opulent and respectable Merchant, sincerely regretted by his numerous acquaintances.

On the 31st of December, at the advanced age of 75 years, Mr. Andrew D'Cruz, late a Pensioner in the Civil list, much regretted and deeply lamented by a large circle of friends and relatives.

Shipping Intelligence.

CALCUTTA ARRIVAL.

Date	Names of Vessels	Flags	Commanders	From Whence	Left
Feb. 9	Barretto Junior	Portug.	M. L. de Silva	Macao	Jan. 6

BOMBAY ARRIVALS.

Date	Names of Vessels	Flags	Commanders	From Whence	Left
Jan. 17	Lord Castlereagh	British	E. D. Briggs	China	Nov. 25
17	Sahib	Arab.	Alla Mahomed	Muscat	Jan. 4

BOMBAY DEPARTURES.

Date	Names of Vessels	Flags	Commanders	Destination
Jan. 17	Lady Nugent	British	Joseph Hunter	Bombay
18	Countess of Loudon	British	Alex. Henning	Somatra
18	Salamary	Arab	Dhurya	Zanzibar

Commercial Report.

(From the Calcutta Exchange Price Current of Thursday last.)

Note.—It being difficult to quote with preciseness the prices of the following articles, the mode of stating generally, whether they are at an advance or discount, has been adopted, as being sufficient to give a tolerably correct idea of the market.

Reference.—(P. C.) Prime Cost of the Article as Invoiced at the Manufacturer's prices, exclusive of freight and charges.—(A.) advance on the same.—(D.) discount.

Birmingham Hard-ware,	35 a 40 per cent. D.
Broad Cloth, fine,	20 a 25 per cent. D.
Broad Cloth, coarse,	7 a 10 per cent. A.
Flannels,	0 a 5 per cent. A.
Hats,	10 a 15 per cent. D.
China, good patterns,	0 a 15 per cent. A.
Cutlery,	P. C. 9 a 20 per cent. D.
Earthen-ware,	30 a 40 per cent. D.
Glass-ware,	30 a 35 per cent. D.
Window Glass,	25 a 30 per cent. D.
Hosiery,	P. C. 0 a 10 per cent. D.
Woolen-ware,	20 a 30 per cent. A.
Muslin, assorted,	10 a 15 per cent. A.
Oilman's Stores,	30 a 35 per cent. A.
Stationery,	10 a 15 per cent. D.

PRICE OF BULLION.

Spanish Dollars, ...	Sicca Rupees	205 8 a	205 12 per 100
Dabidons,	30 4 a	30 6 each	
Jobs, or Picas,	17 4 a	17 5 each	
Dutch Ducats,	4 4 a	4 12 each	
Latin-Ducats,	8 4 a	8 6 each	
Silver & Franc-pieces,	191 4 a	191 6 per 100	
Star Pagodas,	3 6 a	3 7 6 each	

Female Society in India.

From the Second Number of the Quarterly Series of the Friend of India—published on Saturday.

Of the superior advantages which have raised the nations of Christendom to a high pre-eminence above all others, there is none of greater prominence and greater importance than the cultivation of the female mind, and the elevation of woman to her just rank and dignity in the creation. Among all other nations, whether Pagan or Moslem, the female sex is held in a state of degradation, and in no instance allowed to taste those privileges which the men reserve exclusively for themselves. A considerable difference of practice however prevails among these nations; and, though in them all, the same leading features mark the condition of the fair sex, there are countries where they enjoy greater freedom than in others. To the East of Hindostan, women are not excluded from the general intercourse of society to the same degree as among those who adhere to Hindoo polytheism. A wide survey of the various tribes of India, would probably occasion another subdivision, and lead to the discovery of a more magnanimous conduct towards the fair sex in some of its provinces;—the result of this survey would however place the natives of Bengal the lowest in the scale of generosity in their treatment of the female sex. We propose in the following pages to take up this subject, and to examine the state of female education and employment, the treatment they receive, and the estimation in which they are held, in these lower provinces, as far as our opportunities of observation have extended.

In order to form a just idea of the state of female society in India, it will be necessary to trace the character of Hindoo women in its original formation, and to examine the nature and extent of the care bestowed on them in the season of early youth. The importance which the inhabitants of Europe attach to a sound and judicious education, especially with regard to the female sex, is founded on the unerring deductions of reason and experience. Without it, the whole frame of modern society, so superior in every possible respect to any thing the world has previously witnessed, would quickly lose its dignity and refinement, and deprive the world of its salutary influence. What estimate shall be formed then of the state of society in India where the education of females is invariably and systematically neglected—where not one female in twenty thousand, among the rich or the poor, the honourable or the ignoble, is ever permitted to acquire the smallest idea of letters—where the book of knowledge is as effectually closed upon them as though the alphabet were unknown in the country? As there are no circumstances to modify the effects of this absence of education, we may leave it with our readers to estimate from a retrospect of the invaluable blessings which the cultivation of the female mind in England has conferred on us, what must be the baneful effects of an opposite system in this country.

The excess with which the natives attempt to palliate this ruinous omission is primarily, the prohibition of their sacred books. A still stronger reason exists, however, in their own licentious character. Even the present system of excluding females from a knowledge of books and men, is found scarcely sufficient to restrain them within the bounds of propriety. To what extent would not immorality be carried, then, if greater facility for secret intrigue were afforded them, by a knowledge of reading and writing! Such is in reality their reasoning; and it is upon this foundation, rather than upon a veneration for the books esteemed sacred, that the exclusive system leans for support. Ignorance is by them considered as the only safeguard of virtue, and women must not read, lest they should become more vicious. Thus every examination of Hindoo economy tends only to unfold more clearly the total absence of all virtuous principle, and the complete degradation of society.

The natives contemplate the birth of a daughter with far less satisfaction than the birth of a son, more care and attention being requisite to secure her early settlement in life, and more disgrace being attached to delay. Hence her parents are occupied with solicitude on this subject from the moment of her birth, and the time when in civilized countries her education would commence, arrangements are making in India for her marriage. She is therefore not only deprived of every opportunity for mental cultivation, but is snatched at an early period from all the benefit of paternal instruction. Long before her intellectual faculties are matured, she is buried in domestic avocations, to the loss of all future hope of improvement. Subjected to no course of rigid discipline, and except in the unimportant vagaries of childhood, to no paternal direction, she is dismissed into life, and becomes mistress of her own actions with all those evil propensities in full vigour which inevitably entail misery; for though she continues at home for some time after her marriage, her parents have parted with the power, and perhaps with the wish, of correcting her follies. Thus she takes her station in life years before she is fitted for it, and is elevated to the state of a wife amidst the follies of infancy.

It is melancholy to reflect on the early extinction of happiness which this system occasions. In the life of a female, what season is more coveted for enjoyment than that which a space between the period when her mind begins to expand, and that of her entering upon the severer duties of life? At this season every thing wears an aspect of gaiety and levity; the absence of care induces the highest cheerfulness, and

gives free scope for the enjoyment of that unalloyed felicity, which comes but at one season of life. The pleasure which a married state affords from a conscientious performance of its duties, however, serene in its nature, is still tempered with the burden of its cares. In India, this season of youthful enjoyment comes not for the female; scarcely has she time to look abroad and inhale the sweetness of life, ere she is plunged into the rigid duties and severities connected with Indian wedlock. At the early age of six or seven, her chastity is often sacrificed at the shrine of family honor, while she herself is an unconscious spectator of the transgression.

The effect of the ignorance to which they are abandoned, is such as might be expected. Hindoo women are far more superstitious than the men, and greatly exceed them in attachment to the popular idolatry. Secluded from society except on high festivals, when they view only a large and tumultuous assembly, they are deprived of all that relief from the rigidity of the Hindoo Institutions, which the men derive from mingling in society and becoming familiar with that sentimentalism which, in idolatrous countries, modifies the observance of religious ceremonies. Of those who attend the great festivals, the majority are women; of those who visit the idols when they hold their annual levee, the majority of devotees are women; women too form the great body of those who leave their domestic avocations, and undertake distant journeys for religious purposes. Their belief in spirits, ghosts, omens, and the like, is much stronger than that of the other sex, and forms a source of perpetual distraction. The precautions they adopt for the preservation of their offspring from supernatural influences are endless, any enumeration of which, would only create a smile tempered with pity for the folly of human nature, which, not content with the inevitable evils of life, is perpetually seeking new sources of disquietude, in the boundless regions of imagination.

No consideration enters into the negotiations of marriages, but the convenience of the high contracting powers; and with them the increase of family distinction, of wealth, or of importance in society, regulates the scale. Instead of endeavoring to detain his daughter under his roof that he may enjoy the solace of her society, the chief solicitude of the parent is, to get rid of her as speedily as possible; for as she can marry but once, his duty towards her, as well as all further anxiety on her account, terminates when she is once fairly off his hands. Her welfare and happiness form but a secondary consideration in his calculation. If the proposed match be likely to augment the joint stock of family honor, little enquiry is made relative to the disposition of the destined bridegroom, and scarcely any examination of the state of the circle into which the damsel is to be introduced, to ascertain whether the connexion is likely to ensure happiness or misery. She has no voice in the transaction, no veto on the bargain, but is delivered over like an irrational creature into the hands of her future master, who for aught she can divine, may prove an luxurious tyrant. Thus the most important era in life passes by, and her destiny is unalterably fixed, before she is of an age to form any idea on the subject. Before the nuptial bond is fixed, she is denied the privilege of seeing her future partner, or of conversing with him for a single moment that she may discover the tendency of his habits and propensities; thus she enters on life with her eyes closed, and with all the chances of happiness against her.

Hindoo matches are generally unhappy; indeed it is impossible they should be otherwise, when two individuals are thus united without the slightest reference to a congeniality of disposition. That which among the nations of Europe forms the strongest bond of the nuptial union, that uniformity of taste and feeling and disposition which blends the affections of the wedded pair, those moral feelings which sanctify the connection, and impart to the connubial state a dignity suited to the high destinies of man,—all this is unknown in these eastern climes. With us the most tender and amiable feelings precede the union; with the Hindoos, the union is accompanied only with that giddy pleasure with which children behold a rare show. With us women are immediately elevated to an equal participation of privileges with the husband—with the Hindoos every action of life tends to teach the female, how vast, how completely insurmountable, is the distance between the wife and her husband; a distance which no affection however tender, no devotion however entire, can completely remove. In these circumstances the female has little prospect of a suitable return for the kindest and most generous affection. Instances of solid union and unalloyed happiness are rare indeed. Where their mutual dispositions might render this probable, the hangy superiority of the men, extinguishes that delicate sensibility which must form an ingredient in every happy union. The current of opinion is hostile to the existence of these elevated feelings—the assemblage of the male population in which the female is never seen, is wholly against it, and the general conversation, in which no female voice is lifted in defence of the rights and privileges of her sex, is equally opposed thereto.

We will now follow the female into the family circle, where she is to spend the remainder of her days, in which the very first act is calculated to strike the imagination like the bolt of the first door on the unfortunate victim of the inquisition. The elder members assemble to view her face for the first—and for the last time, till it has lost its mortal hue. The new married female is conducted into the room, where she sits like a statue with her face concealed beneath a veil, till she is lifted up by one of her own sex. She then closes her eyes, and stretches forth her hands to receive the presents of the elder male branches of the family, together with

their benedictions. After this ceremony, she retires to her own apartment, and commences a life of seclusion and inactivity. Though living under the same roof with her father-in-law and her husband's brethren, she is never permitted to converse with any of them for a moment, and if by any accident they happen to cross her path, she veils her countenance as if in the presence of a stranger. With the junior branches of the family she may converse while they remain children; but all intercourse ceases when they attain a certain age. Her father-in-law never mentions her name in the family, and enquires after her welfare only by stealth. There is no general family intercourse;—the two sexes are as effectually separated as they would by stone walls. The life of social intercourse is absent in these comfortless abodes; there are no affectionate greetings in the morning, no tender valedictions at the close of the day. Their meals are partaken separately; the men and the women, each by themselves; with this difference, that the women wait on the men during their repast, though with their cloth drawn over their faces. During these hours there is no notice taken of the females who wait so assiduously on their lords, except when food or water is required. Even then, they are never addressed in that affectionate language which might soften the asperity of their employment; but in an indirect manner, with a simple notice that more food is required, or that such an one is idle, or that it would be advantageous to replenish the dish. No entreaties can prevail on a woman among the higher classes, to eat in the presence of her husband, even when alone with him. How different this state of society to that which our immortal bard has described in the bowers of Paradise! how wide a contrast between European social enjoyment even in affliction, and the cold seclusion of Hindoo manners at the most festive hour of the day!

In her own house the wife is seldom treated with unreserved confidence while every thing which meets her eyes, the lofty walls surrounding the house, the small windows, grates to prevent her thrusting her head through them, the evident separation of her apartment so as to exclude the possibility of intercourse,—all these things, however natural to her mind from her having been accustomed to nothing else from her childhood, cannot fail to remind her of the suspicion which pursues her conduct. Among the higher classes, where we might expect more liberality, we find less. Women are not permitted to pay or to receive visits, and never leave home except for the house of a relative, and even these journeys are rare, and attended with much anxiety. In European society we esteem unlimited confidence between the husband and the wife one of the greatest enjoyments of the conjugal state, yet essential to the welfare of the family and the education of the children. But with the symbols and the practice of this suspicious system constantly before his eyes, how is it possible for a son to grow up with that reverential regard to his mother which ought to constitute the leading emotions of the youthful mind? How can he liberate his mind from those unduly feelings which this jealousy must create? Is he not hereby early initiated into the rudiments of domestic tyranny, and by his familiarity with the restraints under which his mother labors, prepared to practice the same rigor towards the defenceless female who will be placed at a premature age under his own domination?

Of the employment of females at home, it is more difficult to speak; it is however easy to imagine, that without books, without any useful employment, and without any relief from visits, time must hang heavy on their hands. Those in the lower walks of life prepare cow-dung for fuel, fetch water for all domestic purposes, make purchases in the market, and in short attend to all the drudgery of the family. In the higher circles where these cares devolve on menials, women pass a listless, uninteresting life, without diversity and without enjoyment. According to the best information we can obtain on the subject, a wife devotes one portion of the day to the combing of her hair, and to the adorning of her person with jewels and splendid attire which excite the envy of the less favored female relatives inhabiting the same inclosure. Listening to slander serves to fill up the interstices of her time. This is the highest species of happiness which Hindoo women enjoy; it is the balm which relieves life of its tedium. The faults, the follies, the singularities of neighbouring families, are all re-echoed through these secluded chambers in a ceaseless round. There is no judicious disposition of time, no attempt to occupy the hours of the day with elegant amusements. Even the sphere of their benevolence is contracted. In the absence of every other occupation, one might fancy the most agreeable employment of their ample leisure in relieving the wants of others. But where the women are secluded from all society, and may not look through the window, how can these feelings, find utterance? In the narrow limits of their own dwelling there are individuals whose couch they must not attend in sickness,—whose sorrows they must not alleviate, however valuable their skill, assistance, or sympathy might prove. When with their husbands, the conversation never turns on subjects calculated to elevate the mind, or to elicit dignified sentiments. After his marriage, it never enters into the mind of a native to instruct his almost infant wife, to improve her understanding, to raise the tone of ideas, and to render her a fit companion for his social hours. Her ignorance of every thing beyond the circle of her own village or neighbourhood, prevents her advising him on the course of life, or her supporting his mind when burdened with a weight of cares, or sunk beneath the influence of adversity. Thus, whichever way we turn, we behold the Hindoo female placed in the most degrading circumstances. Deprived of the society of the wise and the experienced, her judgment is stationary for life, and

her ideas inevitably low grovelling. In her family circle she is deprived of the enlivening conversation of her own relatives, who might mingle with the wisdom of age all that civility which her youth and cheerfulness would inspire,—and cut off from engaging in those sweet charities, whether of a pecuniary or a mental nature, which bless both the receiver and the giver.

Native families are fond of living together and will submit to many privations before they relinquish the seat of their ancestors. In addition to the natural attachment which engenders the spot on which they have grown infancy to manhood, the shastras sanction the highest regard of it, by declaring the place of one's nativity superior to a seat in heaven, and by directing the religious devotee, after he has forsaken the world, and renounced the remembrance of his relatives, to visit this spot once after taking his religious vows. A considerable share of influence and respect likewise falls to the lot of families who thus continue together. Influenced by these ideas, thousands who usually quit their families in search of distant employments, prefer the prospect of visiting their homes once a year, to the disadvantages of breaking up the family compact by the removal of their wives and children to the scene of their employment. This system however occasions endless feuds and jealousies among the women, and frequently leads to a family separation. Hindoo women are habitually quarrelsome, for which the absence of all employment would furnish a sufficient reason, if it were necessary to seek one beyond their circumstances. When thus locked up together, their husbands being in general absent, the causes of contention are numberless, and the contentions themselves bitter.

To what extent native women are affectionate to their husbands, it is not easy to ascertain, as there is scarcely any avenue through which a foreigner can obtain this knowledge; but there must assuredly be less ardent affection, and more solid misery among the majority of Hindoo families, than in any European community. The original contract is defective, as the parties are pledged before any affection can have grown up between them. The degradation in which they are afterward retained, and the contempt which they cannot avoid perceiving, are against the supposition of any elevated attachment. Their seclusion from society, must likewise tend to prevent that affectionate respect which a wide survey of life might create by the appreciation of any excellence in which their husbands might appear to surpass many of their fellow-countrymen. In proportion to the presence or the absence of civilization, the attachment of the sexes seems to partake of a r-fused character, or the reverse. Now as it would be difficult to conceive of a being more debased in her understanding or contracted in her views than are Hindoo women in general, except perhaps among the naked savages of the isles of the Pacific, we may without hazard determine in which class to rank the nature of her attachments. The peculiar circumstances in which a Hindoo woman is placed, must in fact secure her affections in some degree. Her husband is her sole refuge in this world; his death is only the commencement of severer afflictions, since if she does not extinguish life to follow him to the regions of fancied enjoyment, she cannot marry again, but must return to her dwelling bereft of her only shield against the contempt of her relatives and friends, to drag out a miserable existence amidst abstinence, disgrace, and misery. His life must therefore appear to her of inestimable value; though we cannot pretend to say how far these circumstances may induce a firm attachment.

The affection of the men towards their wives, is more easily ascertained. Among the innumerable adventitious marriages of the country it is possible that in some few cases a congeniality of disposition may happen to subsist between the two parties, and that a consequent degree of happiness may fall to their share. But even where this is the case, the attachment is not of the same refined cast as in Europe; it must be greatly diminished by those latent feelings of superiority which nothing can completely eradicate. In Bengal a man marries for his own convenience, without any view to his wife's happiness. With us the wife shares the unbounded affection of her husband, enjoys his highest esteem, and is a co-partner in all domestic affairs;—with a Hindoo his wife is only a part of his household furniture. As strangers are not permitted to enter into the families of the natives, we must judge of the affection of the husband chiefly from those outward actions which indicate the feelings of the mind. Weighed in this balance, the Hindoo will be found wanting: Where the most ardent attachment has been outwardly professed, the husband, on the death of his wife, hastens in search of another, frequently the very day after the performance of her funeral rites, making no scruple to employ the articles which have been saved from the feast of woe, in furnishing the bridal entertainment. The wailings of grief have scarcely subsided, before the same wails resound with the songs of merriment. Under these awful circumstances, this rapid succession of the most opposite feelings would appal the most callous in European communities, and impregnate an indignant spectator with the idea that life was even shorter than it really is. No time is devoted to those reflections which the loss of so tender a connection ought to inspire; no time is allowed for those considerations of the vanity of mortal pursuits, and the slender texture of mortal relations, which in these melancholy moments, tend to lift the soul above earthly concerns. The wife of his bosom is burnt to ashes and forgotten, and the husband hastens with cold insensibility to supply the gap created in his family. Where second and successive marriages are decreed, the delay does not originate in the absence of inclination, but in

the want of means. How can we suppose, on beholding such a scene, that any powerful attachment exists between the parties? Could any man of sensibility hasten with such rapidity to forget one whom he tenderly loved? And are we not sanctioned in supposing, that, in general, the character of Hindoo attachments is any thing rather than ardent and elevated? The terms of condolence employed by friends and relatives on these occasions serve to confirm these suspicions. Instead of bewailing the loss of the widower, and recounting the virtues of his deceased wife, instead of attempting to assuage his grief by every variety of consolation, the discourse even in his presence turns on the nature of his next choice, the pecuniary embarrassments it may occasion, and other considerations of a similar nature, uttered in such a tone of careless gaiety, as would, among those who really felt the loss of the object, render the afflictions ten times more poignant.

In general society, women enjoy no consideration, but are invariably spoken of in terms of levity. Except in the article of marriage, where they are considered important, the whole business of life is conducted by the men, as though the other sex formed no component part of society. Nothing can be considered more contemptuous than to hint that a man is influenced by the advice of his wife; and to characterize any opinion as coming from the fair sex, is to consign it to ridicule. To such a pitch of refinement have the natives carried their habitual distaste for women, that the names which designate the relatives of a wife have grown up in terms of reproach. The exclusion of females from the society of men, removes every restraint, and enables them to indulge in the most contemptuous epithets without the fear of reproof. The whole current of conversation, therefore, not only manifests the complete degradation of the fair sex, but the satisfaction which the men enjoy in its continuance. It is easy to conceive how unhappy must be the effect of this system of the female character; and effectually precludes them from all chance of elevation, the least attempt at which would draw down on them the indignation of the stronger party. Equally pernicious are its effects on the character and morals of the other sex, and if any proof were needed to demonstrate how much the refinement and dignity of Europe is to be attributed to the free admission of women into society, we should find one of the most convincing nature in this country where we have all the inconveniences and evils which their exclusion inflicts, brought before our eyes.

The Hindoos are extremely fond of social meetings. Debarred in a great measure from communication with the female branches of their family, they are obliged to consort together for amusement after the business of the day has terminated. But women never attend these parties; and yet they could not with any regard to decency be present, as the conversation is in general so grossly indecent, that no female could listen to it for a moment without a sacrifice of her dignity. Conversation among the Hindoos is immure: beyond our strongest conceptions. No native of respectability would permit his wife or his daughter to continue within the sound of that discourse which he himself sanctions with his approbation, and frequently with his personal assistance. If we follow the man who assumes the highest sanctity of character in our presence, into the social parties of the evening, we shall find him joining in conversation which he ought to shun with a frown. Instances of a stern and inflexible disapprobation of immurity, are exceedingly rare; so deep indeed does this national infirmity descend, that no meeting seems to possess any rest, from which indecent allusions are excluded. The men venerable for age, though his presence may sometimes redden the youthful debauchee, seldom correct his impure sallies, and for unfrequently joins in the general laugh, long after the pleasure of the occasion has ceased. Now we cannot conceive that in any state of society however degraded, such conversation would be tolerated in the presence of females. Their admission into a meeting would immediately exclude every degree of indecency during their continuance; and would tend to render conversation more pure during their absence;—and their exclusion has perhaps contributed to demoralize the country as much as any single circumstance. These social meetings which one may see in every village, at present only hourly immorality, and inordinate all the vicious propensities of the mind. The ingenuity displayed on these occasions is astonishing. Independently of the broad indecency in which the language is so peculiarly fruitful, there is scarcely a single expression, in its own nature innocent, which is not distorted to some licentious allusion. The interests of youth and the gravity of age are equally unwilling to restrain this corruption of language. The father reproves not his guest for indulging in expressions which tend to ruin the morals of his children who are present; the elder brother interposes no check to the corruption of his younger relatives. Thus the youth of the country are surrounded from their earliest years with all that is impure in conduct, and immoral in conversation, and are vice in iniquity long before they are ripe in reason and judgment. In these circumstances, when religion itself, the source of all superior influence, is the very hot-bed of vice,—when the tongue of the aged is silent,—the restraint of female society effectually removed,—and when youth imbues its earliest ideas amidst the contamination of brutal sensuality, is it matter of surprise that the flood-gates of filigity should be opened on this land; and that the strong current of immorality, receiving in its progress the accelerated force of a thousand streams of smaller magnitude but of equal impurity, should overwhelm the feeble barriers of conscience and reason?

Equally injurious is this exclusive and degrading system to the interests of the rising generation. It may be easily supposed from the

preceding observations that the husband is not likely to consult his wife respecting the education of his children. There is between them no association of each other's services in this pleasing employ; no regular plan digested with care and pursued with diligence, and no mutual support of each other's authority. The children, previously to being sent to school are permitted to wander into every youthful vice; and the profligacy of their language, before they understand the precise meaning of the terms they employ, is sufficient to shock the feelings. This plant age when the first seeds of vice might be eradicated with ease, is passed over in total neglect on the part of the mother. Her ignorance is a disadvantage for which nothing can compensate. She is disqualified from undertaking the agreeable duty of initiating her offspring into the first rudiments of knowledge;—nothing indeed can be farther from her imagination than the idea of devoting her time to their education. She knows nothing of books and as little of mankind; how then can she impart to her son that instruction which may form his mind, or those lessons of conduct which shall shield him from danger amidst the busy scenes of a treacherous world? Of the effect of the maternal counsel and solitudes in these judges who have really enjoyed them. They follow us through life with the efficacy of a second conscience; in times of temptation, they exert over us the influence of a guardian angel; and frequently, when dead to every other feeling, one tender recollection of maternal advice shall dart across the mind, and arrest the impetuous progress of impiety and iniquity. But how can a Hindoo mother who has never been admitted into society—who has never heard the conversation of men,—who has never seen the face of one foreign to her family but by accident on stealth, fulfill all these duties? How shall she who knows nothing of the ways of men, impart to her son rules for his guidance in society? Thus the Hindoo female possesses natural affection no one will question, but it resembles too strongly the affection of an irrational being towards its young, and concentrates all anxiety, not so much in the welfare of her offspring, as the desire of seeing, and feeling, and handling them. In the spirit of this disposition she considers every chastisement as excessively severe, and interposes her authority between her son and the wholesome discipline which her husband may judge expedient. Two parties are thus formed in the house, amidst whose contentions the youth grows up in a disrespect of all restraint; and that authority which if united might have produced the most salutary effects, by its dissension occasions the most serious disadvantages, and inspires the son with a dislike of his father, and an inordinate attachment to his mother who shields him from deserved punishment. May we not lay a large portion of the vice which prevails around us at the door of this vicious education, and reasonably conclude, that where the origin of all restraint on the passions is so defective, and the days of childhood are passed amidst the rivalry of contending parties, a far greater degree of virtue is needed in general society than really exists, to form a virtuous character?

From the early records of Hindoo literature there is strong reason to conclude that in ancient times many of the odious peculiarities in the present system of educating and marrying females had no existence; that women, at least the daughters of kings and the wives of heroes, were taught to read; that their own inclinations, not that of their parents, influenced the selection of husbands. In the historical records of the Ramayana, the Mahabharata, and the Puranas, we meet with no heroine in the disgraceful situation of modern females. They are generally represented as deeply skilled in learning often willing to display their attainments, and not averse to a combat of skill with their own sex. Nay in many cases, they enjoy a literary victory over themselves, as the only price at which the suitor can expect success. The spirit of that age must have been much more liberal than it is in modern times, since few writers who courted the attention of their fellow countrymen, would have ventured on so bold a departure from popular practice. And though the heroines of the song were the daughters and relatives of monarchs, as one who estimates the power of influence which irresistibly draws the lower orders into a servile imitation of their superiors, will conclude that a knowledge of letters was then confined to places, or that a practice which received the praise of poets and the sanction of princes, was not in some degree of general application. A different spirit must have animated the ancestors of the Hindoos to have produced such splendid results of the cultivation of female intellect as exist on record. The contempt with which they are at present treated, could scarcely have existed in an age which owed so much of its literary splendor to their compositions. Nor can we suppose, that the female authors of that period, were the only individuals of their sex to whom a knowledge of letters was communicated; the beneficial result of granting them an education, must have contributed to render the practice more general.

These ancient historians also permit their heroines to select their own husbands. The father is generally represented as procuring a Sanyasara, for the sake of his daughter's obtaining a self-selected consort. To the assembly which was held for this purpose, kings and heroes resort from the adjacent countries to prefer their claims to her hand. We deduce from this practice that females were not married during their infancy, but were permitted to grow up to maturity under the care of their parents and the instructions of their preceptors. Admitting that a splendid Sanyasara was too expensive for the outrage, we may conclude that the example of the higher ranks exerted the same influence over the lower orders in those ancient times which it does at present. Though the wealthy farmer therefore might have been unable to attract the notice of

sovereign, and of valiant men, he might still, in imitation of the practice of his superiors, have permitted his daughter to exercise her own choice. The ancient manners were undoubtedly less odious than the present and far more favorable to the peace, welfare, and comfort of the inhabitants. What Hindoo in this iron age, however distinguished by wealth, birth, or influence, would venture to depart from the pernicious practice now in use, or to attempt to revive the more generous mode of ancient times by bestowing his daughter, as Alexander did his empire, on the most worthy?

One innovation which has probably led to the degeneration of the ancient practice, may be found in the almost endless subdivisions of the native population into family tribes; which in the article of marriages occasions nearly as much trouble and perplexity, as the contrivance of intrigues among the princes of the holy Roman empire. In the days of Hindoo prosperity a much greater latitude prevailed; a brahman married his daughter to any brahman a kshatriya a vishnuva, and a shoodra selected a bride from among any of the numberless families of his own division. But times are altered in Bengal, since Ballal-sheda the sovereign of Gour, when every unmarried brahman village, subdivided each caste into families, which in the lapse of time have grown up into distinct tribes. A brahman in affiancing his daughter, has now to search for a bridegroom only among the members of his own section of the brahminic-tribes; among whom, some are too contemptible for his alliance and some too elevated in ancestral dignity. It is therefore among only a very small number of families that he can expect to find a suitable match for his son or daughter. This difficulty is not confined to the priesthood; all the divisions of the people have their subdivisions, among whom in their turn the families are distinctly ranked in popular estimation, as among the higher, middling, or lower ranks. Under this economy, to what purpose should a rich and respectable native bestow the highest accomplishments on his daughter, when she will be married in all probability to some ignorant and indigent youth, without one virtue to recommend him, simply because his family may happen to possess higher claims of birth, and who, issuing from the drops of valgarity, is brought forward to elevate the family of his father-in-law, and to live during the remainder of his life a pensioner on his bounty. For this ignominious alliance, what accomplishments are needed? To shine in the obscure chronicle of an insignificant tribe what need of those endowments, which would be necessary if a desire to perpetuate the natural aristocracy of wealth, formed the basis of marriage contracts among those who have raised themselves into opulence and respectability? On the present system, the daughter of a rich native is buried in almost equal obscurity with the daughter of one of his servants; the only individuals whom his alliance interests, being the members of his own family section, who are generally indigent, and possibly scattered among a dozen villages. To raise the scale of female accomplishments without altering the plan of matrimonial alliances, would be a mere waste of labor. There is perhaps no youth in the country, however his splendid his prospective inheritance, for whom his father would not prefer the daughter of a poor villager, if accidentally distinguished in the quality of birth, to the daughter of a rich neighbor, though endowed with the most attractive qualifications. If only a few degrees lower in the genealogy of the tribe. We cannot affirm that these considerations strongly influence the treatment of daughters, but it is difficult to suppose that with this material alteration in the practice of negotiating marriages, a considerable alteration in the mode of educating females should not have crept on the country. Indeed, it would be strange if no difference of treatment should exist when a bridegroom might be sought among one-third of the most worthy youth in the country, instead of the selection being limited as at present to one hundredth part of the population, and decided, not by the presence or absence of wealth, honor, and respectability, but by the adventitious circumstances of a higher or lower descent. It is not probable that the principle of improvement should continue in favor of the softer sex, when no one advantage could be secured by it, nor is it strange that among this lethargic people, female education should gradually dwindle in immorance and finally disappear, when every advantage could be secured without it.

We fear we have already detained our readers too long among a class of the Hindoo population, whom they are never likely to see, and whom the Hindoos are determined they shall not benefit; but we must intreat permission to add one idea farther on this subject. What a melancholy prospect does this exclusive and degrading system present to those in whom the ardor of the benevolence has been awakened! Though this divine sentiment creates the purest enjoyment, it is not altogether without alloy. If it has its moments of unclouded happiness, it has likewise its moments of sharp disappointment; for what can be more distressing to a good man than the knowledge of ignorance which he cannot remove, the view of misery which he cannot relieve, the degradation of so large a portion of the intellectual creation, whose fetters he cannot break? The domestic policy of the Hindoos as we have described it, and we cannot think the picture overcharged, presents one of the most powerful barriers to the general improvement of the country. Schools may diffuse knowledge among the male population, but how shall families be rescued from ignorance? Not their elevation to their true rank and influence in society must form an essential ingredient in any plan for general civilization, which warrants much hope of success. The free admission of women into society is requisite to improve the morals of

the country, and their education is imperiously needed for the welfare of their offsprings. No country can be effectually civilized in which one half of the population is held in a state of total degradation; modern society presents no instance of such an anomaly; both sexes must rise together, and enjoy the same freedom, or they will, both incur the risk of being stationary. How to effect this desirable alteration is the chief question. The difficulty lies not so much in an ignorance of the means by which it must be accomplished, as in the absence of all opportunity for effectually applying those means. The family economy of the natives is such that it must be the highest delicacy, and any attempt to disturb it would wound the pride of those whom we must conciliate to prevent the complete failure of our plans. The female branches of a Hindoo family are encompassed and concealed, not so much by the enclosure of the mansion as by the feelings and prejudices of the people—a barrier which if we attempt suddenly to overcome, we shall defeat our object. "You may educate my sons," says a Hindoo father, "and open to them all the stores of knowledge, but my daughters you must not approach, however benevolent your designs; their ignorance is essentially necessary to the honor of my family, a consideration of far greater moment with me than any mental elevation of which I cannot estimate the benefits. They must be married at an age, when your plans of education could scarcely commence." Thus we are met at the very threshold with a host of powerful prejudices which experience alone can remove, and which at the same time preclude the application of all experiment.

There are however other difficulties in the way; if this alteration could be immediately effected, there is much reason to apprehend that great inconvenience would attend the removal of those restraints which are at present the most powerful, we had almost said the only, safeguards of female chastity, unless we could effect an equally rapid improvement in the morals of the other sex. Though the education of females and their free admission into society, would eventually bless the country, immediately risk can scarcely be avoided in any change, unless exceeding gradual. This risk would in time diminish, and leave the country vastly improved, but it existence would reflect odium on renovation which it requires much skill and perseverance to counteract. In giving free circulation to a mighty stream which had been dammed up, some damage will doubtless be occasioned to the adjacent villages, and though the blame would lie altogether at the door of those who by their ignorance or iniquity had rendered such a step necessary, it would scarcely reconcile those who might be injured, to the inevitable risk. So deeply rooted is this evil, that danger must attend even the most delicate attempts to remove it, the fear of which would alarm those who naturally prefer present security to the benefit of their distant posterity.

In looking around for the means which may eradicate these pernicious principles, we can discover but two which afford much prospect of success; the example of the rich, and the prevalence of Christianity. The example of the leading characters in the country would do much towards it. Where knowledge is so circumscribed as in India, the influence of the content has more weight and extension than in more enlightened countries. The fear of disgrace at present upholds this truly disgraceful practice; but honor and shame may easily exchange positions. The practice of the most impure men in the country would very speedily influence the middling and lower orders, and render that ignominious which a now esteemed dishonorable. The mass of the people would gradually follow their example with as much regularity as they have done in other instances, and thus the whole land might in time be leavened;—and if this article should fall into the hands of any native of rank, wealth, and respectability, we would earnestly entreat him to submit the evil tendency of the present system to dispassionate examination in the circle of his friends; and to open to their view the increased happiness and security which the adoption of a more generous plan would infallibly insure, of which he may find so many illustrious examples in the practice of the British families whom he visits.

The other antidote to this nefarious system, is, the prevalence of Christianity which recognizes no distinction between the sexes, but regarding both as equally rational and equally accountable to the great Author of our being, encourages and inculcates the most liberal cultivation of the female mind. Genuine Christianity has done this in every country which it has pervaded, and its benign influence will not be ineffectual in this land. By gradually renovating the frame of Hindoo domestic economy, it will remove those obstacles to the elevation of the female sex which at present exist, and open a door for the entrance of a more generous policy into all the branches of family practice. The first generation of Christians, who have embraced the religion of the Bible after a long familiarity with the customs of Hindooism, will doubtless find it difficult to abandon their inveterate habits; but every succeeding generation, by being farther removed from the influence of these prejudices, will be more ready to receive in their full extent, the benefits which Christianity will not fail to confer. The progress of amelioration though slow, will yet be sure. Of all the boasted republics of antiquity was there one in which women attained such a pitch of elegant refinement, or exerted influence over general manners, as benign and so extensive as in England? Can any country without the pale of Christendom at the present moment boast of having conferred similar privileges on the fair sex? Why then should not Christianity, to which we are indebted for this distinguished happiness, in the course of its adoption confer on Hindoos the same inestimable benefit?

Monument to Captain Showers.

In our Journal of Friday last, we noticed the erection of a monument in the Cathedral of St. John, at this Presidency, to the memory of the late brave and lamented Captain Showers, and we have since fulfilled our promise of connecting together such of the notices as appeared in the Papers of the day on this event, as fit to accompany the brief description which we are enabled to give of the Monument itself.

On the Orders of Major General Sir David Ochterlony, issued on the occasion of the Assault of Malown, in April 1815, at which Captain Showers fell, the following brief Extract will show the opinion entertained of his value, and the regret felt at his loss.

"The Major General cannot fail to regret the severe loss we have suffered in this arduous contest, and particularly laments the loss of so brave and excellent an Officer as Captain Showers, but will afford consolation to his surviving Friends that he died as he lived, as an ornament to his profession, and an honour to his country."

Even the first mention that was made, of the death of this distinguished individual, in the ordinary Obituary of a Newspaper, is such an ample and very forcibly the medium in which he was held, and we believe our readers will readily forgive us for transcribing it.

"Killed on the 10th of April, in the attack, by the British Army, under Major General Ochterlony, of the Ghosorka position on the Malown mountains, Charles Lionel Showers, Esq. Second Captain of the 19th Regiment of Native Infantry on this Expedition. Death never assumed a nobler spirit; nor honor went a purer Soldier. Showers died as he lived, the proud memorial of a British Officer.—Though still young in life, the greater part had been spent in his profession; and in the arduous pursuit of military fame and knowledge, he was foremost in every enterprise sanctioned by duty. As a Volunteer from the Bengal Army, he crossed the desert under Sir David Baird, and, while marked for the strict performance of his Military duties, he enriched the quietness of his early days, by an examination of the banks of the sacred Nile, and the Egyptian scenes of classic story.

Averse to the slightest whisper of actual service, and eager in every act consistent with his just and lofty spirit of a Soldier's devotion, he again embarked he knew not where, a Volunteer for a hazardous danger. In the island of Ceylon, no splendid reward rewarded his eager hopes; and the privations and hardships of a Soldier were poorly appreciated without some Military achievement to support their pretensions to general sympathy.—But in the estimation of life, Showers was the same; and, with a disposition mild and gentle in the intercourse of private society, he evinced that firm unobscuring spirit, which, when attended with conscious rectitude, ennobles the British character.

In the personal conflict at his last moments, the Ghosorkah chief had fallen at his feet before the fatal shot diffused his blood—his body was sent into the British camp by the enemy, in return for those of the Ghosorkah chiefs.—The being who was this record of his worth, believes it no disgrace, if a tear attend the soldier's recollection of poor Showers. He laments his death; but he has too much of the spirit of his departed hero to lament its manner or its date.

"Non me moror: Batis Spatio sed gloria."

Even this tribute, honorable as it was, both to the character of the dead, and the feelings of the living who eulogized it, did not end alone, as the following brief sketch which appeared in the pages of another Paper, of the same date will testify.

"On the heights of Malown, in action with the enemy, on the 10th of April, fell Captain Charles Showers, of the 19th Regiment, Native Infantry, aged 35 years.

The short but brilliant career of this gallant Officer, (of whose life the following is a brief but inadequate sketch) holds a conspicuous example, to a Service, of which he was one of its brightest ornaments.

Captain Showers came to India a Cadet in the Company's service, in the year 1795.—In 1798, he accompanied the Bengal troops to the Coast, as a Volunteer, in the war against the late Poonah, and after taking his part in the previous duties

of that splendid campaign, he was present on the ever memorable 4th of May, 1799, at the Storm of Seringapatam, when the Tyrant met his well merited fate, in his own capital.

In the year 1801, this zealous and gallant officer, was again in the ranks of the Bengal Volunteers, at the head of a Company, on service in Egypt, with the Battalion which received such high and deserved eulogium from the Commander of the Indian Army, General Sir David Baird; and which was no less the admiration of the whole British Army, for the excellent discipline, fine appearance, ardent zeal, and exemplary conduct, both of officers and men.

Returned from Egypt, Captain Showers, on the disbandment of the Volunteers, joined his own Corps, the 1st Battalion, 19th Regiment; but a reinforcement being shortly after required for the Army in Ceylon, where a Candian War was impending, the services of Captain Showers, as a Volunteer, were again accepted, and he repaired to that Island, in the situation of Adjutant to one of the Volunteer Battalions.—On the conclusion of the service, he returned to Bengal, and immediately rejoined his own Corps, where, in the more peaceable duties of his profession, his attention was always uniform, and unremitting, directed to the discharge of his own avocations, the comfort of his men, and the promoting of friendship and harmony among his brother officers, by whom he was respected and beloved.—Captain Showers was subsequently present with his Corps, in the several campaigns, under General Martindell, in Bundelcund, where, for his distinguished conduct, gallantry, and exertions, in leading a successful and well concerted attack on the rear of the Enemy, he was honored, in General Orders, with the thanks of the Right Honourable the Governor General in Council.

On the breaking out of the present war, by the appointment of Colonel Arnold to the station of a Brigadier, in General Ochterlony's Army, the Command of the 1st Battalion 19th Regiment, devolved on Captain Showers, who conducted the duties of it with his usual zeal, courage, and assiduity, and with the most undeviating attention to the nature of the extraordinary and arduous service, in which that Division of the Army has been constantly engaged, amidst a country and climate most ungenial, and during the most inclement weather.

At the late glorious action, under the walls of Malown, Captain Showers led one of the principal columns to a separate attack, in the most gallant style; address appeared to be on the point of crowning his efforts on the heights, but in a critical moment, when the animating example of this brave Officer had inspired his gallant little band to the most heroic exertions against the invulnerable hosts to whom they were opposed, and just when, in personal conflict, he had with his own hand cut down the Chief of the Enemy, whom he slew, he received a shot through his head, and instantly expired.

Thus, prematurely fell, a man who was the admiration, as he will be the regret, of all who knew him.

By those to whom Captain Showers was more nearly connected, by the ties of blood or friendship, his loss on their own account, will long be considered a source of the deepest sorrow; for himself, they have nothing to regret; in the various duties of life, as a Man, a Soldier and a Christian, his conduct was correct and exemplary; humble, pious, and resigned to the will of Providence, he stood at all times prepared for a change, and he is now gone to receive his reward in Heaven, and dwell with the spirits of just men made perfect.

It is worthy of record, to the memory of this brave man, that it was his firm determination never to allow any provocation, however great, to involve him in a Duel. It was a constant maxim with him, that nothing could justify so gross a dereliction of his duty to God, which he held inviolable, and in support of which principle, he was prepared, had circumstances unfortunately rendered it necessary, to encounter all the opprobrium which the false notions of a mistaken and often harsh-judging world might cast upon his name.—In the true spirit of the Saviour, whose mild precepts were no less his study than his constant guide, he had resolved to submit to every indignity, rather than sin against his own conscience; and he invariably said, that he would trust to time and opportunity, to prove in his country's service, whether his claims as a Soldier, to the title of a brave man, was deserved or not.

That duelling is no proof of courage, and that a resolution to abstain from a practice, so abhorrent to the laws, both of God and man, does not imply a defection from that quality, let the life and death of this gallant Soldier and real Christian, testify.

On Alpine heights a daring foe,
His flag in stern defiance wav'd;
Proudly he view'd the bands below,
And long with scorn their valour brav'd:
To check that foe's insulting pride,
Those lofty heights in triumph gain;
The march of war with skill to guide,
Nor prove his country's summons vain;
To Showers was giv'n; a chosen band,
His dauntless spirit led to fight;
Up the rough cliffs now waves his brand,
Now on the mountain's rugged height:
And there unmoved his standard flies,
While round him roars the storm of war;
And there the gallant Hero dies,
Far from his home—from Friends afar.
Weep for the Brave whose sun is set,
Weep for the Friend—whom all deplore;
Danger and death he fearless met,
And comes to glad our eyes no more:
In Glory's bed his manes rest,
In Honor's breast his name's enshrined;
His Christian spirit speaks him blest,
Who join'd to faith a virtuous mind.
Hark! from his grave, a warning voice;
Like him, it bids us stand prepar'd;
Angels o'er him in heav'n rejoice,
For whom on earth they greatly car'd;
And shad' by his inspiring course,
Shall many a youthful Hero rise;
And many a Christian learn the source,
Whence springs the bliss beyond the skies!

We have now to give a brief description of the Monument which has been erected to the Memory of this brave Officer, premising that the circumstances of his death, and a general description of the kind of Design wished for, were sent home to England, but that the Design itself was made by Nollekens, and the Monument executed in his study, by a Pupil of his own, under his immediate inspection.

The combined powers of our veteran Sculptor NOLLEKENS, and his pupil Mr. BONNET, are eminently displayed in this heart-felt Tribute to departed worth! The coup d'œil of the entire (which we conceive is most advantageously situated in the Cathedral) is striking, tho' at the same time chaste. It may be remarked here, that it is to be regretted that in placing Sculptures of this nature where they are to meet the public eye, that attention is not more frequently paid to the forcible light and consequent shadow, which they absolutely require to do them justice. In this instance proper attention has been given to this point, which is always so material. The light strikes on it very beautifully.

The Monument consists of three compartments. The centre contains the Inscription that follows hereafter, from which at the sides two smaller compartments as pilasters project, containing in bass reliefs the sabres of our Indian opponents at that time on one side, and those of the English on the other.

Over the upper compartment is a very chaste and beautiful Urn on which the words "PRO PATRIA" appear, and which were never better applied, when we consider the high character, sentiments, and valour of the truly lamented Hero to whom it has been raised.

The lower compartment offers the principal attraction, as far as relates to the Art which portrays the last act of this great Officer's and good Man's life! It contains nine Figures; the whole is quite excellent, but we conceive that the principal one, struck and falling in the arms of a Sepoy, could not be exceeded. The Figures are not more than 12 or 14 inches high, and it will be acknowledged, considering the material which this Artist had to express his powers in, that he had, in the confined space allowed him, great difficulties to encounter; but in the feeling and perfect expression of the Figure of Captain Showers, in the head most particularly, it would be scarcely possible to exceed it. He is struck, and is dying! but the Hero, the real Hero is seen in a countenance which exhibits a resignation to the will of Providence, at once the most pathetic and beautiful. It is Death, but Death divested of its terrors! Even bodily pain appears to have given way before a mind relying on a sense of duty and on the mercy of a superior power, and it is, in one word, admirable.

The head of Captain Showers, and the left arm, are, last, alto relieve, and it would be injustice to omit the great skill with which the latter is effected,—the bound up hand in particular.

The Ghoorkah Chief, slain at his feet, is, considering the limited space to which basso reliefs are necessarily confined, admirably described. The Ghoorkah Soldier avenging their Leader, and the Native Sepoys defending, thro' unavailingly, their Gallant Commander, do the Artist the highest credit. It may be said indeed, that a work of Art in the highest degree honorable to our country, and even more honorable to the brags of his Comrades who have even coted it, who, while they emulate, love and lament him!

In the central space of the Tablet, is the following Inscription, which was written, we understand, by an Officer of the Regiment, which Captain Showers belonged, and on reading which, below, was sent home, Sir David Ochterlony who commended the action of the Army, and who well knew the worth of the Deceased, said,—"There is not a word exaggerated in it."

CONSEC RATED TO THE MEMORY

OF
CHARLES LIONEL SHOWERS, Esquire,

SENIOR CAPTAIN OF THE 19TH REGIMENT BENGAL INFANTRY,
WHO, IN THE ASSAULT OF THE FORTIFIED HEIGHTS OF MALWA,
ON THE 15TH OF APRIL, 1815,

LED ONE OF THE PRINCIPAL COLUMNS TO A SEPARATE ATTACK

IN THE MOST GALLANT STYLE,

AND GLORIOUSLY FELL AT ITS HEAD,

JUST WHEN IN PERSONAL CONFLICT,

HE HAD, WITH HIS OWN HAND,

SLAIN THE CHIEF OF THE ENEMY.—

IN THE VARIOUS DUTIES OF LIFE, AS

A MAN, A SOLDIER, AND A CHRISTIAN,

THE EMINENT QUALITIES OF THE

AMIALE AND LAMENTED SHOWERS

CONSPICUOUSLY APOPE.

FIRM IN HONOR, SINCERE IN FRIENDSHIP,

ARDENT IN HIS PROFESSIONAL DUTIES,

AND HUMBLE AND FERVENT IN THOSE OF

A HIGHER NATURE,

THE PROMINENT FEATURES OF HIS CHARACTER,

WERE

BENEVOLENCE, ZEAL, AND PIETY,

AND HIS DESERVED PORTION

WAS

THE LOVE, THE ESTEEM, AND THE RESPECT,

OF ALL WHO KNEW HIM.

TO RECORD THEIR DEEP SENSE OF HIS WORTH,

AND THEIR HEARTFELT CONCERN FOR HIS LOSS,

THE OFFICERS OF THE 19TH REGIMENT,

HAVE CAUSED THIS MONUMENT TO BE ERECTED

IN AFFECTIONATE REMEMBRANCE OF THEIR

VALUED AND REGRETTED CONRADE.

ÆTAT: 35.

ON THE SAME OCCASION, IN THE GALLANT EXECUTION OF HIS DUTY

LIEUT. HUMPHREY BAGOT, OF THE SAME REGIMENT, ÆTAT 35

AND

IN THE SAME CAMPAIGN, EQUALLY HONORABLY, FELL

LIEUT. R. WILSON BROUGHTON, ALSO OF THE SAME REGT. ÆTAT 35

Liberty of the Press.

"There is no truth at all in the Oracle; the Session shall proceed; this is mere falsehood."—WINTER'S TALK.

To the Editor of the Calcutta Journal.

I submit that SIR ORACLE did not give us enough "for money" last Thursday. Nearly two columns of mere rant and shallow causelessly considered a good two-and-sixpenny lecture.

Your readers remember Von GERNER celebrated apology for a Censorship. He maintained that the control over the Press which the English Government exercised after publication, was more vexatious and grievous than a previous control by means of Censorship would be; and that governors and governed would therefore gain by the change. "It would be no great compliment to the people of England to say that his book did not at all diminish their determination to hold fast their old plan of freedom under the correction of a Jury; and but for the name of the author we may suppose that not one respectable Reviewer would have taken the trouble to lay bare his sophistry, and his ignorance. The control which GERNER professed was a Censorship; if he could not obtain that, he would have been content with that which prevails in England by civil and criminal prosecutions. But no German, no Frenchman, no Christian, Turk, or Jew, ever gravely proposed that the control should be after publication, not by Courts of Law, but by Government, who should be armed with full power to try in the recesses of its Council-chambers all whom it chose to consider undeserving of its protection, for their offences touching the press. It was reserved for SIR ORACLE to perform this achievement: to condemn one Star-chamber, and cry up another; to protest against tyranny, and be its most zealous, unqualified, undisguised advocate. The case is wholly unprecedented. Nothing equal to it, or comparable with it, has ever been exhibited. Oliver Cromwell said that he did not mind paper-shot, because he had an Army to support him; he knew that a Government without law must stand by arms, and never imagined that it would be sufficient for him to return paper-shot in his own defence. Not so SIR ORACLE. He wields his pen against personal liberty; in sober sadness he puts it to people's consciences whether arbitrary power is not a more comfortable thing than that which is wisely limited; and "appeals to every man of good sense in this country," whether he would not rather have his deservings adjudged by an offended Government than by an impartial Jury.

With respect to the kidnappings to which SIR ORACLE referred in a practical commentary on a certain Reply to an Address, he says: "When I mention a matter which I believe to be true, and for the purpose of ascertaining my accuracy, refer others to the sources of correct information; I think I do all that is incumbent on me." When he mentions "a matter" importing great inconsistency and indefinite cruelty, without any specification of circumstances to show their bearings on the charge, and the real quantity and quality of the charge itself, he thinks it sufficient to refer the readers of the Government Gazette, scattered all over the country, to the offices of the Chief Secretary and of the Police, "for the purpose of ascertaining his accuracy!" He disperses his poison far and wide, and then gives notice that an antidote may be found on application, with a remittance, to Mr. Nosky or Mr. Bathgate.

With his accustomed oracular brevity he now utters the three names, "Gill, Reynolds, and Fletcher!" and if he had said, John Doe, Richard Roe, and David Silks, it would have been as much to the purpose. Were any of the above worthy transmitters, Editors of Newspapers? Were they anonymous writers? Could they write a legible hand? Had they ever by writing, or advised speaking, offended Government? Were they accused of political offences of any shade or complexion which could throw a doubt on the animus with which those who "transmitted" them to England? Did they remonstrate against unjust treatment, or confess and submit themselves to a merciful and humane provision? The names of Gill, Reynolds, and Fletcher, having for the first time been uttered in the public ear, and not being among those which supply the place of fame and elogy, I submit that SIR ORACLE has hitherto completely failed in his attempt to shake our confidence in the disposition of the Governor General not to proceed in a case of libel "without the intervention of the Supreme Court."

There is no end to his unreasonableness about "the envious CASCA." First, you are overwhelmed with a torrent of invective for publishing something which "openly justified assassination," which could only allude to CASCA who was not published. If it referred to any thing else, let it be declared. Secondly, you are adjured and invoked in the most pathetic language to let loose CASCA, in order that we may give the Devil his due. Thirdly, your very refusal to endow his malicious purposes with printed words, because assassination is unjustifiable, becomes a publication "in itself more pernicious than the letter itself could have proved to be." Surely upon such curious principles ASYL might be shown to have been infinitely more culpable than CAIN.

In his first letter he amused us with his definitions of liberty: now he "moralises it into a thousand similes." But because he has seen it—"a bawble,"—"a gewgaw,"—"a footstool,"—"a ladder,"—"ready money,"—"a catch penny,"—"a begging box,"—"a disguise,"—"a cloak,"—"a golden calf,"—"a fiery furnace,"—"an idol,"—"a scourge,"—"fraud,"—"falsehood,"—"blasphemy,"—"guillotine,"—"and assassins,"—is that a reason why we should not be protected against all these frightful things by Trial by Jury? We ask for a remedy, and he gives us the disease. We abhor arbitrary power with its red bonnet and without breeches, and he recommends it to us with breeches, and in a big wig, or in pantaloons without a wig. Hercules rejected Vice when she came under her own name; we abjure Slavery; and whether she avow herself, or be presented by her Chamberlain under the name of "LIBERTY FOR MEN OF GOOD SENSE IN THIS COUNTRY," we "pull the prostitute away."

February 9, 1891.

HORATIO.

Anecdote.

ORIGINAL ANECDOTE OF A SOMNIBULIST.

The following Narrative has been transmitted by a Correspondent, who vouches for its authenticity, and adds his belief that it has never before been published:—

A few years ago, the following highly singular circumstance occurred in the Parish of St. Mary Axe, London. A Scowrer, of the name of FINDER, was seen by his opposite neighbours, in a fine clear moonlight night, to walk out of his window, and place himself across the long pole, which is usually affixed to the attic apartments of Scowrers, for the purpose of drying the clothes which have been cleaned. He was seen gradually to advance till he arrived at the extreme end of it, where, to the great horror of every beholder, he remained stationary, making exertions as if mounted upon a horse in motion. His neighbours went into his house, and up to the apartment where he was in this ludicrous but alarming situation. It appearing evident that he was asleep, some proposed that he should be immediately awoken; but one, more cautious and collected, aware of the danger of suddenly waking a sleep-walker, advised that the pole should be drawn in, which was accordingly gradually done, and the Scowrer dismounted unhurt from the Pegasus of St. Mary Axe.

The danger of the Scowrer's situation being related to him, he fainted away, and upon recovery stated that he had dreamt that his brother, who, with his wife and family had proceeded to Yorkshire upon affairs of trade, had requested him to come with all possible expedition, and had sent him a swift horse for that purpose; but that notwithstanding this, he had reached the family too late, his brother having died a short time previous to his arrival. His neighbours and friends laughed at him, and requested him to compose himself, but the dream made so strong an impression upon his mind, that he was unable to do so.

The singularity of the circumstance induced the party to note the exact time of the occurrence.—Mirabile dictu! the very first post from Yorkshire brought accounts of his brother's decease at the precise time of the Scowrer's retreat into his garret, from the Yorkshire expedition.

This story, however, wonderful, is well authenticated, and supported by the most creditable testimony.

HIGH WATER AT CALCUTTA THIS DAY:

	H.	M.
Morning,	11	5
Evening,	11	30
Moon's Age,	10	Days

Concerts and Plays.

We have been requested to remove an impression, which appears intended to be conveyed by the manner in which Mr. and Mrs. Lacy's Notice, regarding their next Concert, has been drawn up, as it appeared in the Advertisements of the day. In announcing it for Friday, the 16th instant, it is there stated, that "nothing but the expectation of the Theatre being open on Friday, the 9th, (the regular Concert night), would have induced them to postpone its performance,"—evidently insinuating that their regular Concert Night had been infringed on by the Theatre, and that they had to their own disadvantage, and the inconvenience of their Subscribers, been obliged to postpone their Concert against their will.

If these eternal bickerings, and jealousies, and distrusts, which haunt the "Professors of Harmony,"—beyond all the power of Opprobrium to soothe, had taken place in London instead of Calcutta, they would have been held up to the derision of some and the scorn of others, as the peculiar temper and talent of Critics and Reviewers might have dictated;—but in this necessarily tender circle, where every writer and even every speaker is more or less surrounded by persons ready to raise an outcry against any freedom of remark, and to deprecate "personal observations," as they are called, even on persons who of their own choice appear by name before the Public, and in their own name publish insinuations against a whole body—they have all—from the highest of the Vocalists down to the lowest of the Instrumentalists—been treated with far too much of factitious and ultra delicacy, at least according to our notions, and to the notions of hundreds besides, who are not called upon to brave the odium of saying so as publicly as we do—but whose silence does not alter the fact.

Of past disputes, we have no wish to say more than we have already done; and we believe the Society generally, are rather pleased than otherwise, at Mr. Lacy's having had the good sense not to redeem his pledge, so hastily given, of refuting all that Mr. Linton had said in his last defensive Pamphlet;—because such non-performance of engagement is not likely to be attended with any very serious public evil, though a prolonged warfare, with perhaps increasing hostility on each side, might have kept many angry feelings alive that cannot too soon be allayed, and could have been productive of no public good whatever. The only issue which the community can desire is to see a Union, and every thing which lessens the hope of this, they will continue to deprecate—whether it originate in Mr. A.—or Mr. B.—or any other letter of the alphabet,—though if even the Leader of the Conversations Band could write a Pamphlet that would ensure this desirable end, we would undertake to ensure it a favorable reception.

But to the point of the Theatre—all the Managers of which are implicated in this charge or insinuation of Mr. and Mrs. Lacy, as to their infringing upon their privileges or rights, and which has not only been insinuated thus publicly, but broadly asserted in an appeal to a quarter where, above all others, no complaint, not thoroughly well founded, should ever venture to address itself.

We have the best authority for stating that the Theatre,—owing its chief attraction to the distinguished patronage which honors it not only with its name but with its presence, regardless of the many inconveniences to which this must occasionally lead—has always shown the most marked attention to Mr. and Mrs. Lacy's Concerts, and that a reciprocity of communication has generally existed on the subject of the particular nights to be open to each. We need not stop to show that neither the Players nor the Singers have any right to talk of regular nights, while their performances are managed with such marked irregularity as at present. The Managers of the one get up a Play when they can, and not only do weeks often elapse without their being able to do this at all, but even when announced they are sometimes obliged to abandon their intention. The Concerts have been scarcely more regular, and accordingly we have seen postponements on account of absence, and change of days on account of indisposition, until nothing could be said to be regular to either but their being held on a Friday, though it was always uncertain which Friday in the month that was to be.—So much then for the infringement of the Theatre on Mr. and Mrs. Lacy's regular night, even supposing no communication had ever passed on this head.

We have it, however, from the best authority, that the consulting each other on the night to be fixed for each, was reciprocal.

Mr. Lacy, not long since, addressed a Note to Mr. Boucher, the Secretary of the Theatre, stating their wish to have their Concert on a certain night, but that if there was a Play to be got up on that night they would postpone their Entertainment. On this occasion of the Concert now advertised for the 16th, Mr. Boucher wrote a Note to Mr. Lacy, about a week preceding the Play, stating that it was intended to get up a Play for the 9th. This night was fixed on for the Theatre being opened, as no Public Entertainment was advertised for that night, so that it was considered open, and the Note was sent to Mr. Lacy to apprise him of the Play being in preparation, naturally supposing that if it had interfered with his arrangements he would at least have condescended to say so. No answer was ever sent to this Note, so that it was concluded all was right, and the Play was advertised accordingly. Mr. Lacy's Concert, however, was not advertised, and could not therefore have been known to be intended for that evening, so that to talk of postponement at all is an absurdity, but to complain of being forced to it by others is a positive injustice.

When it is considered that to get up a Play at all, a combination of the most favorable circumstances is required, which, if it occurs on the moment they occur, may not happen again for a long while, while a Vocal Concert depending only on two persons can be got up always;—when it is remembered that the Play is supported from night to night as to make it a great object to get our House equally well filled, while the Concerts are supported by the subscriptions for a whole Set, to be paid whether the Subscribers attend or not, or whether two be given in a month or only one, provided the whole number be completed;—when it is known that the monthly expenditure of the Theatrical Establishment is in payment Salaries to Actors and Actresses, Painters and Musicians, and a host of minor items, whether Plays are performed or not, when as almost the only expense of the Vocal Concert is the Merits, who are not paid for unless they are burnt;—and when to all this is added that the Theatre is a popular Entertainment, enjoying not only the most distinguished patronage that the land can boast, but supported by a large circle of independent Gentlemen, who add to the liberal pecuniary sacrifices in support of this Institution, their gratuitous oblations in attendance on the public gratification, and that the postponement of a Play may injure its finances, inconvenience the Directors and Amateurs, and disappoint extremely perhaps 600 or 700 persons, while the postponement of Mr. and Mrs. Lacy's Concert does not perhaps seriously grieve twenty persons in the Subscribers' list.—We say when all these things are considered, the Public will be able to form a right estimate of the claims to which a complaint of Mr. and Mrs. Lacy, against the infringement of the Theatre on their regular nights, are entitled.

After all,—a London Press, a London Public, and a London Audience, are far more efficacious engines for bringing all pretensions to their proper level than the same powers in India;—though there is often discrimination enough in the Society of this city to perceive clearly, what they nevertheless shrink from the responsibility of openly declaring and acting on. Another generation will perhaps act differently.

Domestic Occurrences.

BIRTH.

On the 8th instant, at Chowringhee, the Lady of Major Temple, the 1st Cavalry, of a Son.

DEATH.

On the 8th instant, at the General Hospital, Conductor William McMahon, of the Ordnance Commissariat.

Shipping Intelligence.

CALCUTTA DEPARTURES.

Date	Name of Vessel	Flags	Commanders	Destinations
Feb. 9	Bristol	British	W. Buckham	London
9	Waterloo	British	H. H. Wilkinson	London

Passengers per Berretto Junior, from Mexico to Calcutta.

Barao de S. Jago de Poma Alegre, Mexico, M. A. de Souza, J. P. Hector, R. La Lue, R. Adason, M. Peria.

Petit Jurors.

"I dare swear there is something going forward contrary to the Statute; and as in that remarkable case, Stokes plaintiff against Jenkins and others defendants.—But I'll take minutes, Major, for perhaps one side or other may chuse to bring it into other Courts."

WYCHERLY.

"In this I will be impartial. Be you judge of your own cause."

SHARRPHEAR.

To the Editor of the Calcutta Journal.

SIR,

It is justly observed by a modern writer, that "Trial by Jury is the principal bulwark of our liberties." Magna Charta however displays this in a still more clear and satisfactory manner, as chapter 29 declares that no freeman shall suffer in either person or property, until by the judgment of his peers, one or both are decreed forfeited to the laws of his country, or as expressed in the Charter "nisi per legale iudicium parium suorum, vel per legem terræ," and further "Nulli vendemus, nulli negabimus, aut differemus iudicium, vel rectum." Hence we see that every Englishman is protected in the full enjoyment of all he holds dear, and has an unquestionable right to the full, free, and perfect possession of his privileges unless a council of his equals legally convened and too numerous to be influenced by mercenary motives, unanimously decide against him.

Indeed Trial by Jury has ever been esteemed in all countries an advantage of the most beneficial nature. In England it originated with Alfred, surnamed the Great, who having chased the Danish plunderers from his shores, turned his thoughts towards the internal regulation of his kingdom; the discordant laws of the Heptarchy were formed into one consistent code, and a general uniform plan of Government was adopted. Alfred made every one of his subjects, without regard to rank or fortune, responsible to his immediate superiors, not only for his own conduct but for that of his neighbour also. He established Courts of Justice in various districts, with a view to the more speedy decision of Civil and Criminal suits; and in order that his scattered subjects might be exempted from the arbitrary sentence of a Judge, he instituted, what will ever be extolled as a monument of wisdom and foresight, the form of Trial by Jury. On the introduction of the Norman laws, however, Trial by Jury was exchanged for the more uncertain and less equitable mode of deciding claims by single combat. But at Runnymede, or Runny Mead, in the year 1215, the Barons of England laid the great foundation of British liberty, for, after experiencing a series of despotic oppressions, they extorted from the arbitrary monarch, John, that deed, signed and sealed, which we now call Magna Charta, or the Great Charter by way of pre-eminence.

It cannot be expected that the bulk of the people have sufficient leisure, allowing they had the inclination, to enter into abstract investigations, or to proceed methodically in tracing the origin of an institution, which in one way or other so nearly concerns them all, yet this knowledge may, in some degree at least, be acquired, although the enquirer be neither studious, erudite, nor scientific. Goldsmith observes that

"E'en the peasant boasts these rights to scan
And learns to venerate himself as man."

But as my more immediate object is to notice the practice in force for summoning persons to serve as Petit Jurors, I must waive any further discussion of interlocutory matter, and, albeit, as it may easily be seen that I am no Briarrose in literature, proceed as I best can to manage my task. This I wish to conduct in a spirit of temperate enquiry, and above all shall endeavor to discuss the question with due brevity and becoming diffidence; for "modest doubt is called the banner of the wise; the tent that searches to th' bottom of the worst."

It is I believe known to all, that by the 53d of George 3d, Cap. 155, Sec. 103, the King's Courts "exercising criminal jurisdiction" in India are required to hold four Sessions in every year "at such convenient intervals of time as the Judges of the said Court respectively shall appoint;" and that, under the powers vested in the Supreme Court at this Presidency, the Sessions of Oyer and Terminer have been fixed so as to correspond with the Terms or periods when Civil business is conducted. It must also be well known to many that for these four Sessions called Quarterly the Sheriff "by virtue of His Majesty's Writ cites one hundred and

forty-four persons to serve as Petit Jurors, that is 72 to attend the Sessions for January and June, and 72 to perform a similar duty for the Sessions held in March and October, which I believe has been the usual practice since the extension of the Company's Charter, or during the last six years.

By the 7th and 8th of William 3d, Cap. 32, enacted "for the ease of Jurors and better regulating of Juries," and the 3d of Ann, Cap. 18, "for amending several acts relative to the return of Jurors," Constables are at Michaelmas annually to return to the Justices of the Peace, lists of the names and places of abode of persons qualified to serve as Jurors, that is, of all persons between the ages of 21 and 70, attested upon oath, on pain of forfeiting five pounds; and the Justices of the Peace are directed to order the Clerk of the Peace to deliver a duplicate of those lists to the Sheriffs, who are to impanel no other persons under a penalty of 20 pounds. Again by the 3d of Geo. 2d, Cap. 25, entitled "An Act for the better Regulation of Juries" it is declared that in case any person required to make up such lists shall wilfully omit any person whose name ought to be inserted, or insert any who ought to be omitted, or shall take any reward for omitting or inserting any person, he shall for every person so omitted or inserted forfeit twenty shillings on conviction before one or more Justice or Justices of the Peace, and in case a person is reported as unqualified to serve as a Juror "the Justices of the Peace for the County, Riding, or Division, at their respective General Quarter Sessions," is empowered, upon proof given on oath, to order such person's name "to be struck out or omitted."

But these laws it may be said have not been formally extended to Calcutta. Perhaps not, nor have many other rules which notwithstanding are regarded as rules of practice, and being found "necessary for the administration of Justice" the Court, as empowered by the 13th George 3d, have a right to adopt at pleasure. But independent of this view of the question, I argue that as the 13th George 3d, Cap. 63, Sec. 34, requires that all misdemeanors shall be tried by a Jury of British Subjects, it was doubtless the intention of the Legislature that Juries in Calcutta should enjoy all the rights and privileges of British Law. "British Subjects" in however a very vague and indefinite term, and it may be doubted whether in strictness it should be confined to such persons only as are Natives of Great Britain, particularly as in another Act (24th George 3d,) the more correct description "British born Subjects" is used.

That the Statutes of England, or such parts of them as relate to the property of Jurors, are unequal able to Calcutta, I am willing to admit, but what does this argue? Does it afford any solid reason for superseding other equitable provisions regarding them? Surely not. Can it be considered either consistent or agreeable whether, as applicable to Jurors and to the law of the land, the same individuals should sit as a Jury in January and June? I do not know that any have been tampered with, yet, as their persons are known, they are liable to this consequence. On the other hand why should some men be called upon twice in the year by the Sheriff, while others are allowed to repose at their ease or pursue their various avocations unheeded and unmolested? The duty is a public one, and where all enjoy the protection of the State, all should contribute to the service of it. Let "De bono vouloir servir le roy" be the motto of every one, and, as is not the case at present, let each shew by his conduct that he consults the welfare of his fellow citizens and prefers the public good to private advantage.

The incongruous materials of which Calcutta Petit Juries are composed forms another strong objection. In England, Jurors are generally, speaking, men of sound knowledge, possessing extensive information, and, in most cases, competent to discriminate properly. Here we have a motley mixture "of shreds and patches," men who are "not clogged with ceremony or observance" but can "speak an infinite deal of nothing," yet from inbred habits have the fear of differing with the authority of leaders on the one hand and of contradicting the desires of the multitude on the other, which, as Burke observes, "induces them to give a careless and passive assent to measures in which they were never consulted." Hence it is that decent and respectable persons, disliking the service, endeavor to evade it, and under the existing order of things it cannot be matter of surprise that they do so.

That Jurors should be persons of sound discretion, competent judgment, free from prejudice, and, for the sake of public justice, unbiased and uninfluenced, must appear too evident to require argument, because, as I have already shown, they are the constitutional bulwarks of public liberty, as the history of times gone by most clearly proves; but besides this, it should be remembered that

the moral responsibility and legal consequences of every verdict rests with them, and them only, so that the safety and security of every man in civil society depends mainly on Jurymen.—Cook describes a Juror to be

"An office that requires the purest mind"
They, whom their country choose for such a trust;
Upon whose verdict, as on Fate, depend
Our properties, our lives and liberties.
Shou'd to the awful seat of Justice bring
An ear that's deaf to the Deceiver's voice,
A breast untainted, and a hand untaught;
And he that fills the solemn judgment-seat
Shou'd not too rashly pass the dreadful sentence
On the accused, but weigh each circumstance
Till not a single doubt's left in the scale;
Then judge with Reason, and decree with Truth:
I am, Sir, Your obedient servant;

Calcutta, Feb. 9, 1821.

AN OLD JURYMEN.

Military Savings Bank.

To the Editor of the Calcutta Journal.

Sir,

As B—O—has (in this Letter from Barrackpore of the 3d February) asked me if I am aware that the Religion of a considerable portion of the Native Army is such, as to render it an insult to offer them INTEREST for their Money: I shall answer, that it is a received opinion, that the Moosulmans are to the Hindoos as about 1 to 10.—I once took a Census in the Battalion to which, I belong, and found the proportion to be between 11 and 12 Hindoos to 1 Moosulman, and I believe (excluding the 20th Native Infantry,) that, in few instances will the proportion be found to be as 1 to 10, so that the proportion is not very considerable. I am aware of the objection of the Moosulmans taking Interest as being contrary to the tenets of their religion:—(vide Sale's Koran which I have read) but, it is not the principle upon which I object. The Hindoos are told by Munsee that *Usury* is a Crime, and he has laid down rules for the receiving interest on money, lent to the various classes, but, it is notorious that they notwithstanding take 36 and 24 per cent per annum contrary to Law. *Muhammad*, and *Munsee* made laws suitable to their times and views—the former prohibited drinking as an act of policy, (it appears to me) because he was desirous of having his followers perfectly under his command, (he commenced by persuasion and then drew the sword); the latter declares the killing a Brahmin to be a greater sin than killing any other being, and why? because a Brahmin made a law to preserve the influence of his posterity over the Hindoos generally. I had in view the good of the Native Army. If the Moosulmans decline taking Interest, let the amount of Interest go towards the Institution, proposed by PHILANTHROPIST in the JOURNAL a few days ago. One of the objects proposed is the security of property; and, if those placed their Funds in the Savings Banks who cannot, conscientiously, take Interest, they could not be losers; because, they are, from principle, debarred from taking Interest elsewhere.

I would recommend something more, I mean some plan, by which those who are desirous of purchasing villages, lands &c. (by which Soldiers have an interest in the the State by family connexions, &c.) should be made acquainted with the terms upon which such purchases can be, legally, made, this could be effected by a translation of the Regulations of Government, on this head, being sent to every Native Corps—this plan would save Officers the trouble of transmitting *Orders*, to the Collectors and the Board of Commissioners, relative to claims which are troublesome to investigate, and which may be decided against the Claimants; on the ground that the Seller had no legal right to sell. I knew a case of this kind, and the trouble I then had has impressed my mind with the conviction that it would be a good plan to have some few Regulations translated, by which means (and as above suggested) the individual on application to the Commanding Officer (though the Commanding Officer of his Company) would know what he might legally do and the risk he incurred by acting against advice. The order directing the Suits of Native Soldiers to be disposed of before any others, was intended with a view to the advantages of the Native Army, and which has been the case no doubt; it was likewise meant to provide for cases where leave of absence could not be granted; but the person who may be nominated by the individual may be a man of bad principle and may consequently not do his best for his Client, while if Officers were in possession of the information above stated they might be able to prevent the Soldiers under

their command entering into engagements of a doubtful nature; caution them against the measure, and, besides, save the necessity of their going on leave of absence for the purpose of settling private affairs of this description: This would obviously have the effect of impressing upon the minds of the Soldiers that their Officers are the persons whom they should consult on such occasions, and I am sure that no Officers are more desirous, than those of the Bengal Army, to do every thing for the advantage of the Native Soldiers, and no set of men there are more obedient, or men who are so easily pleased or who are more grateful for favors than the Bengal Sepoys. That these men are fully sensible of the acts of kindnesses and attention to their wants and comforts, I might quote many instances of their having carried the Officers who commanded their Company to the grave. (I just now recollect the name of Lieutenant Morris 6th Native Infantry,); this is indeed overcoming prejudices, by the genuine and generous impulses of the heart; in a case like this no other motive could have induced such an act.

With respect to the objection of Directors being enabled to know the state of any Officer's Funds, they might take an oath of secrecy not to divulge, I fancy no Agents in Calcutta would let B—O—know what any of their Constituents are worth. Its contrary to the custom and practice of Commercial men to mention such matters; no Agent would say any thing more than A. or B. has, or has not money in our hands. But if it should be recollected that the principal object of the Savings Bank was to provide for small remittances to meet the cases of those who might be induced to save, by the ability to remit so small a sum as 10 rupees, those who are in the habit of remitting larger sums, or who are fixed in the habits of prudence, require not the aid of this Institution, which, I imagine, has merely been offered to those who may require it; the option is left opened to employ it or not; no one is desirous of asking another to withdraw from the Agents he has employed, but those who have, not enough money to induce them to employ an Agent can remit their Savings to the Military Bank and afterwards be at liberty to withdraw if they prefer the former mode.

I cannot imagine that any Officer who is ashamed of knowing what he is worth will employ the Bank in question, (I wish they knew that I was worth a Lac of Rupees!) but, they may avail this by transferring every 5 or 10,000 Rupees if there be any object to be gained by the concealment; for the moment the Cash is withdrawn, what has become of it will be a matter of mere guess; besides those who have Company's Paper might as well say that Government may know what they are worth, but may not those persons remit to England and baffle all inquiry?

To the 3d paragraph of B—O—'s Letter, I beg to say that I viewed the importance in the same light he does, but I did not wish to express sentiments which might defeat a plan which must be recommended to the Native Army in the shape of personal benefit.—If we first consult the interests of others they in will time consult ours!

Feb. 8, 1821.

I am, Sir,

PHILO FUNDIST.

N. B.—The plan of obtaining a bill of Exchange from a Pay Master has this disadvantage, after the Remitter has received it he has to pay Postage to send it to the Remitter; whereas by the Military Savings Bank an Officer requests 10 Rupees to be deducted, for instance, from his Monthly Abstract, and the Pay Master saves him all future trouble and expense.

Query.

If a man be stopped in the highway and his person rudely invaded, no matter by whom, would the person molested, having a sword or pistols by him, be warranted by the Law of our Country to defend himself?

A circumstance has lately come to my knowledge of Bailiffs going about in gangs to execute their warrants in the high road, like so many highway men. A friend of mine was thus insolently intruded on a few days ago, by two fellows rushing upon him, and forcibly seizing the Horse of his Buggy—Luckily for them he had no weapon by him, or the consequences, I am certain would have been serious.

I have long trodden the paths of adversity, and as my circumstances are embarrassed, I am equally subject with my Friend to similar intrusions on my personal liberty. I do not, however, intend to go, as he did, unarmed; hence arises the wish for a speedy Reply to my Query.

Fort William, Feb. 12, 1821.

A LOVER OF LIBERTY

Library Society.

To the Editor of the Calcutta Journal,

SIR, I thank the real SIMON PURE, for the attention he bestowed on my Letter, and shall now take leave of the subject with a few "last words."

Since the Library "is, to all intents and purposes a private Library," there seems little room for the epithet of "ungenerous," as applied to the "indifference" with which "the Society of Calcutta" have regarded it. I thought it might be raised into a public Library, especially by means of a little cocking at the expense of Government; but if the Society are too proud to accept such assistance, if they are jealous of their independence in this age of encroachment, I dare say Government will neither petition nor compel them to receive its money. I have known the Society when it had less pride and more prudence. In their Letter to the Town-Hall Committee, beseeching to be admitted into a corner of that building, nothing of that ungracious quality is perceptible. In the very ingenious piece of diplomacy alluded to, every idea of private benefit is kept out of sight, and all manner of public convenience skillfully drawn out and illustrated. The possibility of their not being exempt from the propensities of an "age of encroachments" is not hinted at, nor the difficulty of dislodging them after a certain period of occupancy. The Society insinuated itself into these comfortable quarters when it was poor and slender; and now that it has waxed fat and corpulent it has as little ability as inclination to leave them.

There is a little want of agreement between two passages in Mr. SIMON'S Letter. In one place he says, "it is not very likely that the rate of admission will ever be so enormous as 1,000 rupees, which N—— contemplates;" and in another he says, "I have shown that it may in the course of time rise really to that amount;" and as a proof of his assertion he refers to the liberality of Sir JOHN MACDONALD, who considers 1000 Rupees worth of Shares in the Library to be as valuable as so much Indigo, or Company's paper. If the thing be really so valuable, where is the liberality? and why is the rate of admission stationary, seeing that Four hundred Pounds are annually expended (and Six hundred will be when the funds admit of it) in purchasing so many cubic feet of new publications? Are the nominal and market prices of a Share made to coincide by "the moderation of the Society in the exercise of their discretionary power"? If so, what becomes of the assertion that the value really rises with the constant accretions which the Library receives of solid pamphlets and ephemeral quarrels? I suspect there is more ground for the praise of liberality bestowed on the venerable President than Mr. SIMON admits; and if the Society were to adorn their room with a Statue, representing him, "now seated," or "hovering," as a "feathered" Angel, there would be less indulgence of poetic license than there was in transforming OLD CORBY into a Roman General.

In conclusion, I wish the Society health and length of days; but I am not likely to become a candidate for enrolment among its members thinking it too large for a Book-Club, and too small for a Public Institution. To avoid confusion, I subscribe my christian and surname at full length.

February 10, 1821.

NATHANIEL OLDRUCK.

Ship Launch.

A variety of claims on our attention prevented our notice at the proper time of the Launch of the new Ship from Messrs. Breen and Co's Yard, on Saturday the 3d instant. In compliment to great professional talents, and distinguished liberality of sentiment and feeling as a Belton, she was named, after one of the greatest ornaments of the Indian Bar, THE PAROUSON.

As she moved off the ways, some of the young men employed on board her from the Builder's yard, having previously prepared their plan in secret, tripped up a sail which had been spread over the figure-head, when, in an instant, was disclosed to view, the figure itself treading on a Green Bag, which was turned topsy-turvy, and its mouth being open, disgorged half a dozen Italian Witnesses, with Majocchi, as Signor Neri Ricciardi at their head, who all tumbled head fore most among the crowd, on the ways, and in the water, as the velocity of the Ship prevented all falling in one place.

This circumstance gave rise to great mirth, and after the Launch, the principal Visitors to the Scene were entertained by Mr. Breen, in an adjoining House, and the day was passed in the most convivial, and at the same time happy and harmonious manner.

Sporting Intelligence.

CALCUTTA, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1821.

The Pelagian Stakes of 200 Gold Mohurs each h. ft. wt. for Age—T. M.—(Four Subscribers)

Mr. Treves received—Three Subscribers paid 70 Gold Mohurs each compromise.

MATCH FOR 100 GOLD MOHURS.—R. C.

1 Mr. Treves's b. c. Tablet, ... (J. Fox) 6 7
2 Mr. Black's ch. c. m. Laurel Leaf, ... 8 7
Time 2' 34".

MATCH FOR 200 GOLD MOHURS.—R. C.

1 Mr. Hopper's br. h. Lightning, 6 years.... (W. Smith) 8 13
2 Mr. Mortimer's b. h. Kingston, 4 years.... 8 4

Won easy.

The Meerut Stakes of 50 Gold Mohurs each 40 forfeit for Country-bred Horses, wt. for Age R. C.—(Six Subscribers)

Captain Gage's ch. c. m. Laurel Leaf, 5 years walked over.

Matrimonial Disunion.

To the Editor of the Calcutta Journal.

SIR,—I much doubt if your Friends and Subscribers, even at the short distance of Calcutta, are fully aware of the advantage held out for Matrimonial Disunion, at the Shops lately established at this place, where Divorces may be had, and Marriages done, at short notice, without pain to the Patients, or even their appearance, if *bashful*, a hole cut through the door to feel the pulse, being all that is required, and this on such moderate terms, as will surprise the world, unless they suppose it performed by Steam Machinery.

Marriages are also done for a trifle, by the Reverend Dr. ——— and Burials Gratis, that is, the preaching part of it.

I was myself witness to a Disunion, the other day; and to my surprise and confusion, saw it effected with as little ceremony as if they had been of the Canine species; the whole occupying no more time than I take to tell it. The Doctor then advanced, and with as little ceremony applied them again to fresh bite. *O! tempora!—O! mores!*

I am, Sir, Your obedient Servant.

Scrappers, Feb 10, 1824.

THUNDER-STUCK.

Letter from Macao.—Extract of a Letter, dated Macao, 20th December, 1820.—The Cambridge would give you accounts of one of the Officers in the fleet having shot a Chinaman. It was by far the most inextinguishable event of that description that ever happened. The young man was in charge of a Cutter proceeding up one branch of the River to procure Water, the rabble on the banks of the river, (as they frequently do) began to abuse them by calling names, &c. on which he fired first with peas and then wounded two children, then with ball and killed one man. This is the account we have of the fray, and I think it would be difficult to defend his conduct in any country, at least appearances were so much against him that he fled to the Man of War at Macao.

The Chinese as usual insisted on a man being delivered up, and the Commodore sent an Officer down to search for the Culprit—he was not to be found, but as the search was making on board the Duke of York, the Butcher of that ship cut his throat; it was immediately suggested that he should be passed off as the Murderer. The evidence of the dead Chinaman's relations having been brought off, the Select Committee gave the Mandarines to understand that the real offender had escaped owing to the negligence of their own Police, that it was contrary to the laws of England to deliver up an innocent person, but at the same time told them the circumstance of the Butcher committing suicide. They immediately agreed to take him, and a large procession of the principal Mandarines, accompanied by China Doctors, &c. proceeded on board the Duke of York, and having satisfied themselves that the man's death was caused by cutting his throat, made up the business, much to our satisfaction, but not so to the Chinese, who appear very angry at the manner in which it was settled.—Owing to a great mortality amongst the coolies, who convey the tea over the mountains, our cargoes are not yet all at Canton—Hark.

* The fifth Mate of the London.

Theatrical.

We rejoice to learn, from the Advertisement which will be found in our first Sheet, that Beaumont and Fletcher's admirable Comedy of *Rule a Wife and Have a Wife*, is in preparation at the Chowringhee Theatre, for Friday the 23d instant. We have a Cast of the Piece as it intended to be played, but shall reserve our mention of all the characters until a few days hence.—We cannot forego observing, however, that those who recollect the success of this charming Comedy when got up some years ago at Chowringhee, will learn with pleasure that the *Leon* whose debut marked the Performance at the period adverted to, is to appear again on the 23d, in that splendid character.

Domestic Occurrences.

MARRIAGES.

On the 10th instant, at the Cathedral, by the Reverend D. Corrie, Lieut. J. Bagnold, of the 13th Native Infantry, to Miss Marianne Canty.

On the 11th instant, at the Cathedral, by the Reverend Mr. Parson, Mr. William Storer, to Miss Mary Anne Cox.

At Trichoor, on the 20th of December, 1820, by Captain B. Blake, commanding that station, Mr. Richard Long, Assistant Surveyor, to Miss Ann Watts, Sister to Mr. Charles Bernard MacMahon, Assistant Surveyor of the Surveyor General's Office, Madras Presidency.

BIRTHS.

At Neermatch, on the 18th ultimo, the Lady of Captain Henry Hawtry, of the 4th Regiment of Light Cavalry, of a Son.

On the 5th instant, Mrs. Edmonds, of a Daughter.

DEATHS.

On Wednesday, the 9th of January, 1820, at Saharanpore, after an illness of but a few days, Major James William Playdell, commanding the Saharanpore Provincial Battalion, aged 50 years.

This notice of his death, will be read with unfeigned regret, by the many Friends he has left throughout India, who cannot have failed to appreciate duly his unaffected goodness of heart and real worth of character. Few men have possessed more tenderness of giving offence, even to the meanest; and of an injury, he was incapable. His death, was as easy and gentle as his life; he expired without a groan or struggle.

He was buried with Military honors, on the morning of the 26th; the men of his Battalion, (who justly regretted his kindness as a Commanding Officer,) having volunteered to carry his body. The Gentlemen of the Station where he died, and its neighbourhood, have subscribed to erect a suitable Monument over his remains, as a testimony of the regard they bore him, and of the regret they feel for his loss.

On the 11th instant, Mr. C. A. Joda, aged 54 years and 3 months.

On the 9th instant, the infant daughter of Mrs. Edmonds.

Passengers.

Passengers per *Boyne*, from London to Calcutta.

Colonel Pagan, Lady, and Infant Son; Mr. and Mrs. Alt; Miss Haig; The Reverend Mr. Mill; Mr. Reid, Civil Service; Captain Webb, Bengal Artillery; Captain Broadhurst, Bengal Artillery; Mr. John Venn, Writer; Mr. Krenshaw, Writer; Surgeon Macrop, Bengal Establishment; Mr. Humphries, Cadet of Artillery; Mr. Aiken, Cadet of Cavalry; Mr. Reeves, Cadet of Infantry; Mr. Hamilton, returning to India.

Passengers per *Argyle*, from the Isle of France to Calcutta.

Captain Smith and family, of the European Regiment; Esq. Kasse, Native Infantry; Mr. John Boldero; Mr. Delmas and family.

Passenger per *Tweed*, from Benecolen to Calcutta.—Mr. N. M. Ward.

Shipping Intelligence.

CALCUTTA ARRIVALS.

Date	Names of Vessels	Flags	Commanders	From Whence	Left
Feb. 11	Boyne	British	R. Ferguson	London	Sept. 8
11	Argyle	British	H. Cathra	Isle of France	Dec. 11
12	Tweed	Dutch	Jackson	Benecolen	Dec. 7

CALCUTTA DEPARTURE.

Date	Names of Vessels	Flags	Commanders	Destination
Feb. 11	Uday	British	Thomas Woodly	Bombay

MADRAS ARRIVALS.

Date	Names of Vessels	Flags	Commanders	From Whence	Left
Jan. 21	Perseverance	British	Carter	Calcutta	Jan. 6
23	Laura	British	Herout	Mauritius	Dec. 12
24	Fairy	Arab	Polsnah	Madrasatub	Jan. 11
25	Goleonda	British	J. I. Edwards	Calcutta	Jan. 11
25	Leander	British	C. Richardson	Calcutta	Jan. 11
26	Beugal	Amer.	S. Skinner	Calcutta	Jan. 1
26	Industry	British	John Tansan	Vingapatam	Jan. 11
26	Four Sisters	British	W. Stuart	Masulipatam	Jan. 11

MADRAS DEPARTURES.

Date	Names of Vessels	Flags	Commanders	Destinations
Jan. 21	David Scott	British	W. Warrington	Bengal
23	Maira	British	Horblow	England
23	Perseverance	British	Carter	Calcutta
26	Leander	British	C. Richardson	Trincomalee

List of Shipping in the Madras Roads, on the 27th of Jan. 1821:
Ship Goleonda, Captain J. I. Edwards; Ship Royal Charlotte, Capt. R. Barrett; Ship Thalia, Captain P. Herbert; Cathys; Ship Lane, Captain F. Herout; American Ship Bengal, Capt. S. Skinner; Brig Stenham, Captain Penberthy; Brig Dadaioya, Nacoda Syed Mamee; Brig Victoria, Captain M. Ousallive; Brig Fairy, Syring Polsnah; Brig Four Sisters, Captain W. Stuart; Cutter Industry, Capt. John Tansan.

Administrations to Estates.

Feliciano Da Rosaria, late of Calcutta, deceased.—Felix Johnson, of Calcutta, Writer.

Francis Nicholas Price, late Lieutenant on the Honourable Company's Bengal Establishment.—Anna Helena Price, of Calcutta, Widow.

Thomas Ross Dent, late of Calcutta, Coroner, deceased.—Thomas Learmonth, Esq.

BANK OF BENGALE RATES.

Discount on private Bills,	5 per cent.
Discount on Government Bills of Exchange, ..	4 per cent.
Discount on Government Salaries Bills,	4 per cent.
Interest on Loans on Deposit,	4 per cent.

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

CALCUTTA.		THROW
* 23	On London 6 Months sight, per Sa. Rs. 2 4	*
Bombay, 30 Day's sight, per 100 Bombay Rupees, 92		*
Madras, 30 Day's sight, 96 Sa Rs per 100 Mada. Rs.		*
	* Nominal.	

PRICE OF BULLION.

Spanish Dollars,	Sicra Rupees 205 8	205 12 per 100
Dubloons,	30 4	30 6 each
Jons, or Pears,	17 4	17 5 each
Dutch Ducats,	4 4	4 12 each
Louis D'ors,	8 4	8 8 each
Silver 5 Franc pieces,	191 4	191 8 per 100
Siar Pagodas,	3 6	3 7 6 each

HIGH WATER AT CALCUTTA THIS DAY.

	H. M.
Morning,	11 1
Evening,	11 53
Moon's Age, ..	11 Days

Atlantic Notes.

Moorshedabad, Feb. 7, 1820.—During the latter end of last month, we had variable cloudy weather, but only one slight shower. Rain is much wanted by the Ryots, as the Crops have in general, but an indifferent appearance. For the last six or seven days the clouds have dispersed, and the cold again set in.

Madras, Jan. 30, 1821.—The Packets for the *Goconda*, which were advertised to be closed yesterday, are still open, and that Vessel is not expected to sail before Thursday.

We understand she will be full of Passengers, as all her accommodations are engaged. Mrs. Cochrane, Lieutenant Colonel Blaker, C. B. and others proceed in her from this Port.

The precise time for the despatch of the *Thalia* is not yet determined, but she will probably take her departure in the first week of the next month.

Cape of Good Hope.—Letters have been received from the Cape of Good Hope via the Isle of France, dated the 10th of November, which mention the arrival of the homeward bound Vessels *Fume* and *Lord Wellington*. We have not been able, however, to learn any particulars of the voyage or of the Passengers of these vessels.

Unratty.—We have heard nothing of *Pinaries* this year, and I sincerely trust they are now quite done up, and that we shall have no more of them. The Bengal 27th Native Infantry lately passed by Ellichpore on their route to Cuttack from Asserghur via Nagpore, which is a route hitherto not usually frequented. We expect some new Officers to the Ellichpore Brigade, which is now become a considerable Cantonment, containing a number of very comfortable and neat built houses very pleasantly situated about two miles to the North of that City, on a river which has its source near the Gavulghur range of mountains. The scenery in the vicinity is very grand and during the monsoon the waterfalls worth attention.

The annals of Bombay have seldom furnished such a failure of all commercial speculation as has occurred during the last year.

In the year 1818, the export of Cotton from Bombay to all parts of the world was..... bales 208,900

In 1819: 105,340

In 1820: 20,170

In 1818, we were visited by 35 } Free-traders,

In 1819, we had 40 }

In 1820, only 20 }

Many of whom returned to the port they sailed from quite empty.

The total number of Merchant Ships that have entered the harbour during the last year is only 104, being a falling off of about 34. We have had only one French Ship, and no American has entered our harbour.—*Bom. Gaz.*

Colombo, Jan. 13, 1821.—Official notification has been made by the Government of Fort St. George, of the appointment of Lieut. Colonel David Newall to succeed Lieut. Colonel MacDowall, as resident at Travancore.

A small vessel, the *Robin Adair*, has been wrecked on the north coast of the Jaffna district, it appears that she was blown out of the roadstead at Negapatnam on the 30th ultimo, and that in attempting to make the port of Keils on the following day, the wind shifting suddenly from N. E. and N. W. was driven on shore, where she now lays, bilged, but not very materially injured. No lives have been lost, and her cargo has been saved.

The *Cochran*, J. Renoldson, Master, sailed from Galle for England on the 10th instant.—Passengers: Mrs. Cleather, Misses Anna, Sophia and Amelia; and Master W. Cleather; Dr. and Mrs. Adkinson and three children; Mr. and Mrs. Uttenbent and nine children; Mrs. Gratian; Mr. H. R. Snow, of H. M. Civil Service, Lieut. Monk, of H. M. 73rd Regt. and Master Palm.

On the same day the *Hedonia*, left Galle for Colombo.

The *Brig Sarah*, H. W. Quicke, Master, sailed from hence for the Cape on the 9th instant.—Passengers: Bt. Major C. Shaugbassy, of His Majesty's 45th Regiment, and Mr. George Winter;—but the Master Alford's report of this morning announces her having returned to these roads.

The Ship *Foxe Alstead*, M. Richardson, Master, anchored at Galle on the 10th instant. She is from Siam, bound to Bombay.

Passengers.

List of Passengers from England on the Hooply, Captain Leach, to Madras.—Mrs. Grant, Mrs. Talk, Miss Talk, Miss J. Grant, Mr. Grant, Paymaster 66th Regiment, Lieutenant J. Talk, 6th Regiment of Infantry, Mr. F. W. Stewart, Messrs. Welford, Lee, Kingston, and Commercon, Cadets. **For Calcutta.**—Mrs. Grant, Miss Grant, Captain L. Grant, 7th Native Cavalry, P. Thompson, Esq. Writer, J. Donnyson, Esq. Free Merchant, Mr. E. D. S. Esq. **For Ceylon.**—Mr. J. H. P. Talk, Mr. E. S. Talk, Lieutenant Grant.

Passengers per ship Thalia, from Bombay to London.—Mrs. Briggs and three Children, Mrs. Michie Forbes and three Children, Mrs. Taylor, William Shotton, Esq. Lieutenant P. P. Niss, 2d Regiment Bengal 1st Cavalry, Lieutenant Colonel J. A. Kemp, 3d Regiment of Native Infantry, Lieutenant J. D. Morris, 12th Regiment of Native Infantry, Lieutenant C. Hamilton, 11th Native Infantry, Captain W. Hollis, 4th Regiment of Native Infantry, Captain Mansfield, Assistant Surgeon, W. M. Sutherland, M. I. Messrs Mary Mayne, Margaret Elizabeth Stephenson, Mary Newville, Messrs Charles Neville, two Children, William and James.

Passengers arrived at Madras on the ships John Shore, Industry, and Four Sisters, from the Northern Ports.

For Four Sisters.—Mrs. Rumley, Mrs. Paske, Mrs. Best, General Rumley, J. Paske, Esq. J. Best, Esq. Doctor Affric, Lieutenant Symes, Artillery.—**Children:** Miss T. Rumley, Miss H. Paske, and Master Rumley. **For Industry.**—Mrs. Montgomery, — Montgomery, Esq. and Captain Drew. **For John Shore.**—Miss Frank, Mrs. Rodham, and 3 Children, Mrs. Revell, and 3 Children, Mrs. Paske, George Paske, Esq. and family.

Domestic Occurrences.

MARRIAGES.

On the 14th instant, at St. John's Cathedral, by the Reverend Mr. Parson, Mr. Joshua Mahidoff, fourth Son of Count M. Mahidoff, of his Danish Majesty's Service, at Tranquebar, to Miss Ann Lucretia Lytle.

At Bombay, on the 21st ultimo, by the Reverend Nicholas Wade, A.M. Senior Chaplain, at St. Thomas's Church, Robert Taylor, Esq. Surgeon of the ship *Thalia*, to Miss Anna Anne Emily Guillemont.

At Colombo, on the 7th ultimo, John C. Baskley, Esq. Assistant Surgeon of His Majesty's 16th Regiment of Foot, to Miss Eliza Catharina Vanderstraeten, second Daughter of Vincent William Vanderstraeten, Esq.

At Colombo, on the 11th of December, Mr. Peter Forrester, son of the late Captain Samuel Forrester, of the Engineers to His Majesty's Service, to Miss Maria Eliza Vanderstraeten, second Daughter of the late Philip Vanderstraeten, Esq.

BIRTHS.

On the 13th instant, Mrs. Denman, of a Son.

At Dacca, on the 11th instant, the Lady of J. A'Unsty, Esq. of the Civil Service, of a Son.

At Madras, on the 23d ultimo, the Lady of H. Chamier, Esq. of the Honorable Company's Civil Service, of a Daughter.

At Boj, on the 29th of December, the Lady of Captain C. Payne, of a Daughter.

DEATHS.

At Vapery, on the 24th ultimo, John Collins, Esq. aged 33 years.

At Goa, on the 8th ultimo, aged 35 years, 7 months and 8 days, the Lady of Sir Roger de Faria, leaving a disconsolate husband and ten children, nine of whom are females to bewail their unspeakable loss. She embarked with her family from Bombay on the 2d of December, in the schooner *Rosa*, for Goa, on a visit to her relations and friends; on that occasion the sorrow of her Bombay friends, to whom her amiable and affable disposition and manners, had endeared her, appeared but too obvious of a separation that was to be for ever, while the poor and the distressed, to whom she was ever the ready and the beautiful friend, lamented in the bitterness of real grief, even what they considered but a temporary absence; after a fine passage of 50 hours, she found herself surrounded and greeted by a numerous circle of relations and friends, whose tender attentions which can be better imagined than described, became unforgotten by interchanges; but alas! the sun had but risen, too soon to set.

The high estimation in which Lady de Faria was generally held, was fully evinced by the great assemblage of Portuguese nobility, clergy, and clergy, who made common cause with vast crowds of the general population in an adjoining group to the place of interment in the Church of Nossa Senhora da Conceição in the town of Panjim, upon which occasion the usual ceremonies were performed in the most solemn and impressive manner.

Mr. Gunter's Ball,

Calcutta.—We understand that the Most Noble the MARQUIS and MARCHIONESS of BASTINGS intend honouring with their presence the Ball to be held on Monday next, the 19th instant, at the Town Hall, for the Benefit of Mr. Gunter, which is expected to be very brilliant, as the Subscribers are already numerous, and the Committee of Management both efficient, and zealous in their endeavours to promote its success.

Sporting Intelligence.

WEDNESDAY FEBRUARY, 14, 1821.

MATCH FOR 100 GOLD MOHURS.—Trot Race.

	st. lb.
1 Mr. Treves's Senator, (J. Fox)	8 7
2 Mr. Walter's Monitor,	7 3
	Time 7' 4"

This Race is disputed, on the ground of Senator's rider having jostled.

MATCH FOR 100 GOLD MOHURS.—Y. C.

1 Mr. Black's b. & m. Kid, (J. Mansfield)	8 7
2 Mr. Oakley's b. b. Sandal,	8 7
	Time 6' 54"

MATCH FOR 50 GOLD MOHURS.—R. C.

1 Mr. Walter's b. f. Tholia, (W. Smith)	8 6
2 Mr. Mortimer's g. c. by Walter,	8 3

To Correspondents.

The constantly increasing List of Contributors to our columns is at once a source of pleasure and embarrassment—and with the Files of English and Foreign Journals on the one side, the able Pamphlets on Political topics on the other, and the variety of interesting Letters that reach us from the interior between them, we feel considerable difficulty in determining to which to give immediate preference—their claims on our attention are such as equal, and their probable interest to the Public so nicely balanced. We shall do our best, however, to execute impartial justice in our decision.

Among the English Papers, the Times, Morning Chronicle, Star, Englishman, Messenger, Examiner, Mirror of the Times, Hampshire Telegraph, Scot'sman, and Glasgow Chronicle, will engage a large portion of our time and space.

Of the Pamphlets and New Works, the number and variety are still greater, and only make us regret that large as our space is, it is yet too limited to include the tenth part of the able publications on what is strictly within the province of a Newspaper, as touching on the leading topics of the day. There is one, however, which we shall shortly re-print at full length—a Letter from the Honorable Henry Grey Bonnet, M. P. to Earl Bathurst, on the System of Government in New South Wales, as being not only highly interesting and important in itself, but bearing strongly upon many of the disputed topics lately agitated here—particularly those of the power of Summary Transportation, vested in Governors, and the legality of a Censorship on the Press.

Among the Original Communications which we have on hand, we may mention, as particularly claiming our earliest attention, a long and highly interesting Letter, extending to 32 closely written pages, from our Himalayah Correspondent, dated Suvaikoo, January 27, 1821,—detailing the movements of Mr. Moorcroft, with much valuable information on the countries to which his Researches are principally directed. We have another Letter on the same subject, from another Correspondent in the Mountains, dated Kotgurh, January 25, 1821—signed "One who has visited the Frontiers of Chinese Tartary and Ladak,"—which we shall publish with all speed.

We cannot even advert to such Communications as these, without remarking on the great advantages already gained to Literature, Science, and Geographical Knowledge in particular, by the circulation of the Journal, to which they are addressed from such remote regions;—and while we have such able Correspondents

thus established in almost every quarter of India, from the Southern Provinces of Coromandel to the mountain barriers of the North, and from Persia and Arabia on the West, to the Philippine and Australasia on the East, independently of European sources, we may smile at the feeble efforts of such low and vulgar personality as that which is made to supply the place of information in the pages of the Hurkara, where, all other attempts to harm us having failed, it is now pretty broadly insinuated, that the Editor of the Journal is residing in India without a License, and ought therefore to be removed! This insinuation is just as destitute of truth as the thousand other slanders that have emanated from the same source;—and a reference to the Office of the Honorable Company's Attorney at this Presidency, or that of the Secretary to Government, will satisfy all those who have any doubt on this subject.

There is so wide a difference between the situation of a Public Editor in England and of one in India, that it would be very difficult in any given instance to institute a comparison between them. A Public Writer in London treats of events immediately occurring and occupying the public mind, and his observations will influence the opinions and conduct of an immense number of persons immediately within the sphere of his action. He must therefore consider not only the truth of his positions and the accuracy of his reasonings, but the effect likely to be produced on the promiscuous multitude within the range of his pen. Unless he acts upon this cautious principle, restraining the force he might give to his peculiar sentiments in consideration of their effect, he may find opponents who will write against him, not because they dissent from his principles, but with a view to correct the inflammatory tendency of his productions, and avert the danger that a sudden ebullition might cause. Hence, although it seems a paradox, there may be an instance of a man conscientiously opposing principles that he knows to be true, in order to prevent, as he thinks, the mischief that might result from their general adoption. In short, Public Writers in London must not only know that the food they offer to the public mind is wholesome when taken temperately, but that their readers know how to use it with moderation.

Not so in India. Here we are widely removed from the scene of action, and view the battle from afar. Here our differences of opinion on questions of European politics are mere matters of abstract speculation, for to influence them by our actions is impossible, and before our opinions can reach the spot, the question is buried in oblivion. Many, therefore, who at home would have been inclined to join the phalanx of those cautious philosophers, who deem knowledge too intoxicating a draught for the lower orders of society, and would therefore encourage those Public Writers who fight the cause of social order and patience under every grievance, will here, where they know there is no such danger, prefer to indulge their natural dispositions by following those Writers who in Europe are labouring to promote the emancipation of Society and of Government.

It is natural to expect, therefore, that the publication of liberal principles should be more encouraged in India than in England; since all are aware that here there is no danger, because on matters of practice there can be here no difference of sentiment. Here there is only one interest, the prosperity and happiness of our native land, and the stability of the Government; and as the cessation of places and pensions would hardly extend to this country, a change of Ministry would not be a matter of so much regret here as to excite any very lively hostility to the adverse party on that account.

If then, there be found in this remote quarter any, who from choice advocate the cause of Tyranny, there is no motive to which such conduct can be ascribed but SHREK LOVE OF SLAVERY. They cannot plead attachment to the Government, because the Government despises their aid, and stands in no need of such feeble coadjutors. They cannot plead a difference of opinion with the rational and constitutional friends of liberty in England, because the most enlightened of those who oppose them there, do, in many instances, entertain these very opinions themselves (as was the case with the Pitt and Burke), although when they come into office they are unable to act upon them. They cannot plead the danger of such sentiments being disseminated in India, because they do not apply at all to any nation in this state of civilization.

If then there is any one in this favored land, who recommends the exercise of arbitrary measures towards his countrymen, such as that of Transportation without Trial, who takes a malicious pleasure in calling for the sword of power to be suspended over his head, and reminding those who hold it of their power to let it fall, such conduct can only arise from a total want of all the better feelings of our nature, and a perfect absence of that love of liberty which is the bond and pride of Britons. Should any Governor General, in the full enjoyment of his high authority, ever be seduced by that love of power which unfortunately sometimes clouds the noblest nature, and exercise it to the full extent with which he is lawfully invested, it might be deemed excusable on many grounds. But what excuse can he plead, who, without any object but the crushing a Rival, the head and front of whose offending is his success, is for ever clamorous in calling for the exercise of powers reserved only for the greatest exigencies of the state? who is incessantly invoking the arm of power to be extended towards his hated Contemporary, to gratify his feelings of unprovoked hostility? One would suppose that the odious nature of the task would prevent it from being ever undertaken, by any man who valued the name and character of a Briton. Yet such, alas! there are, who dishonour the proud title they affect to wear.

THE NEWS OF THE DAY,

OR,

Bengal Evening Post.

TO BE PUBLISHED DAILY, SUNDAYS EXCEPTED, AT FIVE RUPEES PER MONTH.

Prospectus of the Paper.

Repeated suggestions have been offered, and frequent applications made for a cheap Edition of the *Calcutta Journal*, in order to meet the wishes of a large class of readers, who are content with the Heads of Intelligence in a condensed form, and have neither time nor inclination to go deeply into detail, any more than they have the means or the disposition to pay the large price that must be paid in order to support any Paper of such extended limits and frequent publication, as to embrace almost every subject. So many difficulties have presented themselves, however, to the execution of this plan, that though often talked of, it has never been attempted, nor would it indeed be practicable to have two Editions of any one Paper with such a material difference in their Price, as to render the distinction an object worth pursuing.

A separate Paper at a sufficiently cheap rate to be more accessible to ALL classes than the *Journal* ever can be while it embraces so much in itself, is, however, a desideratum that may be easily supplied. By repeated additions to the stock of the *Journal Press*, purchased from the other Presses of Calcutta, this Concern is enabled to supply all but Editorship towards the establishment of a Daily Paper on the lowest possible terms, viz. 5 Rupees per Month. For a Plan of that Paper, the Reader is referred to the subjoined Prospectus by its own Editor, between whom and the Editor of the *Journal* there will be no other relations than those which obtain between Proprietors and Editors generally, and which ought to subsist between independent and friendly Editors of separate Papers,—a reciprocation of services and assistance without any infringement on individuality of judgment and discretion.—Such being the footing on which the Editor of the *New-Paper* is to embark in his undertaking, it would have been unnecessary to explain to the Public the merely pecuniary interest which the Editor of the *Journal* has in the success of the proposed Newspaper, were it not better by this candid exposition to exclude the possibility of un-candid remarks and irrelevant conjectures.

It may be added, that as there is no *Evening Paper* printed in Calcutta, it has been thought advisable to make this Newspaper one of that description, for several reasons, the principal of which, are, 1st.—That it will not interfere with the interest of the Morning Papers already established, nor encroach upon the time which these already demand for perusal at that portion of the day. 2ndly.—That it may be more suitable to the class of readers for whom it is principally intended, whose occupations prevent their devoting their morning hours to such a task, but who may command leisure in the evening for that purpose. 3rdly.—That it may contain, for the benefit of those who may rely on it alone for information, a *Precis* of the contents of the Morning Papers themselves, when they communicate any particular intelligence; that it may include also what these cannot possess, the Shipping Arrivals and Departures of the morning of the same day, as well as Heads of Intelligence brought by such Arrivals, and an abstract of such News as may arrive from Bombay, Madras, or the Interior, before 12 o'clock; so as to comprise, after the manner of the London *Evening Papers*, all the News of the Day from every source.

Address of the Editor.

After so many Newspapers have been withdrawn from circulation within the last two years, from being unable to support themselves, it may be thought a hazardous attempt at the present moment, to start a new one; but the field they have left is large enough to admit of still more competition than is at present exercised in it.

It is very generally believed that the Weekly Papers here have suffered much by the interference of the Daily ones; and it is evident that they have declined in interest, since they are constantly anticipated by the latter, in the immediate publication of early intelligence. Yet, when their day of trial comes round, they have nothing in the freshness or originality of their Leading Articles, as the London Weekly Papers have, to compensate for their being so far behind the Daily Papers in their News. Indeed it is the value of the Leading Article or Essay alone that makes such Papers as the *Scotsman*, the *Examiner*, the *Champion*, and others sought after; for no one looks into them for early information on any point whatever.

Of the *Calcutta Daily Papers*, one appears to owe its success mainly to its large price enabling it to publish a sufficient number of pages every day, to include every thing that is worth printing; so that its readers are sure of finding—what no less expensive Paper could command—full Reports of all the Parliamentary Debates, Political Essays, Articles from Reviews, Pamphlets, and even large Quarto Volumes, as in the instance of *Don Juan*, which it republished complete. Hence it is supported by a large class of the more wealthy of our Countrymen in India, who seek with avidity after the fullest information regarding their native land, and, paying liberally for it, are thus sure of being supplied.

The other Daily Paper set out on the plan of cheapness, intending to suit the taste as well as the means of another class, to whom fullness of information was not so much a matter of importance as its variety and earliness of publication, and who had neither time to read nor inclination to incur the expense of a large and more comprehensive Publication. This cheap Paper finding, however, that its Cotemporary outran it in the race, desired if possible to keep up, and doubled the quantity originally pledged to be given daily; forgetting that the features of the original plan which constituted its chief merit were—those of being cheap—of being easily read—and early in its News. The necessary consequence of the increase of quantity was an increase of price to the extent of 40 per cent. which operated unfavourably for those whose only reason for preferring it to any other was that it contained as much News as they needed, and was to be had at a cheap rate. They accordingly no longer found their wants suited by a Paper that contained more than they cared to read, and cost more than they were willing to pay.

It is to meet this want of a cheap Daily Paper, within the means of every Reader, and yet containing the Heads of all Public Intelligence of any interest, without descending into any great length of detail,—that the present Publication, to be entitled *THE NEWS OF THE DAY, OR BENGAL EVENING POST*, is undertaken; and the following are the principal conditions that will be observed in conducting it.

THE NEWS OF THE DAY.

As the Editor has secured the best means of information from England, as well as other quarters, he may with great safety pledge himself generally to furnish his Readers with the earliest information of all public matters. As his time will be wholly devoted to this one object of rendering his Paper as useful and interesting to all classes as he can make it, he may hope to succeed in this also: and for the satisfaction of those to whom the price is an object, he is enabled to pledge himself that the size of the Paper will never be increased, nor its price augmented; but that when it is found impossible to continue it at the present rate, it will rather be discontinued altogether, than any pretext urged for an additional demand upon its Subscribers.

In regulating its price, reference can only be had to the usual charge for Newspapers in India. The cheapest rate that has been established for a Daily Paper, so as to continue for any considerable time, was that of the *Hurkaru*, published originally as a Daily Paper of 4 pages including many Advertisements, at 5 Rupees per Month; and since augmented nominally to 8, but generally having no more than 6 pages exclusive of Advertisements, for 7 Rupees per Month. **THE NEWS OF THE DAY**, or **BENGAL EVENING POST** will therefore take the former price of this Paper, as the lowest standard at which any Daily Paper can hope to pay its way; but it will have this advantage, that it will contain 4 full pages of News without Advertisements. The size, form of the page, and type, will be exactly the same as appear in this Prospectus; but the Paper will be *Patna*, the same as the *Calcutta Journal* is now printed on, tho' in this Prospectus *China Paper* is necessarily used to bring it within the limited weight; but improvements will take place whenever they can be commanded, without any necessity of augmenting the price, —which is a measure on no occasion to be attempted.

For the convenience of Town Subscribers, the Paper will be published every day. It will go to Press precisely at noon, and be delivered about sun-set in the evening; but if any should desire to possess it in the Country, it will be sent by the *Dawk* only twice in the week, namely, Wednesdays and Saturdays, containing three days News under each Cover, and according to the New Post Office Regulations, bearing only two-thirds of the ordinary charge for Single Postage. Thus it will be nearly as cheap as a Weekly Paper that pays Full Postage on each Cover, tho' it be despatched more frequently.

Of the particular sentiments or opinions of the Editor it would perhaps be thought unnecessary to say much, as profession is not so sure a standard as practice, by which to judge of these. They will soon be seen by the particular incidents which he may select as matter of commentary, and by the tone and tenor of the observations which he may use in speaking of them. He can, however, pledge himself to one thing—undeviating sincerity, and the frank expression of whatever opinions he really entertains on any political measure—be they interpreted by others as favourable to Whig or Tory, Radical or Ultra,—as he has no party to support, no favour to seek, and no frown to dread. It being now pretty generally admitted that opinions are not matter of volition, the great desideratum is, that reliance shall be placed on honesty and sincerity in avowing them; for in the collision of sentiments, however opposite, when each is honestly entertained and fairly treated, truth and right reasoning may be elicited.

It may perhaps be acknowledged to be a pledge of this frankness, to mention at once, that previous to the Editor's recent arrival in India, his years were chiefly passed in the northern part of the United Kingdom, where his habits were more studious and reclusive than otherwise,—that as he is known to few, and has nothing to hope or fear beyond the success or the disappointment that may attend this undertaking, he will be more at liberty to pursue the one object of rendering his Paper generally acceptable, than if he were shackled by considerati-

ons that often impose a greater restraint than even Censorship itself;—that though he cannot boast of having the means of creating an Establishment expressly for his own use, he, in availing himself of such materials as could be procured from others, is in possession of the best, but that as to the Editorship and responsibility attached to the Paper, he is entirely alone, and must stand or fall by his own merits or defects;—that as he courts no favour but such as shall be won by an honest endeavour to give an accurate report of facts, and to represent matters of opinion as they really appear to him, he neither expects nor desires any other remuneration than his adherence to these principles shall seem to deserve.

The sum of 4 Rupees per Month being allotted to defray the expences of publication, as the lowest rate at which it can be well done, the remainder will but barely compensate him for his labour, unless his success should be much greater than he is at present inclined to anticipate. Should any of the present Subscribers to the *Calcutta Journal* desire to be supplied with this Evening Paper, for the sake of its containing the Morning News, and being edited by a different hand, a reduction of price will be made in their favour, and the Evening Paper supplied to them at the mere cost of labour and materials in printing it—4 Rupees per Month.—the Proprietors of that Journal being content to waive all consideration of further remuneration from their Subscribers than is sufficient to secure their Concern from loss, in devoting a portion of its capital to this undertaking; and the Editor of the New Paper being equally content to waive his claim to any remuneration from them, in return for the assistance he will derive from having access to the resources of an Establishment which owes its existence entirely to their patronage.

Less than this it would not have been consistent with the Editor's notions of duty towards those from whom he hopes support, to offer in explanation of his plan. More than this, since the design has been portrayed, would he conceive, be unnecessary. The filling up of this outline will be a task to which he will apply his utmost attention; and without seeking to engage in warfare with any other competitor for public favour—an occupation into which he hopes nothing will ever tempt him to plunge, however angry or however insidious his assailants may be—he only entreats the indulgence due to a first effort, and reposes in the hope of such reward only as the discrimination of his Readers may judge him to deserve.

The First Number of this New Evening Paper will be issued on the 1st of March next, when the New Post Office Regulations begin to take effect, if a sufficient number of Subscribers can be obtained for the payment of its expences. It is chiefly with a view to ascertain this point sufficiently early to make arrangements accordingly, that this Prospectus is now given out, and the names of Gentlemen desirous of supporting it solicited. If they amount to *Two Hundred*, which is the smallest number that would warrant a beginning, the Paper will be commenced, and furnished to such Subscribers as may send their names to the Editor, noting their place of residence for delivery, or for dispatch by *Dawk*; and when a month of probation shall have enabled every one to judge how far it is entitled to his future support, it will be withdrawn or continued accordingly.

As far as the labours of the Editor and the arrangements of the Printer are concerned, an Evening Paper will be more difficult to get through with punctuality than a Morning one.—It is intended, however, to consider only the wishes and convenience of those who may be disposed to support it; and it is therefore requested that Gentlemen sending their names to the Editor will have the kindness to state at the same time, whether they would prefer a Morning or an Evening Paper on the plan adverted to. A list of each of these will be made out, and the Paper be published in the Morning or the Evening, as the majority of Subscribers may determine, of which, however, due notice will of course be given.

Military News.

Rajpootana.—Some operations have been going on in this quarter of which we have but recently heard, from our Correspondents being probably too much engaged in the scene to furnish us with the details, but as we have seen no report of them in the public Papers, it will still be News to most of our readers, for whose information we have drawn up a brief abstract of the Letters that have been but recently sent to us, and their delay is stated in one of them to have been occasioned by the circumstance of no Dawks being established in the particular quarter from whence they come, until very lately.

It appears that early in November last, the chief Civil Officer in Ajmeer received intelligence of many of the Thanaes of Towns in the Hill-country near him, being murdered by the Meenahs, or mountaineers of that region. It was stated also that they purposed plundering and burning a large town called Muscodah, in the plains, a little to the N. E. of Jak'h. The Officer of Government who had received this intelligence, proceeded at once to Nasarabad, to solicit Military aid from the Commandant there. A Squadron of the 5th Cavalry was immediately ordered to the threatened town, and arrived there on the 12th, just in time to rescue it from its fate. A second Squadron of Cavalry, and a Detachment of the 17th Native Infantry, took up a position in the adjoining hills. The remainder of the 17th Regiment joined these a day after, and a Detachment of the 2d Battalion of the 25th Native Infantry, joined the Cavalry at Muscodah, where Colonel Maxwell of the Artillery arrived on the 14th, with two brass 6-pounders, 3-tumbrels, and a proportionate detail of officers and men.

It appears that these refractory Hill-men, the Meenahs, had been driven out of their fortresses in 1819, and the whole of their country secured, when they entered into amicable terms with the British Authorities, and put themselves under their protection. It was thought therefore that their defection did not entitle them to indulgence; so that a plan of attack was laid on the Fort of Jak'h, where they had assembled in the greatest numbers, and from which great resistance was expected. The approaches up through difficult passes were so judiciously and effectually made, however, that all the columns arrived at one point nearly in the same moment of time, and excepting a little desultory fire, no resistance was made, there being only three of the Enemy killed, and two Sepoys wounded. The people of the neighbourhood deserted their village and left their reaped crops on the ground, which were soon consumed or destroyed by the Camp-Followers.

Those who had escaped from Jak'h had entrenched themselves in a position with the Ondeypore Rajah's territories,—through which the troops could not advance without his permission. The nature of the country was such as to be very favorable to their defence, as no wheeled carriages could pass, the guns were obliged to be laden on elephants, and in many places barthens could only be carried by men. Several of the followers were wounded and killed from secret holes in these passes, and a Thana of one of the towns had been found murdered with his body much mangled, his clothes taken off, his head bent down to the earth, and his hands put together as if sung for mercy; the position was evidently one into which the body had been put after death, and it was interpreted to signify that the Meenahs or Hill-men would so deal with all the town's people whom they could fall in with.

There is here an interval of about a month between our letters, but we learn from the next, which are dated towards the end of December, that Colonel Maxwell's Detachment of Artillery, under the command of Lieutenant C. Smith, had been conducting some operations against the Fort of Hattawa, on the 1st of that month. On the 15th the Detachment descended into the plains, to the eastward of that Fort, where they were joined by Lieutenant Dixon, with a small Battering Train, and the Head-Quarters of the Rajpootana Division of Artillery. The Detachment then proceeded towards Baira, Baira-wara, and Mundia, three towns belonging to the Meenahs. They arrived before the first of these on the 20th, and found the town standing on a hill, from whence the Enemy opened a fire with their matchlocks, as the advanced guard were approaching the town; the houses of which are built of stone and the walls of great strength. The guns were soon brought up and 2 batteries opened on the town, while 2 columns were forming for the assault; but as soon as their approach was perceived the Enemy fled, and were pursued by the troops for a few miles, 60 or 69 of them being killed and a great number wounded, with the loss of one Sepoy only on the side of the British.

On the next day the Detachment moved to Baira-wara, a few miles farther within the hills, the road of it being so bad that it required 6 Elephants to carry 2 howitzers, and a six pounder, and 10 Camels to carry the small quantity of ammunition taken for the purpose. They found the place deserted on their arrival, and leaving Major Fast's Battalion there to keep possession returned to Baira, at which place the Chief of Mundia came in the evening to the camp, to throw himself and followers on the mercy of the Oudipoor Court.

The next Letters in the order of date which have reached us, are towards the end of January, when the Battering Train were returning from the Hills towards Cantonments, and Colonel Maxwell's Detachment were to move towards Buggree. On this march they entered on the 14th, going in a northerly direction and encamping at Kot Kerana, a village about 10 miles distant from Mundia—Buggree is about 6 miles to the Northward of this seated on a low hill and commanded by surrounding heights. The next day at sunrise they reached this, a Detachment of the 17th Native Infantry under Major Fast having gone in advance of the main body, to commence the attack—Only 50 or 60 persons were found there, the rest having deserted, and these of course made but a very faint resistance.

Colonel Maxwell received in the course of the same day, information of the Khan of Huttoon, being at Ramgurh, a village about a day's march to the North of Buggree, to which place a Detachment, consisting of 2 troops of Cavalry, and parties of the 6th, 17th, and 25th Native Infantry, 2 companies of each, was sent against it, under Captain Glover, who reached the place before day break and prepared for the attack. The Three Columns of Infantry were led on by Captain Christie of the 6th, Lieutenant Bayley of the 17th and Lieutenant Palmer of the 25th—They all reached their posts together as the day broke, and rushed on at once to the attack—The place soon fell—The Khan himself was killed, as well as one of his sons, and about 150 of his people about 300 prisoners and 600 cattle were taken although on the side of the assaulting party a Haikara only was wounded.

Ramgurh is placed on a rocky eminence, and so surrounded by similar ground, that Cavalry could not get near it—but it was taken completely by surprise. The Detachment of Captain Glover had returned towards Buggree, where the whole of the Detachments before enumerated had united—but a portion of them were going on the 21st of January, the latest date of which our letters extend, against another town of these Hill-men, called Manupoorah, and distant a few miles only from their position at that village and Camp of Nas.

Moershadabad, February 7, 1821.—A few days since a murder was committed at Berhampore, by a Serjeant, of His Majesty's 17th Foot; the circumstances attending it as far as I have been able to collect them are as follows:—On the evening of the commission of the murder, the Serjeant was on duty at the Main Guard, and when his wife brought him his evening's meal, she enquired if he intended coming to his quarters at night; as the question was unusual, it appeared rather singular, and he made no reply.—When going the rounds at night, he called at his Quarters in the Barracks, where something attracted his attention, which gave rise to suspicion that all was not as it should be;—and induced him to open the curtains of the bed, on doing which he discovered a man with his wife, and he immediately drew his bayonet and made a blow at the woman, who received it in her arm. Her cries awakened her companion, who attempted to escape, but was followed by the enraged husband, who made a thrust at him with the bayonet, which took effect in his right side, and passed under the heart to the left, the man immediately fell, (the Serjeant) then returned to his wife, but during the short interval that had elapsed, she had managed to conceal herself. The wounded man expired in a few minutes, and the Serjeant surrendered himself a prisoner: It is added that he had never been on bad terms with the deceased, and expressed his regret that he had killed him.

Bombay, January 27, 1821.—The *Blenden Hall*, Captain Greig from this port, arrived at the Cape of Good Hope on the 9th October last. We regret to state that Mr. Theodore Forbes died on board of her on the 24th September.

The Hon'ble the Governor, we are rejoiced to hear, has perfectly recovered, and was expected to reach Booj, on the 18th of this month. His return to Bombay is not expected before the end of March.

Late on Thursday night the *Swallow*, Capt. A. Ross, arrived in this harbour. She sailed from the Downs 29th August, Madras 16th September; and touched at Point d'Galle.

Civil Appointment.

COMMERCIAL DEPARTMENT, JANUARY 9, 1891.

Mr. JAMES ARMITAGE, Assistant to the Import Warehouse Keeper

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT, FEBRUARY 2, 1891.

Mr. R. WOODWARD, Register of the Zillah Court at Rajshahy.

Mr. J. V. BISCOE, ditto ditto at Beahboom.

Mr. F. CURRIE, ditto ditto at Goruckpore.

Military.

General Orders, by His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor General in Council.

FORT WILLIAM, FEBRUARY 3, 1891.

The Honorable the Court of Directors having, in their General Letter in the Military Department under date the 7th June 1890, determined, that Ensign A. D. Gordon should rank in the Army between Ensigns G. L. Vanzetti and the Honorable William Hamilton, and that Assistant Surgeon F. S. Matthews should rank in the List of Assistant Surgeons next above Mr. W. S. Charters, the Most Noble the Governor General in Council is consequently pleased to make the following alterations and adjustment of Rank.

12th Regiment Native Infantry.—Lieutenant Adam Darnford Gordon to rank in the Army and in his Regiment next above Lieutenant the Honorable William Hamilton, date of Commission the 29th September 1819.

Medical Department.—Assistant Surgeon Francis Seymour Matthews to rank in the Medical List above Assistant Surgeon W. S. Charters, date of Commission the 29th March 1818.

His Lordship in Council is pleased to make the following Appointments.

Lieutenant Colonel John Petrie Noble, of the Invalid Establishment, to Command the Benares Provincial Battalion.

Mr. Surgeon Charles Assay to the Secretaryship of the Military Orphan Society, in the room of the Reverend Dr. Young, proceeded to Europe.

The following Gentlemen having produced a Certificate and Counterpart Covenant of their Appointment as a Cadet of Infantry and an Assistant Surgeon on this Establishment, are admitted to the Service accordingly; the former is promoted to Ensign, leaving the date of his Commission for future adjustment.

Infantry.—Mr. Samuel Twisslow, arrived in Fort William 25th January 1891.

Medical Department.—Mr. Duncan McCalman, arrived ditto ditto.

Captain Harrie Nicholson has been permitted by the Honorable the Court of Directors to return to his duty on this Establishment, without prejudice to his rank.

The Governor General in Council was pleased in the Judicial Department, under date the 5th ultimo, to appoint Captain H. Morrison, Assistant Quarter Master General, to superintend the Construction of the proposed Road from Barrackpore, via Rana Ghant and K. Sengupta, to the Cantonments at Berhampore.

His Lordship in Council was pleased in the General Department, under date the 26th ultimo, to direct the transfer of the situation of Deputy Post Master at Hossainabad, from the Office of the Deputy Barrack Master, to that of the Deputy Pay Master of the Nerbudda Field Force.

The following Appointment is made by the Governor General.

Cornet H. E. Worrall, of the 1st Regiment Light Cavalry, to be Adjutant of the Governor General's Body Guard, vice Shadwell, appointed Barrack Master of the 15th or Nerbudda Division of the Barrack Department.

Captain W. Bidwell, of the 14th Regiment Native Infantry, having furnished the prescribed Certificate from the Medical and Pay Departments, is permitted to proceed to Europe on Furlough for the benefit of his health.

The undermentioned Officers having respectively furnished the prescribed Certificate from the Pay Department, are permitted to proceed to Europe on Furlough, on account of their private affairs.

Lieutenant Colonel M. White, of the 3d Regiment Native Infantry.

Lieutenant A. White, of the 30th Regiment Native Infantry.

Lieutenant Peter Le Touche, of the 4th Regiment Native Infantry, having furnished the prescribed Certificate from the Pay Department is

permitted, under the peculiar agency of his case, to proceed to Europe on Furlough, for one year, on his private affairs, by the earliest opportunity.

The Governor General in Council confirms the permission granted by the Government of Fort St. George to Lieutenant James Samuel Williams, of the 3d Regiment of Light Cavalry on his Establishment, to proceed thence to Europe on Furlough, on account of his health.

Lieutenant H. Brown, of the 26th Regiment Native Infantry, having furnished the prescribed Certificate from the Medical and Pay Departments, is permitted to proceed to the Cape of Good Hope via Bombay, for the benefit of his health, and to be absent on that account for Twelve Months.

Captain William Norton, of the Corps of Engineers, is permitted at his own request to resign the Service of the Honorable Company, on the production of the prescribed Certificate from the Pay Department.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to appoint Captain William Gregory, of the 2d Regiment Native Infantry, to the temporary Command of the Bareilly Provincial Battalion, during the absence of Lieutenant Colonel Stewart, or until further orders.

FORT WILLIAM, FEBRUARY 6, 1891.

An Affidavit having been produced on behalf of Mr. Farrer, of his appointment to a Cadetship of Infantry on this Establishment, he is admitted to the Service accordingly, and promoted to the rank of Ensign, leaving the date of his Commission for future adjustment.

In conformity with the opinion and recommendation of a special Medical Committee, assembled to report on the case of Ensign Farrer, His Lordship in Council permits that Officer to return to Europe on Furlough, for the recovery of his health.

FORT WILLIAM, FEBRUARY 9, 1891.

The Most Noble the Governor General is pleased to make the following Transfer and Promotion.

Cavalry.—Lieutenant General George Hardyman is transferred to the Senior List, from the 21st August 1829, vice Sir K. Baillie, Bart., deceased.

Lieutenant Colonel and Major General Thomas Brown to be Colonel of a Brigade, from the 21st August 1829, vice Hardyman, transferred to the Senior list.

The undermentioned Officers having respectively furnished the prescribed Certificate from the Pay Department, are permitted to proceed to Europe on Furlough, on account of their private affairs.

Lieutenant Colonel B. Stewart, of the Invalid Establishment.

Lieutenant John William Ingram, of the 3d Regiment Native Infantry.

Lieutenant F. M. Chambers, of the 6th Regiment Native Infantry, having in lieu of the prescribed Certificate from the Pay Department, furnished an engagement on the part of his Agent, Messrs. Palmer and Company, to be answerable for any Public demands that may be brought against him, is permitted to proceed to Europe on Furlough on account of his private affairs, via Bombay; embarking at that Presidency, by the first opportunity.

W. CASEMENT, Lieut.-Col. Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dep.

General Orders, by the Commander in Chief. Head-quarters, Calcutta; February 6, 1891.

The appointments, in Field Army Orders under date the 15th ultimo, of Lieutenant R. Foster, of the 14th Regiment Native Infantry, to officiate as Adjutant of the Furruckabad Provincial Battalion and Station Staffs Fattyghur during the absence on leave of Lieutenant Adjutant Smith; and of Assistant Surgeon Davidson to take Medical charge of the Left Wing 2d Battalion 7th Regiment Native Infantry at Cawapore, are confirmed.

Lieutenant Colonel Robertson's appointment, in Benares Division Orders of the 29th ultimo, of Lieutenant D. P. Wood, 1st Battalion 11th Regiment Native Infantry, to officiate as Adjutant of the European Invalids at Chunar during the absence on special duty of Lieutenant Weston, in the room of Lieutenant Phillips, proceeding to rejoin his Corps, is confirmed.

The undermentioned Officer has leave of absence.

2d Battalion 19th Regiment.—Lieutenant Kirkman, from 28th January, to 26th May, to visit the Presidency, on Medical Certificate.

Head-quarters, Calcutta; February 7, 1891.

The Monthly returns of Men on the List of the Assistant Adjutant General of Artillery, which were directed in General Orders by the Commander in Chief of the 26th February 1819, to be forwarded by Officers and Ensigns such Men were employed, whether in Military, or in Civil

Departments under Military Officers; is the Assistant Adjutant General of Artillery, having been but partially transmitted, the Commander in Chief calls the attention of Officers concerned to this Regulation.

Assistant Surgeon Marshall, (on Furlough) is removed from the 2d Battalion 2d to the 2d Battalion 17th Native Infantry, and Assistant Surgeon Chisholm, at present doing duty with the former Battalion, is posted to it.

Lieutenant Foster, of the European Regiment, is directed to proceed to Ghazepore by water in charge of the Detachment of Recruits for the Regiment now in Fort William, as soon as Boats for their accommodation can be provided by the Commissariat.

Ensigns I. Cooper, R. E. Battley, J. Corfield, and S. Twynlow, (late arrived) are appointed to do duty with the European Regiment, and directed to proceed to Ghazepore by water under charge of Lieutenant Foster.

Assistant Surgeon J. S. Tuke, doing duty at the General Hospital, is appointed to the European Regiment, and directed to proceed with Lieutenant Foster's Detachment, to which he will afford medical aid.

Assistant Surgeon W. Hamilton, appointed to the European Regiment in General Orders of the 12th January, is posted to the Artillery at Sangor, and directed to join immediately after the arrival of the Detachment of which he is in Medical charge at Ghazepore.

Assistant Surgeon James Hutchinson who proceeded to Ghazepore, with the Detachment under Captain Brown, will, on his being relieved from that duty, proceed by water to Mirzapore, and perform the Medical duties of that Post until further orders.

Surgeon Hoerb, lately returned from Europe, is posted to the 1st Regiment Native Infantry, and directed to join the 1st Battalion at Cawnpore.

Surgeon Ramsay, (on Furlough) is removed from the 1st to the 5th Regiment Native Infantry.

The undermentioned Officers have leave of absence:

Medical Staff.—Superintending Surgeon Keys, from 18th February to 15th April, in extension, to his Station.

Engineers.—Ensign Swenham, from 4th February, to 4th May, in extension, to proceed on the River, on Medical Certificate.

Head-quarters, Calcutta, February 8, 1831.

The appointment by Major East, Commanding 1st Battalion 17th Regiment Native Infantry, in Battalion Orders of the 9th December last, of Lieutenant Low to act as Adjutant to that Battalion during the absence on leave of Lieutenant and Adjutant Croft, is confirmed.

The appointment by Captain Gordon, 1st Battalion 17th Regiment Native Infantry, of the 29th December last, of Lieutenant Marshall to act as Adjutant to a detached Wing of that Battalion, is confirmed.

Lieutenant L. W. Hall, of the 10th Regiment Native Infantry, is appointed Adjutant of the Fort Marlborough Local Corps, from the 1st January 1830, the date of his nomination to the situation by the Lieutenant Governor of that Settlement.

The undermentioned Officer has leave of absence:

Cutlack Legion.—Sub-Lieutenant Valle, from 10th February, to 10th May, to visit the Presidency, on Medical Certificate.

Head-quarters, Calcutta, February 9, 1831.

Lieutenant Read, of the 1st Battalion 12th Regiment Native Infantry is appointed to act as Aide-de-Camp to Major General Thomas, C. B., from the 24th ultimo.

The leave of absence granted to Lieutenant and Interpreter and Quarter Master Order, of the 2d Battalion 16th Regiment Native Infantry, in General Orders of the 21st December last, is cancelled at that Officer's request.

Lieutenant Wm. Walker, of the 26th Regiment Native Infantry, is appointed to do duty with the 5th Battalion.

The Commander in Chief confirms Major General Sir G. Martin-dell's Field Army Orders of the 23d ultimo, directing Captain Hewitt, His Majesty's 8th Regiment Light Dragoons, to proceed by water, on special duty, from Cawnpore to the Presidency.

Lieutenant Interpreter and Quarter Master F. J. Bellow, 1st Battalion 16th Regiment Native Infantry, is appointed to act as Adjutant of Native Invalids and Pay Master of Native Prisoners at Allahabad, in the room of Lieutenant Mackinnon who has been directed to rejoin his Corps and resume the duties of his Regimental appointment. Lieutenant Charles Griffiths will act as Interpreter and Quarter Master to the 1st Battalion 16th, while Lieutenant Bellow shall be employed as above directed.

The undermentioned Officers have leave of absence:

7th Regiment Light Cavalry.—Captain Lane, from 23d January, to 23d May, to visit the Presidency, preparatory to an application for leave to proceed to Europe on Furlough.

1st Battalion 25th Regiment.—Lieutenant C. W. Turner, from 1st February, to 1st June, to remain at the Presidency, on urgent private affairs.

2d Battalion 18th Regiment.—Lieutenant Chapman, from 20th March, to 20th May, to visit Benares, on urgent private affairs.

2d Bat. 10th Regt.—Lieut. Phelton, from 1st February, to 30th March, to visit the Presidency, on urgent private affairs.

1st Battalion 27th Regiment.—Lieutenant Interpreter and Quarter Master Leadbeater, from 15th February, to 15th August, to visit the Presidency, on urgent private affairs.

1st Battalion 19th Regiment.—Lieutenant S. Hoobergh, from 15th March, to 15th July, to visit the Presidency, on urgent private affairs.

1st Battalion 10th Regiment.—Lieutenant F. S. Hawkins— from 20th February, to 20th June, ditto ditto.

Nagpore Escort.—Captain Lloyd, from 1st March, to 1st November, to visit Delhi and the Deccan on urgent private affairs.

2d Battalion 26th Regiment.—Ensign Bellow from 9th February, to 9th March, to remain at the Presidency, previous to proceeding to join his Corps.

Lieutenant and Adjutant Heysham, 1st Battalion 27th Regiment Native Infantry, is appointed to act as Interpreter and Quarter Master to that Battalion during the absence on leave of Lieutenant, Interpreter and Quarter Master Leadbeater.

Head-quarters, Calcutta, February 10, 1831.

Lieutenant Festing, of the 2d Battalion 18th Regiment Native Infantry, is appointed to do duty with the Chumbaran Light Infantry Battalion, and directed to proceed and join the Head Quarters of the Corps at Maliga.

A Native General Court Martial is to assemble in Fort William on Thursday next the 15th instant, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, for the Trial of Jemadar Mirza Bunderly Beg, of the 2d Battalion 12th Regiment Native Infantry, and such other Prisoners as may be brought before it.

The General Officer Commanding at the Presidency will be pleased to issue the necessary orders for the formation of the Court, and to appoint an Officer properly qualified to officiate as Interpreter.

The senior Subadar to preside.

The proceedings to be conducted by the Judge Advocate General, to whom the names, with the dates of their Commissions, of the Officers appointed to sit as President and Members of the Court Martial are to be transmitted without delay by the Acting Major of Brigade.

The Prisoner to be warned and all Evidences directed to attend.

Head-quarters, Calcutta, February 12, 1831.

At a Native General Court Martial assembled at Cawnpore on Friday the first day of December 1830, Kullendar Sing, Subadar, 3d Company 1st Battalion Native Invalids, was arraigned upon the undermentioned Charges; viz.

1st.—"For disobedience to orders in having cut down two Trees in the Lines of the Battalion; viz. one Tree on the 26th, and one Tree on the 27th November 1830."

2d.—"For contempt of authority, and personal disrespect to the his immediate Commanding Officer on the Morning of the 29th November 1830."

ALLAHABAD. } (Signed) T. FETHERSTON,
Nov. 29th, 1830. } Lt. Col. Commanding the Bat.

Upon which Charges the Court came to the following decision.

Sentence.—"The Court having mutually weighed and considered the Evidence for and against the Prisoner, together with what he has urged in his defence, is of opinion that he is Guilty of both the Charges preferred against him, which being in breach of the Articles of War, it does Sentence him the said Kullendar Sing, Subadar, to be suspended from Rank and Pay for two Calendar Months."

Approved, (Signed) HASTINGS.

Remarks by his Excellency the Most Noble the Commander in Chief.

The circumstances of Kullendar Sing's having been transferred from the Invalid to the Pension Establishment presents the inference that he must be aged and probably not in clear possession of his faculties. From this consideration, and in the hope that the notoriety of the Sentence will have all due effect of Example without the actual enforcement of the Penalty, the suspension is remitted.

JAS. NICOL, Adj. Genl. of the Army.

To Correspondents.

The Letter signed A FRIEND TO THE LOVER OF LIBERTY, and dated Fort William, February 13, 1831, is unnecessary to be published. The Querist wished to ascertain the legality of using arms for the purpose of resisting a Bailiff's Arrest, and the Letter of A JURYMAN, to appear in our Paper of tomorrow, will show satisfactorily that such a practice would be contrary to Law. If the arrest be illegal, or accompanied by any unprovoked severity or assault, the Law no doubt has provided a remedy for any abuse of its power.

The Letter of DR. TUTTLE, on *Poisonous Rice* being the cause of the Massacre at Manila, was told aside, because he had taken on express Farewell of the Public on this subject in our own pages, but a few days before. Two subsequent Letters on the allusions made in the *Apocalypse* to the Persecution of the Queen, as being on subjects not included in this Farewell, will, however, be printed as soon as room can be commanded.

A Letter signed GASTRI, M. D. showing Water to be an insidious Poison, will also appear.

The Letter of A CAPTAIN, on the Military Savings Bank, has been delayed for want of room.

The Letter of A JURYMAN on the Penalty of Wearing Arms, in answer to the Query of A LOVER OF LIBERTY, will appear tomorrow.

The Letter on Delays in the Delivery of Letters from the General Post Office, will also meet due attention.

The Writer of the Letter, signed THUNDERSTUCK, on the facility of Matrimonial Dissolutions at Serampore, published in the Journal of Tuesday last, the 13th instant, dated Serampore, Feb. 10, 1831, is requested to communicate in his real name to the Editor of the Calcutta Journal, for a purpose which will be subsequently explained to him in a confidential answer.

Division Order.

Neemuteh, Sunday, January 21, 1831.—The excellent performance of the 4th Troop Horse Brigade, yesterday morning, at its inspection, afforded to the Commanding Officer that satisfaction which he had every reason to expect from upwards of two years and half experience of the able and skilful management of its Commandant Captain Gowan, whether in parade discipline, or what is equally essential, its well regulated interior economy.

Having more than once expressed his opinion and approbation in Orders, on both these points, so creditable to Captain Gowan, his Officers, and men; Lieutenant Colonel Lupton shall here refrain from repeating them; but it will be a gratifying part of his duty at the present separation of this fine Troop from his Command, to report to His Excellency The Most Noble the Commander in Chief, the high reputation which the 4th Troop Horse Brigade upholds, for marked orderly conduct and parade efficiency.

Shipping Intelligence.

CALCUTTA DEPARTURE.

Date	Names of Vessels	Flags	Commanders	Destinations
Feb. 16	Isabella	British	P. C. Foster	Penang

BOMBAY ARRIVALS.

Date	Names of Vessels	Flags	Commanders	From Whence	Left
Jan. 21	Catherine	British	R. Gibson	Calcutta	Jan. 4
25	Swallow	British	A. Ross	London	Aug. 29
25	Georgina	British	J. Rogers	Bengal	March 14
25	Samarang	British	T. McCarthy	Calcutta	Dec. 14
25	Cadery	British		Penang	Nov. 25

BOMBAY DEPARTURES.

Date	Names of Vessels	Flags	Commanders	Destinations
Jan. 25	Russorah Merchant	British	R. K. Tate	Calcutta
25	Thalia	British	J. Pedler	London

PASSENGERS.

Passengers per ship *Swallow*, from England to Bombay.

Messrs. Urquhart, Oliver, Graham, Smith, and Bond, Cadets, Dr. Soowlar, and a Vakeel Shaik Goolam Mahmooden. The *Swallow* left the *Brailford* at Madeira, and reports that the *Bombay Merchant* would leave England late in September. The *Sarah* and *Carmarthen* from Bombay had arrived. The political news she brings has been anticipated by the arrival of the *Boys* at Madras.

Domestic Occurrences.

BIRTH.

On the 14th instant, Mrs. Landman, of a Daughter.

DEATHS.

On the 15th instant, Edward Millett, Esq. of the Honorable Company's Civil Service, aged 19 years.

At the House of Messrs. Dykes and Co., on the 14th instant, of a bilious fever, Ronald Lambell, Esq. aged 16 years. The loss of this very excellent young man, will be severely felt by every one who had the gratification of his acquaintance.

On board the ship *Blenden Hall* at Sea, of a bilious fever, on the 24th of September, Theodore Forbes, Esq. of the Honorable Company's Civil Service, on the Bombay Establishment, and a Partner in the House of Messrs. Forbes and Co.

Arrivals and Departures.

Weekly List of Military Arrivals at, and Departures from the Presidency.

Arrivals.—Lieutenant Colonel C. Fagan, 1st Battalion 19th Native Infantry, from Europe.—Captain N. S. Webb, Artillery Regiment, from Europe.—Captain J. Brodharat, Artillery Regiment, from Europe.

Departures.—Lieutenant Colonel C. J. Doyle, Secretary to His Excellency the Commander in Chief, to Persia, on the *Volunteer*.—Major C. S. Fagan, Army Clothing Agent, to Fatteghburh.—Captain Sneyd, 20th Regiment of Madras Native Infantry, to Madras.—Captain J. Smith, Quarter Master General's Department, to New South Wales, on the *Fatch Salom*.—Officializing Deputy Superintending Surgeon C. Hunter, to Cawnpore.—Assistant Surgeon J. Jackson, to ditto, on ditto.—Lieutenant G. Sandgrass, 1st Battalion 4th Native Infantry, to Muttra.—Lieutenant C. J. Crane, ditto, to ditto.—Ensign James White, 2d Battalion 25th Native Infantry, to Nassecrabad.

Commercial Reports.

(From the Calcutta Exchange Price Current of yesterday.)

	Rs. Ac.	Rs. Ac.
Grain, Rice, Patna, per maund	2 10	2 10
Patna, 1st,	2 8	2 8
Ditto, 2d,	2 2	2 4
Moonghy, 1st,	1 15	2 0
Ditto, 2d,	1 14	0 0
Balum, 1st,	1 13	1 13
Indigo, Purple, (in bond)	170	0 175 0
Purple and violet,	160	0 170 0
Violet,	155	0 160 0
Violet and copper,	145	0 150 0
Copper, bar,	140	0 145 0
Copper, leaf,	110	0 130 0

Cotton.—The arrivals at Singapore during the last week have been considerable—8,241 bales, making the total importation to the 5th instant 71,967 bales, that of last year to the same period was 19,736; there continued a good demand for the article for country consumption, and the prices of the former week were maintained. At Moorshedabad the price continued at 25 Rupees, and very little remained in that market. At Fatteghburh there had been a triding advance. The quantity that has yet arrived in this market is very limited, and we have heard of nothing having been done in it since our last.

Grain.—Has experienced a little alteration, and some descriptions have rather advanced.

Indigo.—The market is now getting bare of this, and it continues fully equal to our quotations. The importation of the present season to the 7th instant is factory maunds 64,932, that of last year to the same period was 97,727.

Opium.—We have heard of no transactions in this since our last, but it is in good request, and may be stated rather better than our quotations.

Pice Goods.—The principal purchasers at present are the Portuguese, and the only alterations we have to notice, are Jellapore Sannals 2d sort, and Tandah Sannals and Cassals, which have advanced about 6 Rupees per cove.

Sugar and Saltpetre.—Continue without demand.

Tin.—May be stated at an advance of 5 Annas.

Freight to London.—Continues low, and difficult to be procured; it may be quoted at £4 10s. to £5.

Obituary Extraordinary.

To the Editor of the Calcutta Journal.

SIR: I beg leave to report to you that the inimitable SIR ORANGE is no more! "Le pauvre défunt est trépassé." The manner of his death was variously represented by the witnesses examined before the Coroner's Jury. Yes, Sir, a Jury was granted to him, dead, who would not concede such a privilege to his living countrymen. Some of the witnesses swore that he had died under the repeated blows of HORATIO, and that they had seen HORATIO's hands red with the blood of the deceased, which he did not even care to conceal by wearing gloves. Others no less confidently deposed that they saw him, while yet in the vigour of life, and determined to fulfil his mission, most resolutely strangled by the Editor of the Government Gazette. Others were equally positive in declaring that his mortal wound was inflicted by ANOMOSUS, accompanied with that grin of triumph at the success of his perfidious *staccado*, or home-thrust, for which that illegitimate Sovereign is notorious. Distracted by so much conflicting testimony, the Jury returned a verdict of *Died by the hands of persons unknown*. I understand he has left his affairs in the most disordered state, and many solemn engagements unaccomplished.

I am, Sir, Your obedient Servant.

A CONSTANT READER.

P.S. A sort of mongrel-looking Frenchman, whose name I heard was MR. REVENUE, insisted that he had seen his ghost; but the Jury appeared to look upon the poor man as one who did not know what he was saying.

Notices of Mr. Moorcroft.

To the Editor of the Calcutta Journal.

SIR: Having lately perused in your Journal of the 3d of January, some particulars of Mr. Moorcroft's movements, permit me to add the following, which may not at the present time be found interesting, regarding a Traveller of so much enterprise; but I sincerely hope that the latter part is without the least foundation.

A short time ago, information was received through Bussahir, one of our numerous hill-states, part of which is contiguous to the Ludak territory, that Mr. Moorcroft had not been permitted to enter Yarkand; which must have been erroneous, for subsequently more correct information has come to hand through the same channel, stating that a Kunawaree had met him at Emea, a village about one day's journey from Leh city, the capital of Ludak; where it is said he was stopped by the Raja. After messages or letters had passed between them, the Raja sent for him, and on reaching Leh he commenced trafficking and circulating our Kaidar Rupees.

Very lately, I, with regret I say so, accounts of a different nature have been received through the Punjab, stating that Mr. Moorcroft had been attacked, probably on his route to Yarkand, and only escaped with his life, but as this is a vague report no dependence can be placed on it.

Mr. M. passed through Seitapoor or Sutanpoor, the capital of Kooloon, at the end of July or beginning of August last, taking with him a number of Bagars laden with a variety of specimens of our Manufactures, pursuing his route through Lahool or Lahor, and probably bartering these for Shawl Wool, which will greatly enhance the price of that valuable article, as it is carried direct from Gartop or Garop to Ludak, and may injure the prospects of one who has been employed since November 1819 in endeavouring to procure it from Gartop through Kunawar, whose success since November and December last has considerably increased, and he has little doubt but that the monopoly of the Ludakees will eventually be overcome.

I observe that the Shawl Wool purchased by Mr. M. has been forwarded through the hills towards Nypal, but there is surely a sad mistake here, which I shall take upon myself to correct: the writer could not be aware that, between Ludak and the Nypal hills, Chinese Tartary intervenes: Now it is well known that Mr. Moorcroft attempted to reach Ludak from the Kumaon frontier by the Neethoo Pass, in November or December 1819, and failed; the consequence of this was that he crossed the Sattij either at Bilaspour, the capital of Kahloun, or above it, entering Sookade and proceeding to Munder, the capital of a state of the same name, where he was stopped by a Sikh Sirdar, commanding there; beyond which he would not allow him to advance with-

out Ranjeet's express permission, at the same time treating him with respect.

This obstruction compelled him to visit Lahore with all expedition, where he arrived at a most fortunate time under the plausible pretence of seeing Ranjeet during his illness, when he afforded him his advice, which no doubt had the desired effect, and thereby obtained his free permission to go where he chose: notwithstanding this, Ranjeet, it is said, gave secret orders to his different Chiefs stationed in the hills to keep an eye upon his motions, but probably not with a view of making him retrograde, otherwise he could not have reached Leh.

Had Mr. Moorcroft only consulted some of the travellers who have lately visited Shipke and the Ludak frontier, he would have found that the direct road to Ludak was by Soothoo and Kotgurh, pursuing his course through Kunawar and Hungarung, the latter, a Parganna of Bussahir, inhabited by Thads or Tartars which borders on Ludak, so far, that the Lee or Specified River only separates the two Countries in that direction, and is fordable for the greatest part of the year beyond Soothoo, except in the rains; but as it was much better, he took the route thro' Kooloon and Lahool, for in all probability the Ludakees on the frontier of Bussahir would not have consented to his further progress, having compelled a Gentleman who lately attempted it in one or two different places to return; they would not even allow him to visit a village, and when he was perceived at a distance, they came out some way to meet him: such is the jealousy of these people, who dread all intercourse with Europeans. It is to be hoped that Mr. Moorcroft will find a mart for our Broad Cloth, &c. at Leh or Yarkand, though it would be too expensive to procure Shawl Wool from the former place.

Leh is about 14 or 15 days journey from the frontier of Bussahir, and Yarkand about 25 beyond it, through, it is said, many marshes and swamps.

Speetee, a Parganna of Ludak, also the name of the River which separates Bussahir from Ludak, pays an annual tribute of 30 Pankhees * to Bussahir.

The establishment of a Factory at Leh for the purchase of Shawl Wool, in my opinion, can be productive of little advantage, for if the arrangements now actively pursuing on the Kumaon and Bussahir frontiers should succeed for drawing down the Shawl Wool direct from Garop, which place the Ludakees annually visit for this article, the factory in the course of a few years would be rendered totally useless.

Ludak is tributary to Kashmir, but every three years presents are sent to the Lahassa Chief, as some acknowledgement of his authority. In October 1819, Ranjeet sent a Wakool to Leh, accompanied by a small number of Kashmiri soldiers, shortly after his conquest of Kashmir, no doubt to demand tribute, but with what success, I have been unable to ascertain. The Chinese Tartars must certainly view with as great jealousy the conquest of Kashmir by Ranjeet as any intercourse with Europeans.

I am not aware that Mr. Moorcroft has written to any of his friends in Hindoostan since he passed through Kooloon, a large state situated across the Sattij opposite Kotgurh, otherwise doubtless extracts of his letters would have appeared in some of the Calcutta Papers, and in none more likely than your own.

I understand that Mr. M. is correcting the Geography of these parts, which will be found to be of great importance, as we have but a very incorrect knowledge of the positions of the numerous states now all tributary to Ranjeet, who by his recent conquests is limited to no bounds.

I may add that I think it is very unlikely that Mr. Moorcroft, since he quitted Seitapoor, could have had any favourable opportunity of communicating with his friends in Hindoostan, and less likely now from such a distance as Leh, unless he should take advantage of the departure of some of the Kunawarees, who by the latest accounts had not left that place on their return to Bussahir.

Should the foregoing prove acceptable to your readers, I may occasionally send you any further accounts I may receive.

I am, Sir, Your Obedient Servant.

ONE WHO HAS VISITED THE FRONTIERS OF CHINESE TARTARY AND LUDAK.

Kotgurh, January 25, 1821.

* Pankhees are woollen pieces of stuff, narrow, and generally of a certain length, manufactured of Boyangoo or Tartar Wool, (the texture of which is long, fine, and soft, and equal to our best English Wool,) in Ludak, and together with Sooklat also in some parts of Kunawar.

Military Savings Bank.

To the Editor of the Madras Courier.

SIR, I think all persons, but particularly Military Men, who have read your valuable Communication under the head of "Military Intelligence" in the last Courier, must be struck most forcibly with the benevolent and paternal care evinced by the Most Noble the Governor General for the Bengal Army, in the Institution therein described, as the Bengal Military Savings Bank, which holds forth to that Army a secure and advantageous way of accumulating such Sums as the Officers and Non Commissioned Officers of that Army may be able to spare, however small.

The whole of the Regulations seem drawn out with the greatest foresight and ability.—And now as I hope this short letter (if you give it insertion) will only be forerunner of others on the same subject from abler hands, and whose aim may be the establishment of a similar Bank on the Coast, I shall conclude myself, Mr. Editor, your constant Reader and admirer.

Vepery, 26th January, 1821.

AN OLD SUB.

Military Bank.

To the Editor of the Calcutta Journal.

SIR, The OLD SUB concludes his assault upon the Military Bank as he had begun it. He merely at taking leave wishes to "notice one or two parts of my letter;" so he proceeds to shew his utter want of information upon one point, and to prove an undisputed truth upon another. He denies "without fear of contradiction," that Government is pledged for the security of the Bank, which any person of common understanding might perceive from the 10th Rule, where Government expressly disavows any intention to interfere in its management, or exercise any supervision of its accounts. The security of the Bank rests upon the 7th Rule, which prescribes that the money remitted to it, is to be invested in Government Papers and Bank-shares, or lent out upon that or other good Securities, so as to realise the highest rates of interest consistent with perfect safety. That this Rule will strictly be attended to, the Officers who employ the Bank have for the present the guarantee of the characters of the individuals whom Government has appointed to the management, hereafter they will have the choice of their own Managers in the manner prescribed by the Rules, and three Officers of high rank (and two of whom are necessarily versed in accounts)* are added to this number by the Government, on purpose that they may at all times be assured that the concerns of the Bank are conducted agreeably to the Regulations which have been laid down (See Rule 9).

The assertion that no encouragement was required for the formation of Savings Banks in the European Regiments serving in Bengal, and that a secure Central BANK to which they could easily remit their capital was not required, only shows that the OLD SUB's information on this head is very limited and erroneous. Let him inquire how the money accumulated in the Savings Bank of the Honorable Company's European Regiment is laid out, let him learn how the money which individuals had saved in the 87th Regiment was laid out at Cawnpore, and what became of it when the Regiment came to Fort William, let him ascertain whether within the few weeks that have elapsed since the Military Bank was established, steps have not been taken to establish Regimental Savings Banks in the 87th Regiment and in the Artillery at Dum-Dum.

In the belief that what has been written on this subject will remove any mistakes that might have prevailed upon the real objects and advantages of the plan, I too take my leave of the discussion. It has been confined within narrow bounds, and most of our comrades are able to judge for themselves of its merits. Any who think themselves unequal to this, may judge, like the clown at an Oxford disputation, by observing who first put himself in a passion.

The OLD SUB's anger was indeed so great and sudden, that I am now convinced I had made a lucky guess, and that it arose from what is very apt to startle people, when they are conscious of having wrapped up their purposes in a complete disguise, and their own secret little motives are suddenly set before them.

I am, Sir, yours, &c.

Circular Road, Feb. 10. 1821.

A CAPTAIN.

* The Military Auditor General and Military Accountant.

Penalty of Carrying Arms.

To the Editor of the Calcutta Journal.

SIR, On the Query submitted to your Paper of yesterday by "A LOVER OF LIBERTY," permit me to offer a few remarks as follows.

Your Querist asks whether he may resist an assault committed upon his person.—I reply, undoubtedly he may resist by all legal means, to the best of his power, the illegal act of another; but that he should go about ready with arms to repel any common assault which may happen to be made upon his person, is, I think, what is not countenanced by law; and for this obvious reason, that the bearing of arms, by any other than a military man, is an act not only contrary to established usage, but a direct violation of the Statute of Northampton, 2 Edward 3. Chap. 3. which enacts "That no man (except the King's Servants in his presence, and his Ministers in executing their offices, and such as be assisting them; and also upon a cry made for arms to keep the peace,) shall come before the King's Justices, or Ministers doing their office, with force, or affray of the country, nor go nor ride armed, in Fairs, nor in the presence of the Justices, or other Justices, nor elsewhere, upon pain to forfeit their armour to the King, and their bodies to prison at the King's pleasure."

The Statute also of the 7 Ric. 2. Chap. 13. and 20 Ric. 2. Chap. 1. exhibit the riding armed, without the King's licence first had and obtained, upon the Pains and Penalties set forth in the aforesaid Statute of Northampton.

If, therefore, the "LOVER OF LIBERTY," shall carry arms for the express and declared purpose of resisting an arrest of his person by a Sheriff's Officer, attempted by virtue of a Precept issuing out of and under the Seal of the Supreme Court of Judicature, the mere act of carrying arms with such intention, would, I conceive, constitute a Misdemeanour, for which he would render himself liable to legal punishment. And in the event of his actually employing such arms in resisting the execution of a Writ of Capias, even though he might not inflict a wound upon the Officer serving the Process, yet such conduct would no doubt, in the eye of the Law, be considered a very great contempt of the Court, and subject him on conviction to both Fine and Imprisonment.

But should he unfortunately with such arms slay the Officer in the execution of his duty, he would be guilty of Murder; and on conviction suffer the Penalty of the Law in such cases, made and provided.

Tilgate, February 14, 1821.

A JURYMEN.

New Discovery.

To the Editor of the Calcutta Journal.

SIR, From a conviction that you are penetrated with a desire to promote the health and longevity of all your readers, as well as of the public at large, I am confident you will not fail to make known to the world through the medium of your paper, the very important discovery I have lately made. It is a matter of such momentous consequence, that I would deem it cruelty and barbarity not to make an attempt at least to open the eyes of the public.

The fact then is no less than this, that I have observed in all countries in which I have happened to sojourn, that all persons who make use of Water begin sooner or later to exhibit symptoms of decay or consumption. This poison is of a nature so insidious, that less acute observers than I am, that is mankind in general, do not perceive its effects; for it resembles the drugs used by the Africans in the West Indies for the purpose of destroying their enemies, which often keep them lingering many years and costs them off at last. Nay, they resemble them so much in the hidden secretness of their working, on the constitution, that I am very much mistaken indeed if the slow poison used by the Africans is any thing else but the essence or spirit of Water.

With regard to the effect of Water on the human system, I have made the following observations: It sometimes happens that youth and a good constitution will resist its effects for a considerable time, and to outward appearance even seem to thrive under the use of it; but this ultimately turns out to be mere illusion, for if it do not cause sudden death, it gradually produces a debility and de-

mity of the whole system, sometimes an excessive corpulency, and sometimes a leanness and crookedness of form; it commonly causes the hair to turn gray and even fall off, the eyes to wax dim, and the teeth to decay; till at last, by the continued use of it, death uniformly ensues.

In addition to these facts, there are others which speak for themselves. Marshy countries and moist weather are always unwholesome as in the rainy season here clearly form the quantity of Water inhaled with the breath. When a person is actually immersed in a body of Water and continues any time under, every body knows what is the consequence—he dies. These facts speak loudly, and I call upon all the Medical Faculty to disprove them. These are facts for history, and I wish them to be put in print for the benefit of posterity, that mankind may no longer suffer by the ignorance, carelessness, or apathy of Medical Practitioners.

I am, Sir,

GNOSTIC, M.D.

Ballypaga Road.

To the Editor of the Calcutta Journal.

Sir,

I observe that another Lottery is advertised for the improvement of the city, and I must confess that I have noticed with infinite gratification the various important changes which have been effected, and the works which are still carrying on to promote this desirable purpose.

The chief, however, and certainly the most useful and contemplated when these Lotteries were instituted, was, if I am not mistaken, the repair of the roads, and to this all other objects were and justly ought to be considered secondary. I do not by this remark mean to insinuate that this proper order of things is now entirely reversed, and that the main-object is become secondary and vice versa, but I have reason to fear that sufficient weight is not now attached to it, and that it is too frequently made to give place to improvements of a merely ornamental and infinitely less useful and important nature.

I have been led to this conclusion by noticing the dreadful state of the Ballypaga Road, down which I have occasion some- times to drive, and the length of time which it has been suffered to remain in this highly dangerous state. The hollows in it are so deep and so numerous, whilst owing to the dust being more than ankle deep you cannot see them, that I never go down it but I expect my horse to come down, or my spring to break. A very short time ago, the carriage wheels of a friend of mine were broken on one of these pits, and since that the horse of another came down and nearly threw him out of his buggy.

I do not wish to impute wilful neglect to any department, but I certainly do think that it is extremely unjust that the inhabitants of one part of the town should be thus placed in jeopardy of their lives whilst those of a more fashionable quarter are enjoying the luxury of roads kept in good repair, more particularly since the probability is, that the inhabitants of the unfashionable quarter of the town contribute more towards the particular fund set apart to provide this convenience than those of those of the fashionable quarters do.

The Department whose duty it is to superintend the application of the fund in the repair of the roads, may not possibly be aware of the condition of the road I have mentioned, and your publication of this letter may serve to bring it to their notice. If it should have the effect of causing it to be repaired, you will, Sir, confer an obligation not only on me, but on every one who has occasion to pass over it.

I am, Sir, your Constant Reader,

February 16, 1831.

FAIR PLAY.

CURRENT VALUE OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

CALCUTTA.

BUY { Six per Cent. Loan. Promissory Notes. } SELL

Prémium.

HIGH WATER AT CALCUTTA THIS DAY.

	H.	M.
Morning.	3	6
Evening.	3	30

Moon's Age, 17 Days

Manilla News.

Manilla.—By the last arrival from the Eastward, which will be found noted in our Shipping page, we have received a Letter from Manilla, dated Dec. 13, 1830. It appears by it, that Correct Lists of the Killed and Wounded, as well as of the Loss of Property sustained, were prepared at Manilla, but were not suffered to be printed there.

Up to the date of the Letter, Dec. 13, 1830, Manilla was very quiet, but no executions of the Murderers had as yet taken place. The *Danvers*, English Sloop of War, and the Congress, American Frigate, had both offered assistance to the Government, which they had declined, and the vessels had left the port. The French Ships had sailed also. They left the harbour in a singular manner, having their yards crossed, to signify mourning; and firing minute guns, in honour of their murdered countrymen, whose mangled and unburied corpses they left behind them.

The arrival of the *Liverpool* Frigate was awaited by the English with impatience. Several American Ships still remained in the harbour.

A Pittable Case.

To the Editor of the Calcutta Journal.

Sir,

"Poor Editor of the Harkara!"—There is something so softening, so pity-moving in these words, which the Editor of that Paper this day addresses to his Readers, that any heart less hard than a stone must be moved by them.

What new calamity, it may be asked, has befallen this "poor Editor," that such querulous tones have been wrung from him? Has he got a private intimation of his approaching fate, or have his Subscribers nearly all fallen away from him? By what cause have his hands been so weakened that he exclaims in the bitterness of anguish—poor, me! the "poor Editor of the Harkara?"

But let him not despair, however dry and uninteresting his columns in general are, there is one subject on which he shines with unrivalled lustre, and here he has full scope for his peculiar genius, the field is left entirely to himself, as if it were his patrimonial heritage. In coarse and vulgar abuse he undoubtedly carries off the palm of victory, and he ought to enjoy it in peace, for he labours hard to win it. He may exclaim, "Huzza, who can bespatter an adversary with mud so well as I can! although I dirty my own fingers when raking the kennels for these *American* weapons of warfare, if I can get the smallest bit to pelt at my adversary." His adversary, placed beyond the reach of these missiles, sustains not the least damage but the "poor Editor of the Harkara" comes before his Readers disfigured and bedaubed all over with the disgraceful marks of the conflict. His Readers seeing him in this pitious plight, exclaim in sympathetic unison, Behold the "poor Editor of the Harkara!"

In surveying that motley Paper, that mixture or compound of Advertisements and News, and things that were once, and up with Supplements and Additional Supplements, one would think that the art mentioned by Gulliver as practised by the Lilliputians, was revived again by this "poor Editor."—"All the words of their language (says he), with all their inflections, were put into a wheel, which being driven round, the sentences they formed as they came out were written down and recorded." This Record must have been taken as the model of the Harkara!

But to this "great and rich wheel" filled probably with the primary elements of Johnson's large Dictionary, he has added a Supplemental wheel, containing the fragments of Gross's Slang Dictionary and other good books of that kind. Hence issues the peculiar and original eloquence of the Harkara, of which a choice specimen was given yesterday. But as for the Additional Supplemental wheel, which is also put sometimes in motion, how he is to fill that it is hard to tell, unless it be with the Beauties of Billingsgate Oratory, as arranged and collected by —, a work yet in MS.

"Poor Editor of the Harkara!" Cheer up thy mild and virtuous and truth-loving heart! If these three wheels do not haul thee softly over thy many difficulties, add a fourth wheel to thy Editorial Car, and replenish it solely with the elements of benevolence, modesty, and veracity.

I am, Sir, your Constant Reader,

Calcutta, Feb. 16, 1831.

A LOOKER ON.

Duelling Pistols

To the Editor of the Calcutta Journal.

SIR,

I have several times observed in the Auction Bills, very conspicuously set forth "Duelling Pistols." I have observed the same thing again to-day in one of the Bills. I have never heard of any Pistols being made for the express purpose of duelling, and should therefore feel myself extremely obliged to Auctioneers, would they state to me in your Paper the difference between a common pistol and a duelling one. Should I require pistols, I should prefer those intended for self-defence, not those intended for killing my friends, because a slight dispute might chance to happen between us—besides, were I to purchase pistols advertised for duelling, my friends would no doubt shun me as a murderer.

I am, Sir, with great respect,

Your most obedient Servant,

Feb. 16, 1821.

AN ENGLISHMAN.

The General Post Office.

To the Editor of the Calcutta Journal

SIR,

Whether Letters are now sorted at the General Post Office by an Alphabetical arrangement, or by any other plan, I know not; but suffice it to say, that a letter which bears the Madras Post Office mark, dated the 14th of January 1821, and the Calcutta General Post Office mark dated the 29th January 1821, was only received in Calcutta by the person to whom it was addressed this 13th day of February, 1821.

Why a Letter should be detained in the General Post Office for 16 days is quite unaccountable. If the General Post Office have not the address of every person, who may have lately arrived from Europe, or who may accidentally be in Calcutta, it is easy for an Alphabetical List to be sent to the Houses of Agency, to ascertain if their Constituents names are among such a List, or if the General Post Office procured a List from every House of Agency they would know how to act;—for if a Letter be addressed to any person who has an Agent in Calcutta, but to whose care it may not be addressed, a reference to the Lists, recommended to be in the possession of the General Post Office, would save trouble to all parties.

There should be an Alphabetical List of a general kind, with the names of the respective Agents inserted opposite. No Agent would refuse granting a List of their Constituents as they would be, (and are always,) liberally inclined towards affording assistance in any way, but particularly in a case, involving so important a consideration as that of withholding intelligence from friends for many days to their great inconvenience and disappointment;—in some cases valuable information may be withheld to the injury of the parties' prospects in life.

The person who now complains has an Agent in Calcutta, and is known to a few in Calcutta.

I am, Sir, your's, &c.

Feb. 13, 1821.

IN CALCUTTA.

N. B.—The General Post Office might post up a List, in a conspicuous place outside the Office, so that persons might know if there were any Letters for them, by sending a Streak; and I dare say the Editor of the Daily Newspaper so generally circulated, would meet the wishes of the Public, by inserting the List in some place, likely to be seen by his readers.

NOTE.—Many reasons might be urged to shew, that such delays as are here complained of, would be best obviated by the plan of every person arriving in Calcutta, and expecting to receive Letters, sending his Address to the Post Office, as is usual in England, when the Address is placed in the Box marked by that Letter of the Alphabet with which the name begins. Lists of unclaimed Letters are published in the Government Gazette. There could be no objection, however, to others such as here recommended; but the first plan seems to be so simple and so effectual, that we think it preferable, and feel persuaded it would meet every attention from the Post Master General.—ED.

Sporting Intelligence.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1821.

MATCH FOR 100 GOLD MOHURS.—R. C.

1 Mr. Treves's ch. h. *Sylphus*, (J. Fou) 8 7
2 Mr. Walter's ch. h. *Monitor*, 4 Feather.
Time 3' 14"

MATCH FOR 100 GOLD MOHURS.—R. C.

1 Mr. Black's ch. c. m. *Laurel Leaf*, (J. Mansfield) 9 0
2 Mr. Walter's gr. c. h. *Saracen*, 8 0
A fine Race, and won by a head, Time 3' 34"

MATCH FOR 100 GOLD MOHURS.—G. M.

1 Mr. Black's b. c. m. *Kid*, (J. Mansfield) 8 7
2 Mr. Walter's br. c. *High Priest*, 8 7

Sweepstakes of 100 Gold Mohurs each for Horses that never won in this Country, weight for Age R. C.—(Three Subscribers.)

Mr. Walter received—Two Subscribers paid 60 Gold Mohurs each.

Mr. Mortimer's gr. c. *Beau Nash*, by Walton, St. received from Mr. Happer's br. h. *Lightning*, Sat. Feb.—R. C. 100 Gold Mohurs.

The following interesting Matches have been made, and are to be run in all this month.

Restoration and Seed, Sat. Feb. each C. D. 200 Gold Mohurs.
Seed and Scudler, the former giving the latter 500, two miles 20 Gold Mohurs.

Domestic Occurrences.

MARRIAGE.

At Singapore, on the 1st of January, 1821, by the Reverend Mr. Milton, Lieutenant C. E. Davis, Cantonment Adjutant at that Station, to Miss C. D. Farquhar, second Daughter of Lieutenant Colonel Farquhar, Resident and Commandant of Singapore.

BIRTH.

At Secrole, on the 7th instant, at the house of Major Byers, Commanding 1st Battalion 11th Regiment of Native Infantry, the Lady of Lieutenant George Chapman, 2d Battalion 15th Regiment, of a Daughter.

DEATH.

At the Government House, at Fort Marlborough, on the 21st of October Captain Robert Edmund Hull, of the Honourable Company's 10th Regiment of Native Infantry, Barrack Master of the Nerbuddah Field Force and eldest Brother of Lady Raffles. How deeply he is regretted by his friends, and all who knew him, was evinced by one universal feeling amongst all ranks of people, without exception. The affliction of his relatives is beyond the power of description, and time only can reconcile them to the loss of a Brother, in the prime of life, cut off too only after five days from the commencement of his attack. He was in manners, a complete Gentleman, in courage and honor, a Soldier, in mildness of manners and feelings, a Lamb, and above all, he was a Christian! His sufferings were severe, but knowing in whom he trusted, he bore them with exemplary fortitude. The writer of this who closed his eyes for ever, pays this humble tribute to those virtues he witnessed, and he prays that he may die uttering the same words he did immediately before he breathed his last, "Lord Jesus Christ receive my Spirit."

Shipping Intelligence.

CALCUTTA ARRIVAL.

Date	Names of Vessels	Flags	Commanders	From Whence Left
Feb. 16	Wellington	British	G. Maxwell	Padang Jan 9

CALCUTTA DEPARTURE.

Date	Names of Vessels	Flags	Commanders	Destination
Feb. 17	Marquis of Hastings	British	J. Anderson	China

State of the Jail.

To the Editor of the Calcutta Journal.

SIR, Knowing no better channel, than through the medium of your Paper, to be informed, on this subject, I beg to ask, whether in the event of any Gentleman having occasion to visit a Friend in the Calcutta Jail, he should be subject to the following inconveniences, agreeable to the English Law.

1st.—On his arrival at the inner door of the Jail, he is desired to stop, put his name down on a slate, stating who he is, and to whom he is going, which, in my opinion, can only cause delay, without any possible benefit being derived from it.

2nd.—If the Gentleman has a whip, or cane, he is told he must leave it in charge of the door-keeper, or turn-key, until his return, or not enter; and in one instance the keeper went so far as to tell a Gentleman he must take off his spurs, which you will admit to the present day forms no small part of a fashionable man's dress. The Gentleman replied if he could be furnished with a pair of slippers he would do so, otherwise he could not take them off, the spurs being secured on to the boots.

3dly.—In my humble opinion a still greater evil exists; at 6 P. M. the doors are locked, and not again opened until 9 o'clock, during which period not only the visitor, but those so unfortunately confined in the airy story, if suddenly taken ill might actually expire in the time, they not having a proper channel of communication with the Jailor, or in short any mode but that of hallooing to the Sepoy Sentry, from the top of the building, which is three stories high, and who, in the event of hearing, dare not leave his post, to communicate the same, until the period of his relief.

It appears to me that these things, under so just and mild a Government, only require to be known to be remedied.

I am, Sir, Your's, &c.

A FRIEND.

Calcutta, Feb. 15, 1821.

Dr. Tytler's Letter.

To the Editor of the Calcutta Journal.

SIR, Enclosed I transmit an ear of barley, which I gathered last evening, as it shows the effect produced by the late heavy showers, upon this kind of grain, of the quantity injured in this manner, it is of course impossible for me to form any idea.

Your obedient Servant,

R. TYTLER.

Allahabad, Feb. 5, 1821.

I think it would have been better had my Letter, on the subject of the Apocalyptic Predictions, been published. For every one must admit, we are living in times pregnant with unexampled events.—and of these, the proceedings against the Queen are not the least remarkable.—But the types and antitypes, employed in the prophetic language of Scripture, always coincide, and what directly refers to the antitype, will also be found indirectly and in a minor degree to apply to the type. Thus when the symbol of the pure or Protestant Church is a Woman, and the subject thus typified, is expressly stated to be a female suffering affliction, through the instrumentality of an emblem, which unequivocally alludes to the papal power established in Rome,—we may expect, that some illustrious Protestant Female will undergo a fiery persecution by means of persons who are members, as I have stated, of the Apostate Church.—Now, such is precisely the case, with the occurrences that are taking place against the Queen, in which the Roman Government, and its Italian Witnesses have taken so active a part.—I therefore conclude that the whole of the XXIV Chap. of Revelations, although it refers directly to the state of the pure Christian Church, yet indirectly shadows forth the principal events, in the life of the lamented Princess Charlotte, and her illustrious Mother, who may truly be said, the one as the Heir Apparent in Britain, and the other as Queen of the Great Protestant People, to have been the most conspicuous Females of the Protestant persuasion, and consequently the objects of the Dragon's inveterate enmity. The seed which the Dragon casts out of his mouth against the Woman, there can be as little doubt, refers to the torrent of disgusting evidence, which at the date of the last account was pouring forth against the Queen, and threatening to overwhelm her;—while the omission of her name in the Liturgy, stamps the whole measure with the character of a religious persecution.

R. TYTLER.

Apocalyptic Predictions.

To the Editor of the Calcutta Journal.

SIR,

Among the many astonishing events of the present times, there is none, it appears to me, more remarkably various than the unexampled distress which has prevailed over the whole mercantile world. A state of things so altogether unexpected, and so entirely contrary to what it was imagined would naturally occur in the course of the transition from universal war to universal peace, has completely overthrown the profoundest calculations, and as was deemed at the time of their being written, the best founded systems, which have been proposed by our most celebrated Authors upon political, commercial, and civil economy. In reading this letter, some of my Medical opponents may probably exclaim, "Is Saul also among the prophets?"—But the interpretation of the Apocalyptic Predictions has engaged even the attention of Sir Isaac Newton, and in my humble opinion, those Prophecies are worthy of occupying the thoughts of every one, who feels interested in the History of the past or the prospects of the future. I shall therefore not waste your time with further apologies, for forwarding to you, with a view to publication, the following passages of Scripture, with the paraphrase of Dr. Doddridge upon them, promising that, according to the best explanations of the Apocryphal, or Divine visions revealed to St. John, the events described in the verses now cited precisely synchronise with the times in which we are living.

Revel. Chap. XVIII v. 11, 12, 13.—"And the Merchants of the earth shall weep and mourn over her: for no man buyeth their Merchandise any more. The Merchandise of gold, and silver, and precious stones, and of pearls, and fine linen, and purple, and silk, and scarlet, and all thyne wood, and all manner of vessels of ivory, and all manner of vessels of most precious wood, and of brass and iron, and marble, and cinnamon, and odours, and ointments, and frankincense, and wine, and oil, and fine flour, and wheat, and beasts, and sheep, and horses, and chariots, and slaves, and souls of men."

Paraphrase by Dr. Doddridge, published in 1702. "And the Merchants of the Earth, those who enriched themselves by her expensive magnificence, shall wail and lament over her, out of regard to their own interest, if not to hers; because no one any longer shall buy their wares, with which they had loaded so many gallant vessels, that carried on a traffic with her. They shall lament that so noble a vend for all the delicacies of a pompous luxurious life, is lost, and that they can no longer thus dispose of the ladings of gold and silver, and every precious stone, and pearls, and of the fine linen of Egypt, and the purple of Sidon, and the silk, of the Eastern countries, and the scarlet, and the every odoriferous wood; that the plantations of Arabia, or the coasts of India could boast, and every curiously wrought vessel of ivory, and every vessel of most precious wood, in value exceeding even that; and all the utensils of brass, and of iron, and of marble, with which the houses of the rich and of the great, have been furnished. No longer shall they there find a market for rich and fragrant commodities; for cinnamon, and perfume, and myrrh, and incense, nor for the more necessary and important supplies of wine, and oil, and fine flour, and wheat, and kine, and sheep, and horses, and chariots, and slaves. And their yet more infamous traffick for the lives, and the very Souls of Men, which they sacrificed to their avarice."

At present it is not my intention to pursue this subject farther, yet before concluding, I may shortly observe, that the persecution of our QUEEN, who is the most illustrious Female of the PROTESTANT persuasion, through means of witnesses, all of whom are brought from Italy or the dominions of the Apostate Church, seems to be by no means obscurely alluded to in Scripture.

Your obedient Servt.

R. TYTLER.

January 14, 1821.

TWENTY-FOURTH CALCUTTA LOTTERY.

Twelfth and Last Day's Drawing, Friday, February 16, 1821.

PRIZES.

No. 3535 Prize of 1,00,000 Sicca Rupees.

No. 5543 Prize of 1,00,000 Sicca Rupees.

No. 700 Prize of 10,000 Sicca Rupees.

Nos. 886, 3750 and 2473 Prizes of 1,000 Sicca Rupees each.

Nos. 3112, 763 and 6055 Prizes of 500 Sicca Rupees each.

Nos. 847, 311, 3432, 2337, 2200, 4001, 8711, 5016, 3610, 246, 2322, 5731, 2348, 1938, 2021, 5039, 265, 3786, 5015, 6433, 4097, 4098 and 3170 Prizes of 250 Sicca Rupees each.

Summary Justice.

To the Editor of the Calcutta Journal.

SIR, Either the Communication from your CONSTANT READER was a hoax, generated by the license of the times, or the writer was himself deceived, for his Statement is quite inconsistent with information which I believe to be authentic, though I cannot vouch for its accuracy.

My Informant declares, that one day last week, when he had occasion to attend his master to the Great House with the Dome of Bamboos, he saw SIR ORACLE on his knees at one end of a table covered with green cloth, listening to a severe lecture, for having, without any license him thereto authorising, presumed to stir certain delicate questions on the theory and practice of Liberty; and to adduce false facts in support of his doctrines. Those doctrines were at the same time appealed to in justification of the Sentence of TRANSMISSION, which was forthwith passed upon him.

My Informant could give but a very lame account of SIR ORACLE'S Reply to this Address. It seems to have been so contemptuous as to deserve to be called a *Philippic* on the respectable Court of Criminal Equity before which he stood "short by the knees," (not absolutely "prostrate,") and so metaphorical, as to admit of the epithet *Philippic*. Among other phrases which were repeated with peculiar emphasis, those of "detestable Star Chamber," and "two Juries," appear to have recurred most frequently.

If Death had ravished from us our enlightened Instructor, the case would be past praying for; but since he is now alive in the hold of some Chartered Ship, is there not yet a possibility that the Supreme Court should rescue him, and restore him to our "moist vows;" or could we not get up a Petition to Him who is Vicerey over the Supreme Court?

Calcutta, Feb. 17, 1821.

DIONYSIUS.

British and Dutch Regulations.

To the Editor of the Calcutta Journal.

SIR, I have not at present an opportunity of referring to the Letter of "AN EASTERN TRADER," adverted to in the *Hurkara* of Friday the 16th, and consequently cannot judge of the hardships which Ship-owners here are represented to labour under, in consequence of what is conceived to be the unequal operation of the Dutch and British Commercial Regulations, at the ports of Batavia and Calcutta respectively. It is but too often the case that the publication of the partial statement of individuals, blind to every consideration but their own immediate interests, when left unanswered, is productive of much injury to the general relation of Trade.

The *Hurkara* of Friday has invited a fair and candid discussion; on the strong representations received by the Editor concerning a vessel under Dutch colors which has entered this port, and swept the market of the freight in progress for shipment on British vessels. Knowing the vessel and the circumstances referred to, I beg to acquaint you that she was dispatched from Batavia by her Owners, who are British-born, but naturalized Dutch subjects; for the purpose of carrying to Java, Opium, purchased for them at the last Government Sale. In addition to the Opium belonging to her Owners, she carries from this about 100 Chests of Opium; and nothing else on freight. To explain the motives which have induced the strong representations that the *Hurkara* professes to have received, I must also inform you that this said vessel, having had the misfortune to encounter severe weather and contrary winds in the Bay of Bengal, was detained much beyond the expected period of her arrival, and consequently doubts being entertained of her safety, it was the intention of the Owners Agents here, to have shipped their Opium on the several British ships about to sail for Batavia, provided she did not arrive on the 12th. On the evening of the 11th she was reported, and the Opium was of course kept for her.

Had this vessel foundered in the Bay, and every soul perished, these British ships would have received the freight, and we should have heard nothing of the Dutch Regulations, although they would not the less have affected British Commerce generally.

It is really melancholy to reflect that the hopes of one should be founded on the misfortune of another, and still more deplorable to think that a cold love of gain should so deaden the common impulses of humanity, as to admit a feeling of dissatisfaction when these hopes are happily disappointed.

With regard to the Commercial Regulations, I shall mention one fact within my own knowledge, and leave you to judge of their unequal operation at the Ports of Batavia, and Calcutta. When this very vessel now complained of, was preparing to sail from Batavia, there was a considerable quantity of Tin there to be shipped for Calcutta, which would most certainly have been given to her in preference to any other vessel; but this could not be done, as the Tin would have been subjected to a duty of 20 per Cent, in place of 10; if imported on a British vessel. If the Tin, therefore, had even belonged to the Owners, they could not have sent it on their own vessel; but must have shipped it (as this Tin actually was shipped), on a British ship. Double duties are charged on every article imported here on Foreign Vessels, and entirely excludes their participation in the freight of the produce of the Eastern Archipelago to Calcutta.

Thus, you will perceive that the Commercial Regulations do not operate so unequally as it is stated in the *Hurkara*; and even if they did, I question, whether a liberal policy would not be more becoming our character as a great Commercial nation, than a system of retaliation, which only irritates and increases the difficulties it is intended to remove, and which the memorable Orders in Council have lately proved to us.

Your Obedient Servant,

Calcutta, Feb. 10, 1821.

A BRITISH MERCHANT.

Ballyghaut Road.

To the Editor of the Calcutta Journal.

SIR, I observe with pleasure your insertion in this morning's Journal, of a Letter from "FAIR PLAY," on the present state of the Ballyghaut Road, and I believe, it cannot be a question or a doubt that this Road, one of the greatest thoroughfares in or about Calcutta, has been allowed to go into a state of ruin that is unconscionable.

It is, however, just and proper, that the Inhabitants of this part of the City should have the same facilities of going to and from the Town, with others living in more favoured spots, without having the chance of broken bones from hollows, knee deep and clouds of dust that render even precaution of no avail.

The state of this road calls for an early remedy; and there is not an Inhabitant of this part of the City, who will not thank you equally with myself for bringing this question to the notice of those whose duty it is to deal fairly and without impartiality, in distributing the Lottery Fund.

Your's obediently,

February 17, 1821.

C

Shipping Intelligence.

MADRAS ARRIVAL.

Date	Names of Vessels	Flags	Commanders	From Whence Left
Jan. 20	Investigator	British	J. Russell	Calcutta Jan. 19

MADRAS DEPARTURES.

Date	Names of Vessels	Flags	Commanders	Destination
Jan. 21	Investigator	British	J. Russell	Trincomalee
21	Laura	British	F. Herout	Mauritius
21	Dudaloye	Arab	Syed Hussain	Manabar Coast
Feb. 1	Goconda	British	J. I. Edwards	England

PASSENGERS.

Passengers per Goconda, from Madras to England.

Mrs. Cochran, Mrs. Rodham, Mrs. White, Mrs. Hankin, Mrs. J. H. Barlow, Mrs. H. Shewers, Mrs. M. Wood, Mrs. John Reid;—Major General St. George Ashe, Bengal Army, Lieutenant Colonel Barker, C. B. Quarrier Master General, Lieutenant Colonel Wahab, Lieutenant Colonel Greenhill, Captain Hensley, of the 52nd Regiment, Lieutenant Sweeney, of the 54th Regiment, Lieutenant Campbell, of the 46th Regiment, with Troop; Lieutenant Campbell, of the Native Infantry;—Mr. John Reid, of the H. C. Ship *Mary of Hastings*;—Children—Messrs Cochran, his wife, Spence, C. M. Wood, L. Wood, Eliza Alexander, Catherine Seely, and Mary Law;—Messrs John Henry, James G. and William Edward Cochran, James Corbet and Henry Corbet Taylor, Keatinge, Hankins, two Masters White, H. Wood, J. T. Wood, C. R. Larkins, Alfred Alexander, Henry Seely, H. D. Shewers, C. L. Shewers, W. H. Delaman, John Law and Henry Law.—For the Cape of Good Hope;—Henry Wood, Esq. Bengal Civil Service.

Service of Plate to the Queen.

MEETING AT THE CROWN AND ANCHOR, SEPT. 7, 1839.

A public Meeting was held on the 7th of Sept. at the Crown and Anchor Tavern, to receive the Report of the Committee for conducting the Subscription to present her Majesty the Queen with a Service of Plate. The Meeting had been announced for one o'clock, but was subsequently postponed, in consequence of the eclipse, to two o'clock. It was most numerous and respectably attended, and graced by the presence of a large number of beautiful and elegantly attired females than we remember to have witnessed on any former occasion. Shortly after two o'clock Sir Gerard Noel, accompanied by the Members of the Committee, entered the room, and was unanimously called to the Chair. He immediately proceeded to call the attention of the Meeting to the object for which they were convened. He expressed his satisfaction at witnessing so highly respectable a Meeting, as it furnished an additional proof, if any additional proof were wanting, that the sentiments of the whole country were in favour of her Majesty the Queen. The best interests of the nation were in fact so mixed up with the cause of her Majesty, that the particular object for which they were assembled, namely, to present her Majesty with a magnificent Service of Plate, was comparatively an object of little importance. He would not occupy the time of the Meeting, because he felt it to be his duty as Chairman, rather to listen to others, than to trouble them with any observations of his own. The Secretary would read the Report of the Committee, and he would only add, that he felt proud of being the instrument of conveying to her Majesty the loyal and affectionate sentiments of the people.

Mr. CHARLES PEARSON, the Secretary, proceeded to read the Report of the Committee. It stated, that at a Meeting held at the Crown and Anchor Tavern, on the 23d of Aug. several Resolutions had been carried, expressive of the sense which that Meeting entertained of the sufferings and persecutions to which her Majesty had been exposed; of the gratitude with which they reflected, that the public money had never been wasted in supplying her extravagance, or discharging her debts; and of their unanimous opinion, that a Subscription, limited to 1s. each person, should be opened, for the purpose of presenting her with a Service of Plate, as a monument of the nation's gratitude. It stated, that Mr. Alderman Wood had accepted the office of Treasurer, and that he had named Mr. J. Harcombe and Mr. P. Charman as his representatives; the Rev. Mr. Hayes and Dr. Gilchrist had also been appointed Honorary Secretaries for Ireland and Scotland. In inviting Ladies to attend the Public Meeting, the Committee were not merely actuated by a wish to be favoured with the presence of those great stimulants to all that is great, generous, and noble in the human character, but by a desire, that their amiable countrywomen should become co-operators in this great cause of national sympathy and feeling.

Dr. GILCHRIST ascended the table to propose the first Resolution—"That the Report now read be approved by this Meeting."—It was not his intention to detain the Meeting, for he thought the two great evils of the present times were, first, *selfishness*, and secondly, *specification*. It was the less necessary for him to effuse in the latter particular, as he was persuaded the Meeting were unanimous upon the propriety of coming forward in behalf of an oppressed Queen, a widowed wife, and a childless mother. He had heard with pleasure, that Ireland was included in the objects of this Meeting, but as a Caledonian, he could not help feeling, that the country which had produced a Wallace and a Bruce, would never be slow to come forward and express their sentiments in favour of persecuted innocence. He concluded by proposing the Resolution, which was seconded by Major Williams, and carried unanimously.

Mr. CONST proposed the next Resolution—"That respectable persons be requested to accept the office of Receivers of Subscriptions, in furtherance of the objects of this Meeting, and that Gentlemen be invited to form themselves into district associations for that purpose."

Mr. CLARK seconded this Resolution, observing, that he was but little in the habit of addressing Public Meetings, but that he felt reassured on this occasion, by the presence of so much beauty and fashion.

Mr. MYELWALL was anxious to address a few observations to the Meeting, before the question was put from the Chair. He contended that the morals of the country were at stake—the security of the wives and daughters of every man in the country was at stake; for if the most illustrious Lady in the land might be oppressed and persecuted, what security was there for any woman who had not the shield of high rank to protect her? He could never believe the guilt of one who had acted so honourable a part as her Majesty; for where there was magnanimity of soul, he always believed there was integrity of principle. Let it be recollected too, that no one respectable witness had been produced against her, though the recruiting drum had been beaten for them, from one end of the Court to the other (applause). The Attorney General had promised, in his opening speech, to produce respectable English witnesses, as well as foreign ragsmen, against her; but how had he fulfilled that promise? Two English witnesses, only had been produced, one of whom said nothing against the Queen, and the other gave testimony in her favour.

The great object of his Majesty's Ministers seemed to be to corrupt the morals of the people. The whole proceeding against her Majesty had calumny for their foundation, and contagion and depravity for their issue. But even supposing her Majesty to be guilty, that guilt, he contended, was the crime of others. After being betrayed into a marriage for avarticious purposes, after being basely abandoned and cast out a helpless wanderer upon the world, after being kidnapped out of the country and deprived of the support and protection of a generous nation, he would ask, whether, even upon the supposition of her guilt, the whole of the sin did not belong to her first persecutor? After a variety of other observations he concluded by supporting the Resolution.

The Resolution was then put and carried unanimously.

Mr. HAYDON moved the next Resolution—"That the Ladies be respectfully solicited to afford their powerful assistance in promoting the objects of this Meeting."—He trusted that the great national object in which they were engaged would be assisted not only by the smiles of their fair countrywomen, but by their active co-operation. If the Ladies would come forward and form themselves into district associations, it would be as impossible to fail in this object as in any other, which was aided and promoted by their animating and irresistible influence.

Mr. FYSCHE seconded the Resolution.

Sir G. NOEL expressed his warm concurrence in the sentiments which had been expressed by the Gentleman who proposed this Resolution. He felt cheered and animated by the presence of so large a portion of his fair countrywomen, and he was glad that he did not observe any of the wives or daughters of the Peers of the realm in this assemblage of beautiful and virtuous women. It was to the female aristocracy of this country, and to the adulation which they had paid to power, that much of the mischief which they now deplored was to be attributed. So far from thinking them the higher classes, he pronounced them upon this occasion to be the lowest (applause). Let the Ladies in this Meeting, said the worthy Baronet, set them such an example as shall either compel them to agree with us, or punish them for their disagreement.

Mr. BOWIE proposed the next Resolution, "That the friends of the Queen in every country, city, town, and village of the United Kingdom, be invited to become receivers, and that proper authorities be provided for this purpose by the Secretary."

Mr. WOOLER stepped forward for the purpose of seconding this Resolution. The question, he said, was not so much one of the guilt or innocence of the Queen; they had not met there to try her for alleged offences, for the whole country had anticipated her innocence, before the evidence was produced; and now that the evidence had been brought forward, they pronounced her innocent (applause). They met, therefore, not to discuss the question of her guilt or innocence, but to devise the means in which they might best express their sentiments of homage and respect, and convey to her Majesty some token of their conviction of her innocence. The country did, indeed, at the present moment, present a most singular spectacle. That people who had been charged with a disregard of all law and morality, now stood forward to evince their loyalty, while the highest authorities, assembled in their august convocation, were trying to cast unmerited degradation upon Royalty, and asking the people to become participators in their iniquity. The people had now an opportunity of retorting upon them the foul charges, which had been made against them. The Administration of the day had actually endeavoured to shaffle responsibility from their own shoulders, in the proceedings against the Queen, but the day of retribution might yet come. Let it be recollected that her Majesty was not merely a Queen Consort—she stood in the line of succession to the Throne; and the proceeding by which it was attempted to degrade her was consequently calculated to throw obstacles in the way of the succession. Supposing an event to occur, which all men of course deprecated, he meant the death of his present Majesty, what was to hinder this Administration from bringing in a Bill of Pains and Penalties against the Duke of York for his former indiscretion? The argument, the law, the justice, the reason of the case, were equally applicable; the Attorney General used only changing the name of the parties, and the same Bill of Pains and Penalties which had been brought against the Queen might serve for the Duke of York (applause). Nor was there any reason that Ministers should stop here—the same Bill of Pains and Penalties might also be brought against his Royal Highness the Duke of Clarence (applause). There was reason therefore to suppose that the authors of this Bill were engaged in a conspiracy to exterminate the House of Brunswick. If such were the palpable mischief which might be produced by the conduct of his Majesty's Ministers, it was high time for every class of the community to come forward and express their feelings, without being influenced by those ragsmen, temporising sycophants, who were waiting to see whether they would continue the hunted duncun on its escape, or sit down with the hunters to join in the bloody banquet (applause). It had been well answered by the Honorable and Wringing Baronet, that the higher orders had upon this occasion shown themselves to be the lower. In his opinion the sense of respectability was, not whether men were in high or low rank, but whether, in whatever class of life they might be placed, they discharged their duty. The people of England were unanimous in the sentiments of respect which they entertained for her Majesty, and it was only a very small and interested portion of the community who did not consent to that fact.

ing. The Law Officers of the Crown felt that they had entirely failed to make out a case against her Majesty; witness after witness had been produced, and at every step he felt that the case had broken under him. An application was now made for more time, so that after being in possession of the charges for more than 3 years—after all the preparations for this grand political melo-drama—after all the training of the performers and repeated rehearsals for the last eighteen months—the stage managers came forward to say they were extremely sorry that they were unable to play the next act (loud applause). If they would act honourably at this period of the performance, and promise something better for the remainder of the entertainment, the people might still be disposed to show them some lenity. He believed, however, that there was no mode in which they could extricate themselves from the dilemma in which their own profligacy and injustice had placed them; and if they failed in making out a case against the Queen, the Queen might be able to make out a serious case against them (applause). The proceeding against the Queen was a mockery upon all judicial proceedings; but the House of Lords might not have been fazed up in vain, for it might be destined for a trial of a more justifiable nature, in which the persons who now suited the character of judges and accusers might themselves stand at the Bar. He concluded by giving his cordial support to the Resolution, which was agreed to unanimously.

Mr. MURPHY moved, "That the following Nobleman and Gentlemen be requested to accept the offices of Trustees, for the purposes of this Subscription:—Sir G. Noel, Bart. M. P.; the Duke of Leinster; P. Moore, Esq. M. P.; J. Haume, Esq. M. P.; Mr. Alderman Thorp; Major J. Williams; Mr. Ald. Walthman; Lord W. Fitzgerald; Sir R. Wilson, M. P.; Sir F. Burdett; J. C. Hobhouse, Esq.; C. Calvert, Esq.; and E. Elliot, Esq. M. P."

Sir G. NOEL seconded the motion, and suggested that a clause should be added empowering the Trustees to add to their number.

The Resolution so amended was put and carried unanimously.

Mr. PITT proposed the Thanks of the Meeting to Mr. Alderman Wood, for the generous and manly conduct which he had evinced in the cause of her Majesty.

This Resolution was seconded by Mr. THELWALL, and carried unanimously.

The Thanks of the Meeting were then voted to Mr. Charles Pearson, Rev. Mr. Hayes and Dr. G. Christ, the Secretaries, who returned thanks.

Mr. MILLS moved the Thanks of the Meeting to Sir G. Noel for his able conduct in the Chair, and for the zeal with which he had promoted the objects of this Meeting.

Sir G. NOEL returned thanks, and added, that he had received a letter from Mr. Alderman Wood stating, that the necessity of attending upon the Queen had prevented him from being present at this Meeting. The Worthy Alderman added, that her Majesty was at this time labouring under a considerable degree of pecuniary difficulty in consequence of His Majesty's Ministers having withheld from her the means of carrying on her defence. He was glad to communicate this circumstance to the Meeting, because every thing which augmented the delinquency of the Administration, he held to be valuable to themselves. He trusted the people of this country would never suffer her Majesty to be deprived of the means of defence from want of money, and he thought this subject ought to be brought forward at some subsequent Meeting. He thought, indeed, the present highly respectable Meeting ought not to separate without coming to some Resolution, expressive of their determination to rescue her Majesty from the state of destitution to which she was reduced by his Majesty's Ministers.

A Resolution to this effect was proposed, but it was agreed to postpone it until a public notice had been given, and at about six o'clock the Meeting separated.

REMOVAL OF THE QUEEN'S NAME FROM THE LIST OF GOVERNORS OF THE CHARTER HOUSE.

To the Editor of the Morning Chronicle.

SIR,

In reply to the letter of a Cartesian in your paper of this morning, I beg to say, that although I cannot give him all the information he requests, yet I can state, that the omission of her Majesty's name in the List of the Governors of the Charter House, has not deprived her Majesty of any of the privileges to which she is thereby entitled, nor has she been prevented from showing her benevolence by reason of such omission, as your Correspondent will find to be the case, if he will give himself the trouble to inquire in the proper quarter.

I am, Sir, Your obedient Servant,

London, Aug. 10, 1820.

A CONSTANT READER.

Liberty in Portugal.

Operto, Aug. 25.—Every thing having been privately arranged, on the 23d instant, between the civil and military authorities, yesterday, at half past 4 a. m. the Castle at the mouth of Douro announced, by a royal salute, the day destined to give liberty to Portugal.

At day-break the troops of the line and militia assembled under arms, and the officers proceeded to form a military council, which published two proclamations (Nos. 1. and 2.); at half past eight they marched to the Praca Nova; and posted themselves in front of the public hall; the Governors, Bishop, and other authorities having arrived. The proclamations were read in their presence, and it was universally agreed on to establish a provisional government, with power to call the Cortes, for these to form a constitution; this agreement was sworn to by all, in the following form (No. 3.). The name was published to the people and troops, who welcomed the intelligence with loud and repeated shouts of "Long live King John VI. Long live the Cortes and Constitution!" In the evening the authorities attended the National Theatre, and were greeted with the same acclamations. Every thing was conducted in the greatest harmony and good order. Not a drop of blood spilt, nor even a dissenting voice. All appear content, and every thing is going on as before. The government paper, which had risen to 27 per cent. discount, is now current at 25, and bids fair to go lower, as our cause cannot but prosper.

The foreign officers in the Portuguese service were placed under temporary arrest, but treated with the greatest politeness, and paid up to the day. General Blunt is at Ponte de Lima, and two officers have been sent to intimate his arrest to him.

The oaths of fidelity to the Cortes are pouring in from all the towns and villages in these three provinces.

Proclamation.—No. 1.—"Soldiers! Let us will unite us—let us commence the salvation of our country. There are no evils which Portugal does not suffer, there are no sufferings which the Portuguese have not borne. The Portuguese, without security for their persons and property, ask our support; they wish liberty directed by laws. You, yourselves, victims of common evils, have lost the consideration which your bravery and virtue merited. A reform is necessary; but this reform must be guided by reason and justice, and not by licentiousness; adhere to order—refrain from tumults and anarchy; we desire a provisional government in which we may place confidence. It shall convene the Cortes, which shall be the organ of the nation. They shall prepare a constitution which may secure our rights. Our good and worthy King, as the lover of his people, who adore him, will bless our labours. Live our good King! live the Cortes! and, with them, the constitution."

Operto, in a Military Council, Aug. 24.

(Signed).

SEPULVEDO, Col. of No. 10.

CABRERA, Ditto Artillery.

Lieut. Colonel of No. 6. Major of the Main Militia."

Proclamation.—No. 2.—"Soldiers! Our suffering shall cease. The country is fettered, and your consideration lost, our sacrifices are in vain. The Portuguese soldier almost reduced to asking alms. Soldiers! This is the moment—let us fly to the salvation of the country—let us fly to our own salvation—Comrades, follow me. Let us go with our brothers in arms to organize a provisional government. Let us all call the Cortes to make a constitution, for the want of which is the origin of all our evils. It is unnecessary to explain them, for each of you feels them. It is in the name, and consecrating our august Sovereign, Don John the Sixth, that the country shall be governed. Our holy religion shall be observed; as our efforts are pure and virtuous, God will bless them. The soldiers who compose the brave Portuguese army will hasten to embrace our cause, since it is equally their own. Soldiers! Force is on our side; we must therefore avoid disorder. If the country owes its salvation to each of us, the nation likewise owes to us its security and tranquillity. Confide in a chief who never taught you but the paths of honour. Soldiers! you must not measure the magnitude of the cause by the simplicity of our discourse; learned men will explain on a future day this fact better than a thousand victories. Let us sanctify this day, and henceforth let the cry of our hearts be—Live the King. Don John the Sixth! Live the Portuguese army! Live the Cortes, and with them the National Constitution."

Copy of the Oath.—No. 3.—I swear by the Holy Gospel, obedience to the Provisional Assembly for the Supreme Government of the kingdom now established, and which in the name of his Majesty Don John VI. is to govern till the institution of the Cortes, which it is to convocate for forming the Portuguese Constitution.

"I swear obedience to three Cortes, and to the Constitution they may form, maintaining the Roman-Catholic religion, and the dynasty of the most Serene House of Braganza."

Proclamation.—The Governor General of the Armaments of the province of Operto, to the people of the same Division and the troops stationed in it, and the nation.

"Portuguese! The day of glory and national independence has at last dawned. A Government, chosen by the People, is appointed, and spending the same Cortes, which existed at the time of the glorious restoration of the Portuguese name, (but of which a feeble Administration has bereft us,) secured our independence and the Throne of the most Serene House of Braganza. We are now about to confer equal benefits, securing in the most solid manner, a Constitution, analogous to our customs, and which will protect us from the vices, which despotism is sure to introduce into the most useful Institutions of the State. Wait quietly, I entreat you, the glorious destinies which are preparing for you. Confide in the Government, which the Nation has chosen, and let every one perform willingly that to which he may be invited by his country. Exclaim with me Long live our good King John VIth; Long live our sacred Religion; Long live the Cortes, and by its means the Portuguese Constitution."

(Signed) PHILIPPE DE SOUZA CANAVARRO.

Lieutenant-General, &c.

Head-Quarters, Oporto, Aug. 25, 1820.

Proclamation, from the Provisional Junta of the Supreme Government of the Kingdom to the Portuguese.

"If the agitation, which pervaded the several nations of Europe, shook their Thrones, your army saved the country; immortalizing its name, it is not less meritorious, that it should have removed it from the abyss into which it was precipitated by the almost total loss of the national representation.

An inconsiderate Administration, full of error and vice, had over whelmed the nation with every species of evil, violating our rights and immunities, breaking down our privileges and liberties, and profaning those laudable customs, which have characterized us since the establishment of the Monarchy, and which were, perhaps, the most sure pledges of our social virtues.

The love of one's country sacrificed to egotism was no more than a vain name in the mouths of those persons who filled the highest offices in the nation, whose only object was the attainment of wealth and power as the reward of their crimes; their ignorance and want of experience in conducting the affairs of the State. It is by these means that we are deprived of our commerce; industry has ceased to exist; agriculture has decayed, and our ships have become rotten.

A few days only were wanting ere we shall have lost the last trading vessel, and the ruin of our navigation, for which we were so famous in the time of our former glory, would have followed; then we ploughed the ocean, inspecting the coasts, frequenting ports without opposition and spreading over astonished and envying Europe the precious commodities of the East, and the riches of both worlds.

The source of national prosperity being thus dried up, the necessary consequence was, the loss of our dearest interests, and to crown all our only our adorable Sovereign, determined to leave us Portuguese from that fatal day we calculate our misfortune. We have lost every thing, and we should even be deprived of our name, so famous in the annals of history, if we did not show that we still possess the same constancy with which we have suffered so many calamities and miseries by the heroic resolution we have this day taken.

Our ancestors were happy, because they lived in fortunate ages, when Portugal boasted of a Representative Government, and a Cortes of the nation, when prodigies of valour were performed, while the people obeyed the laws which were wisely enacted; laws which were advantageous to all, because they were obligatory to all.

Then it was that the nation made Africa tremble—that it conquered India—and astonished the whole world; to which it added another, extending still further the renown of its prowess. Never did religion, the Throne, and the country in general, obtain such important acquisitions; never did it possess greater glory, nor more so id greatness; all these honours constantly flowing from the Constitution of the State, because it maintained the rights of the Sovereign and of the subject in perfect equilibrium, making the nation and its chief one family, in which all were united for general happiness.

Let us, then, have that Constitution, and we shall again be happy.

Our Lord John VI. our adored Monarch, has omitted to give it to us, because he is ignorant of our desires; there is now not time to ask him for it; for the evils which we have suffered, and have still to endure, require a prompt remedy.

Let us convocate the Cortes, in imitation of our ancestors, and let us expect from their wisdom and frugness those measures which can alone save us from perdition, and preserve our political existence. The desire of the nation and the army requires the adoption of this measure, which has been already.

In the glorious plains of Oporto, the army raises its voice and the monarchy appears; this day the troops express their determination to save from destruction those precious depositaries confided to their protection, and maintained by their valour, invincible for ages past.

Portuguese!—The step which you have just taken for your future happiness was necessary, was even indispensable; and your miserable condition fully justifies your proceedings.

Do not, therefore, be intimidated, for you do not betray the sentiments of your natural fidelity.—The world knows well that our determination was not the effect of personal hatred, or to any disaffection to the august House of Braganza.

United with the whole nation, we are taking measures to strengthen the bonds of love, of respect, and of allegiance, for we are most closely connected to the dynasty of the immortal John VI. and the virtues which adorn the heart of the most dearly beloved of his descendants, assure us that he will unite his endeavours with ours, making happy a nation which has performed so many acts of heroism, in order to adorn his forehead with the crown of the Lusitanian Empire.

The change which we have brought about does not attack the essential part of the monarchy.

Our holy religion will gain strength by the improvement of morals until this day unfortunately abandoned, and will ensure the felicity of this and future ages.

The laws of the kingdom, religiously observed, will secure private property, and the Nation will preserve for every one the peaceful enjoyment of his rights, because, it does not wish to destroy but to increase them.

No one shall be molested for his political opinions or past conduct, and the wisest measures will be taken to avoid disturbance, which might be occasioned by dislike, or the accomplishment of private revenge.

Portuguese!—Be assured of the good intentions which animate us; Chosen to watch over your destinies until the arrival of that day, when completely represented, you will have established another form of government. We shall use our best endeavours to merit the confidence placed in us, and if the result shall be as we expect, the adoption of a constitution, it will, no doubt, secure the rights of the Monarch and yours, and will be the most glorious recompense for our labours."

Lisbon, Aug. 26.—The French and Spanish papers will have apprised you of all that has recently taken place at Oporto. The enclosed proclamation of the Government is probably the only important document which may not have reached you. It is all vapour. In a few days the constitution will, I have no doubt, be formally and peaceably proclaimed in Lisbon.

Lisbon, Aug. 29.—On the 24th, at 4 in the morning, the troops quartered in Oporto rose, proclaimed a constitution, and appointed an assembly composed of the principal nobility, clergy, and heads of the army, with some men of great weight amongst the people. They all swore to maintain the constitutional system; and the people agreeing thereto, they constituted a President and Vice President of the Supreme Government of the Kingdom. All this was done without the least disturbance, and not a drop of blood was shed either there or at any other place where the constitution has been proclaimed. The first news we heard of it was on the 25th, and you may well suppose it caused a great sensation amongst a people already too ripe for an insurrection accompanied with the least possible hope of bettering their condition. They talk of it here at present, without the least reserve; and though they decline taking steps for the present, they confidently look forward to the success of the northern troops. By this day's post we have advice, that all the towns in the provinces of Beira, Trás-os-Montes, and Minho, have agreed and sworn to the constitution without the least disturbance; and I trust it will be carried on in the same pacific manner in all the other provinces. The government have done, and still are doing, all in their power to check as much as possible the revolt of the cities in Estremadura, Alentejo, and the Algarves; but the spirit of liberty is too powerful for them to expect that they can prevent the whole of Portugal from following the steps of their countrymen in the north.

Yesterday afternoon they published a proclamation, calling on the Portuguese to be faithful to their King, and by no means to assist in the rebellion; promising several things for the good of the city, and referring to the despatches which a vessel from Rio had brought the day before. The *Providencias* as they were pleased to call the regulations contained in these despatches, were nothing more than what every person knew before. They were increasing the duties on foreign wines, oil, and several other articles not the produce of the country, imported into the Braganza, and decreasing the duties on those of this kingdom. The effect this had on the people you may well guess, when, after reading the proclamation attentively, without any emotion, the greater part of the placards were this morning torn down or beheaded with mud.

Amongst other reports, I cannot help noticing a few, which you must take as such; and should there be no truth in them, you must excuse me, as they are corrected from different quarters. Some say that the northern army, after having settled every thing to their desire, are now in their march to this city, composed of 15, 16, or 20,000 men. They say

tend joining their countrymen, and establishing the constitution on a firm basis. Now say the government here intend to resist them and have sent the troops to this day, with two months in advance, and have sent two regiments of the line to dispute with the rebels. Time will show this. This, now, verily, I believe it is true—that government sent orders for the regiment stationed at St. Ube's to come immediately to Lisbon; but they refused, and I know no means whereby they can oblige them. Lisbon is at this moment as quiet as ever; there is not the least appearance of disturbance; and although commerce is at a stand, and nobody takes any active steps (for every thing is absorbed by care for the present, and hope for the future), it is still evident to every one that the people wish a change, which, as they say, cannot be for the worse. The *Croze Frigate*, which arrived here last week to take the Count Palmella to Rio de Janeiro, is detained here, and various are the reports as to her future destination. Some say that the Treasury and Mint are packing up, to be gone on the least disturbance taking place; but the most likely thing is, that she only waits for some despatches which the Regency are getting ready, relative to this disagreeable business. From what I can understand, it appears that the Revolution broke out rather sooner than was expected; some say it was to have taken place on the 1st of September, while others say on the 15th, the anniversary of the delivery of Portugal from the French; but the most probable account that I have heard is, that the plan was discovered by the present Government, and that consequently the leaders had no other alternative but to begin immediately. The northern army are on their way to reach Thomar this evening, which is 22 leagues hence; consequently on Saturday we may hear something on the truth of which I can rely. If any thing of consequence takes place, I shall address you through France, as there is no other packet in this river. Pray do not be uneasy on my account. The English Officers in the army at Oporto were desired not to interfere, either pro or con, as the Portuguese were desirous of having all the honours to themselves."

Proclamation at Oporto.—The following important proclamation, from the Provisional Government at Oporto, dated 2d of September, is in opposition to the declaration of the *Coude d'Amarante*.

"Citizens of Oporto.—Frankness is the first of the virtues of a just government; you shall know, therefore, all that we know, and the certainty of which we guarantee to you. Those who were the governors of the kingdom, have proclaimed that a very few men are concerned in changing the ancient order of things, and for this reason nobody ought to obey us. You know to what a degree they are deceived, or seek to deceive, because you know perfectly well with what rapidity the cry which you raised is repeated on every side. Do not fear. In Lisbon you are considered as heroes and true patriots, and its inhabitants, who desire to imitate you in a manner with which you proclaimed your independence, only expect the approach of some force to declare themselves, without fear of suffering any evils, and without seeing themselves under the necessity of inflicting them. Citizens of Oporto, we have forces; we have the means of supporting our cause.

It is just: it is also the cause of our neighbours the Spaniards; and for this reason the troops already occupy our frontiers in Galicia, where they are ready to assist our independence. We should wish to owe to our own exertions alone the liberty which we are going to enjoy; but the enemies of the union, even in this, desire to obscure the glory to which it has so many titles.—Citizens of Oporto, fear nothing! God is with us!"

*Oporto in the Palace of
The Government, Sept. 2, 1820.*

Shipping Intelligence.

CALCUTTA ARRIVAL.

Date	Names of Vessels	Flags	Commanders	From Whence Left
Feb. 19	Commodore Hayes	British	J. M. Ardill	London Sept. 7

The following Ships are advertised in the September Papers, as preparing to quit England.

Albion, Weller, Madras and Bengal; *Forbes*, Brown, ditto, ditto; *Emma*, Baumgardt, ditto ditto; *Bowley Merchant*, Clarkson, ditto ditto; *Alexander*, Sothen, Bombay; and *Sarah*, ditto.—The *Glueher*, had sailed.—*Ind. Gaz.*

List of Shipping in the Madras Roads, on the 21d of February, 1821.

Ship *Thalia*, Captain P. Herbert; Ship *Houghtley*, Captain J. T. Lamb; Ship *Royal Charlotte*, Captain R. Barrett; Brig *Sionham*, Captain C. Pemberton; Brig *Fairy*, Syrang Polah; Brig *Four Sister*, Captain T. W. Stuart; Brig *John Shore*, Captain H. B. Pridham; Cutter *Indesay*, Captain John Tancran.

Notice.

We are extremely obliged for the extraordinary exertion made by the Correspondents of the *Hurkaru* to describe for us as freely, the Intended Publication of the *New Daily Paper* from this Press. We had hardly expected such a favour would have been conferred on us in that quarter; and we cannot but be flattered to see that the "obnoxious Journal," as they would fain have it to be—as well as the projected "News of the Day," are deemed of sufficient importance to be noticed in the manner they have been by "Touche," that are long since extinguished—by "Merrons" that required weeks of labour to light up, and considerable expense to set in motion,—and by such elegant and courteous writers as those whose "Influence" is seen in the happy epithets of—*Budge Budge Patriot!*—*All Baba!*—*Jerusalem Galgaskim!*—and *Jericho Journalist!*—York himself could produce nothing equal to this.—The more the line and labours of such writers are thus exerted on our behalf, the more we shall be convinced that we owe much to the secret services of such useful co-adjutors.

There is one insinuation, however, given in a more serious tone, by the Editor of the *Hurkaru*, in advertising to these matters productions of his Correspondents, which we feel it our duty to repel. He says: "We have been informed, indeed, that the Scheming Projector views the grand object of this Publication to be, to effect the ruin of the *Hurkaru*; but if such be the fact, it will only add another proof to the many already afforded by him that weakness and worthlessness may be most intimately combined."—To this we reply, 1st, that we feel no concern whatever as to the effect it is likely to have on the *Hurkaru*;—2ndly, that we defy him to produce proof of any such avowed as that which he states;—and 3rdly, that if to use every fair and open exertion in unwearied endeavours to obtain the means of discharging the obligations of a husband, a father, and a citizen—be meant by the term "Scheming Projector," it is one of which we shall always be proud, as long as the schemes and projects we pursue enable us to fulfil those sacred duties, without invading the liberty, the property, or the credit of another. Let our adversaries only observe the same rule—and we shall not fear the result of honest and open competition.

Domestic Occurrences.

MARRIAGE.

On the 21st of January, at the Danish (Zion's) Church, by the Rev. and Dr. A. Caspary, D. D., Missionary of the Honourable Society for promoting Christian Knowledge, to Miss Elizabeth Holzer, eldest Daughter of the late G. Holzer, Esq. of the Danish Civil Service.

BIRTHS.

On the 17th instant, Mrs. Westrop, of a Daughter.
On the 18th instant, Mrs. E. Copley, of a Son.
At Lucknow, on the 19th of January, the Lady of Richard Finney, Esq. of a Daughter.

DEATHS.

On the 16th instant, Mrs. Mary Dickenson, wife of Quarter-Master Sergeant Dickenson, of the 4th Light Cavalry, deeply lamented.
Lately at Cochis, Marianna Amelia, infant daughter of George Mather, Esq.

The service has to lament the loss of a very fine young man, and promising Officer, by the death of Lieutenant Dormer, of the 9th Regiment, of Native Infantry, attached to the 2d Battalion of Pioneers, who died at Belgium on the 16th of January, in the 24th year of his age, in consequence of a fever, caught in the performance of his duty. Lieutenant Dormer was nearly connected with the present Lord Dormer.

Erratum.

In the Address to Subscribers in the Interior, which accompanied the Paper of Sunday, in the 1st paragraph of the 11th column in the 2d page, and the 9th line from the top,

For—"12 pages Daily or 240 per Month, at 12 Rupees."
Read—"12 pages Daily or 300 per Month at 12 Rupees."

Lottery.—We are informed, that No. 3535, which brought up the greatest prize of 1,00,000 Rupees on Friday last, was sold in charge by Mr. Bonhelbo, to five different persons. He had also sold the *Lac* in one of the past Lotteries, to chance; and appears to be particularly fortunate in the choice of his numbers.—*Ind. Gaz.*

Maritime News.

Madras, Feb. 6, 1821.—The *Wellington* sailed for Calcutta, on Friday. The *Brig Salamance*, Captain P. Baiter, anchored in the Roads about sun set last evening. She is from Rangoon the 27th ultimo. **Passengers:**—Mr. Stockdale and 2 Americans.

The expected Ships *La Belle Alliance*, the *William Henry*, and the *Phoenix*, all anchored in the Roads on Saturday from Bengal. The two former will continue their homeward bound voyage tomorrow, and the latter will sail in a day or two.

The *Thalia* will sail about the 10th current.

The *Duke of Lancaster* arrived on Sunday also from Calcutta.

New Governor of Ceylon.—His Majesty's Ship *Liffey* may be shortly expected to arrive from England, as she was under orders to prepare to carry out Sir Edward Paget, the new Governor of Ceylon. Respecting this Vessel we find the following article.

The *Liffey* Frigate, at present commanded by the Hon. Capt. Duncan, takes out Sir Edward Paget as Commander in Chief of Ceylon, whose appointment is announced in Tuesday's *Gazette*. The Hon. Capt. Duncan, it is said, does not proceed in her; who is to command her is not yet known. After landing Sir Edward and his suite at Ceylon, the *Liffey* will proceed to Cochin; where she will be dismantled, and all her guns, rigging, and stores, placed on board one of the teak-built ships already built, which the crew of the *Liffey* will bring to England; another teak frigate will be immediately laid down, of the same dimensions as the *Liffey*, which ship will be taken on, and her serviceable iron work, &c. used in the teak ship. The *Liffey* is one of the first built frigates, and cannot last longer than her intended voyage to India.

Bombay, Wednesday, January 31, 1821.—The arrival of the *Swallow* has put us in possession of our regular files of papers down to the 27th of August, the *Observer* of which date brings down the *Queen's Trial* to Saturday the 26th. The *Swallow* left the Downs on the 29th of August, and touched at Madeira, where she left the *Bratford*, bound to this port.

The commercial accounts received by the *Swallow* are by no means flattering. The quantity of Cotton on hand is said to be sufficient for three years' consumption. Both China and Bengal Silk, in consequence of the increased produce of Italy, is not in demand; Coffee, Pepper, and Drugs are also quoted at very low prices.

The political horizon in Europe, continues unusually clouded; Revolution is the watchword. Spain, Portugal, Naples, Sicily, Sardinia, are all more or less convulsed.

In our own country, the sensations excited by the trial of the Queen, are evidently of a very tumultuous nature, yet we are willing to believe that they will subside gradually as the business proceeds; we therefore abstain from any comment.

In addition to the Northern Cotton this year, it is expected there will be at least 10,000 Bales of Cotton from the Northern parts of Kansas, for the China market.

The Company's first Opium Sale is advertised for the 24th of April, when a sale of 1500 Chests will take place at the Company's Warehouse, in the Bunder.

The *Swallow*, on her voyage from London to this port, during a hard gale of wind off the Cape de Verd Islands, fell in with a Boat that had been blown off the Coast, or from one of the Islands, the Crew being afraid to venture in search of land, have been brought on to this place in the *Swallow*; the Master of the Boat died on the 4th of November.

We congratulate the Society of Surat on the establishment of a Library and Reading Room, at that place, and beg the members will attribute the non-publication of their plan and resolutions to the true motive, that of their not arriving at our office until 5 P. M. on Tuesday, when the matter was all appertained, and all our types in requisition.

A letter from Havre de Grace of the 9th of August, says, Cottons are looking up, Indigo, Coffee and Sugar maintain their prices well, and Shipments are expected from England.

Letter from the Partridge.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

Sir, In consequence of my being obliged to put into this Port in distress, I request the favor of your inserting the accompanying particulars in your Paper as early as possible, to relieve the minds of the Friends of all on board the *Partridge*, and oblige.

Your Obedient,
O. BETHAM.

The *Partridge* under my command left the Sandheads at four P. M. on the 27th of December, bound to England, touching on the Coast for the purpose of taking up Passengers; on the 29th at 6 P. M. ran into Bimlipatam Roads to take on board Mr. and Mrs. Park, but it blowing fresh from the N. E. did not think it prudent to anchor, therefore stood out all night intending to run in again in the morning, but in consequence of the strong Southern currents found ourselves to the Southward of Vissagapatam, notwithstanding our exertion during the night to keep to midward; made an attempt to regain the Roads, at fading we lost ground on both tacks, and every appearance of a blowing hard, at 11 A. M. bore up for Madras; on the night of 31st at 10 P. M. supposing ourselves about 30 miles to the Northward and Eastward of the Pullicat Shoal, and while in the act of sounding, the Ship struck the ground several times so severely, I expected every moment the masts to go over the side; fortunately, however, at 1 past 10 P. M. with the assistance of the sail and heavy sea, forced her off into deep water and anchored at half past ten in 6 and 8 fathoms, where we remained all night, Ship pitching heavy while on the shoal, ordered every thing to be thrown aboard on deck, and the Boats to be got clear. At 7 A. M. on the 1st of January, finding it impossible to weigh, and the wind and sea increasing, cut from the best bower and run out to sea, the Ship not having made much water. At noon the wind still increasing and flying all round the compass and blowing a complete hurricane with a heavy confused sea, found it dangerous to stand any longer, hove the ship to, in a most confused high sea. At noon on the 2d, the sea striking her hard on the quarter, was much alarmed about the rudder and stern post, as it worked very much, bore on and kept the ship by the wind to the Southward. At 6 it moderated, and finding the ship had suffered much injury, determined upon making the best of our way to Bombay to be docked. On the 13th landed eleven passengers at Cannanore, with all the Madras and Karapa Packets, which were sent on board the H. C. Extra Ship *Raguel*, that sailed for England the next day.

A Singular Dream.

To the Editor of the Calcutta Journal.

Sir, I know not whether Dreams can find a place at all in your Paper, which is devoted to such things only as actually happen among awaking men; but my visions on my bed had such a strange consistency and resemblance to real life, (at this moment I would not swear that actual existences were not presented to my mind), that I think they have the strongest possible claim to be advanced into the rank of realities.

I was in an unknown country, surveying with the keen curiosity of a stranger, the many oddities that presented themselves on every side. I stood in a beautiful lawn, surrounded and intersected by a number of roads, on which were a crowd of diminutive fish-tails, sprinkling water, as it were, in little showers of dew drops. These roads, that like so many narrow ribbons intersected this green lawn, were covered with multitudes of people of every nation and kindred, enjoying the cool breath of morning, for it had just dawned. Some were mounted in minute carriages, whose little wheels as they flew along seemed to the eye quite still, from their rapidity of motion. Besides these, were seen crowding to and fro numerous pedestrians, whose variety of garb and of hue, contrasted with those in the carriages, formed a most agreeable truly delightful. Behind me was a small rivulet, a branch of a larger stream, which flowed with countless windings and gradual increases, from a ridge of mountains just visible in the verge of the horizon. On the rivulet were many vessels of all forms and sizes, and the largest like those built by school-boys when their juvenile minds are first fired with the love of adventure. They however seemed intended for conveying merchandise, for before me all along the other side of the green lawn was a range of houses of proportional magnitude, resembling so many palaces in miniature, of exquisite symmetry and beauty.

The sun just then rising, and throwing his mild yellow lustre over the face of the country, thickly planted with trees and peaceful cottages as far as the eye could reach, I conceived myself placed in some Elysian region. I wished to enquire where I was, but, such is the nature of dreams, as soon as I desired it, methought I knew, without any one telling me, that I was in the capital of Lilliput. I was filled with curiosity, concerning the history and manners of the country, but I soon perceived that those in the outskirts, who least could have told me, were in too great haste to have time to think, far less to speak. I therefore wished to learn from those walking, what such puny people, all moving thus continually to and fro, could be engaged about. Having applied a microscopic telescope to my eye, and an acoustic tube to my ear, (both which seemed in my head as soon as wanted), I began to examine this promiscuous multitude more narrowly.

My attention was soon arrested by one who seemed more eager than any of the grass-hoppers by whom he was surrounded. I had observed him, with a number of billets in his hand, running from one door to another of the houses on the side of the lawn before described, but without seeming to gain admission at any. He was however indefatigable in his efforts, and at one particular door seemed determined not to take a refusal. This gave rise to a Dialogue between him and the Durwan (there too there were Durwans) which (also in the Moorish language) began thus:

Durwan.—"Toom knon?"

Answer.—"Harkaru."

The Durwan replied, as nearly as I can translate it thus: "You a Harkaru? your clothes are those of a Bearer."

Harkaru.—"Three cloths are in my possession." (Teenkapre humare pas huen.)

Durwan.—"They are not washed." (Bahot myle huen.)

He accordingly looked down upon his clothes; it was but too true; they were all over with mud; they had not been washed for years, and it seems this "poor Harkaru" was in the habit of filling his *kupras* with mud from the bottom of the Tanks, and carrying it all round the Town, as far as he was able to go, for the purpose of throwing it at some people against whom he had a spite. By this means so much of it stuck upon his clothes that no man could distinguish them from mud itself; not even a Durwan could view them without disgust. He had moreover an unfortunate habit, which he had acquired when young, of abusing and giving nicknames to every one he met; which habit, through long and continual practice, had become so strong that he could hardly open his lips without vomiting forth torrents of abuse, and he was generally so very taciturn, unless when he began with these abusive epithets, that many, not without reason, supposed that these were the only words in the language with which he was acquainted; and it was even affirmed that he had in his time added not a few peculiar and original ones of his own to the vocabulary.

Be this as it may, this practice, together with the earthy colour of his clothes before mentioned, rendered him so well known that the Durwans of many of the most respectable houses instinctively shut the gate whenever he made his appearance.

He had a very short time ago been only a common Bearer (a *panch roopas wallah*) whose wages were five Rupees a month; and the gang or set to which he belonged caballed together to raise him from his original and proper station, and procure for him 7 Rupees a month. For this purpose they gave him two additional cloths (*kupres*) one of which he always wore as a Supplement to his original costume; and the other, only on rare occasions, as an Additional Supplement. But as the whole gang had the same fault with himself, of collecting mud from the Tanks, and scattering it, he, when dressed out in their old clothes, more polluted if possible than his own, did not look a whit more respectable than before. The consequence was, as we have seen, that he was repulsed by almost all the Durwans in the City.

After the above defeat, to which I happened to be a witness, he repaired to his friends, and described his pitiful plight. They, after the Hooqu (they had but one) had gone three times round, said, "The Durwans are wise people (*upstund log*). It is true, you do not keep your clothes clean, and ours which we give you, you do not, as your duty is to do, cause to be washed before you show them in public. We are ashamed of you. (*Sharm khetat hue*). you receive 7 Rupees a month to do your duty; instead of that you do nothing but give abusive language (*gale*). Of what value is such language to those who employ you? It is the language of low men (*paes adime*) you must be silent; and, since you are

strong you must put the pole upon your shoulder again and be contented with five Rupees a month as heretofore. No man will pity you."

"Bahot achha" cried the poor Lilliputian Harkaru. "Hum hua kurega? hum bura ghureeb adime! Very well; what can I do? I am a very poor man."

I was so struck with the similarity of this language to what I have often heard from Harkarus, that the surprise awoke me and beheld it was a dream!

Calcutta, Feb. 19, at day-break.

SOMNAMBULUS.

Plate to the Queen.

To the Editor of the Calcutta Journal.

Sir,

Having observed in your Journal of this day's date, that a numerous and most respectable Meeting was held on the 7th of September, 1820, at the Crown and Anchor Tavern, the object of which was to receive the Report of the Committee, for conducting the Subscription to present Her Majesty the Queen with a Service of Plate, I beg, through your Journal, to suggest the propriety of adopting measures to promote so laudable an object in this country.

The Indian Community has never, on proper occasions, been backward in giving evidence of its loyalty and patriotism; and surely, (at this time when an infamous attempt has been made to degrade the Throne and to con summate the ruin of our country by corrupting the public morals,) never did a fairer opportunity present itself for the strong expression of those sentiments, or one more worthy the exercise of its princely liberality.

I am, Sir, Your most obedient Servant,

Chowringhee, Feb. 20th, 1821.

A SUBSCRIBER.

Lottery Funds and Roads.

"Let all impartially be try'd"

"Let's hear what's said on 'other side."

To the Editor of the Calcutta Journal.

Sir,

Your Correspondent "FAIR PLAY," and his second, the pleasure-observing C—, in invoking the Committee of the Calcutta Lottery for their assistance towards improving the title of the Balliaugh Road, seem not to be aware of the purposes for which the Lottery was established, namely, for providing a Fund to be exclusively appropriated in the improvement of the Town of Calcutta; and as the repairs of the Roads within the metropolis are chargeable to the assessment upon Houses, it may be presumed that these matters do not come within the province of the Committee, but rest with the Board of Conservancy;—to whom let "FAIR PLAY" and his understrapper, the sympathetic C—, pour forth their dolorous lamentations, and not reproach the Committee for the non-performance of duties in no wise connected with their trust.

The state of the Roads in Chowringhee is adverted to by "FAIR PLAY" with an air of insidious envy, conveying an indirect imputation of partiality in the conduct of the Gentlemen in charge of the expenditure of the Road Funds; whereas on the broad basis of justice a preference should be given in the outlay of the Funds to that end of the Town, which from the circumstances of its containing so many stately mansions, which from their great monthly rental, contribute so largely to the assessment rates, instead of those quarters, which comprizing Houses of less value, pay consequently a modicum only of the sum annually raised by the tax. If therefore the Roads in Chowringhee and its immediate vicinity are in better condition than those in other less opulent divisions of the Town, it is but "fair play," since that quarter is more highly assessed towards the repairs and conservation of the Roads.

But in the name of "Common Sense," what right, I would ask, have the occupiers of houses situated without the limits of the Town, and on which no assessment is levied, to complain of the state of the Roads? much less to talk of "fair play" in the distribution of the Lottery Funds, when the very purposes for which these Funds were constituted they are totally ignorant of? But admitting for argument's sake, their right to discussion as to the correct or incorrect application of the Funds, I maintain, that it is worse than absurd on their parts to expect that the Trustees of the Fund will divert any portion of their means from their prescribed object, (the improvement of Calcutta) towards the repairs of a Road, which

from local circumstances is as little connected with either the comforts or conveniences of the inhabitants of the Town. But should the Committee gratuitously, (for I deny the existence of any obligation upon them for the performance) bestow a few repairs on the Road in dispute, I submit, whether such a diversion of the Funds with reference to the general purposes of the Lottery, would not be more deserving the appellation of "fool" than of "fair play," notwithstanding the pseudo arguments of "FAIR PLAY" and the interested wishes of his concurrent propagator, the persuasive eloquent C—.

Had the Lottery Fund Committee stationed an armed force at the corner of the Road for the purpose of compelling "FAIR PLAY," the Querimonious C—, or any of their numerous friends and acquaintances, *volens volens*, to take their morning or evening drives down the Road at the perilous risk of broken wheels to the carriages, and to the partial of contusions, fractured limbs (mark, heads are out of the question) and other casualties incidental to passing over hollows knee deep, and through clouds of dust that render foresight blind, then indeed, it would be indispensably incumbent on them to repair the Road—but until they do resort to such coercive measures, so pregnant with mischiefs dire to the bodies of his Majesty's liege subjects, why, in the name of all that is either fair, honest, or manly, should they be twitted with unfairness and partiality; and the sins of fondered hacks, and the faulty par-bidgers of unskilful Jehus be made subjects of reproach to them?

It may be urged by "FAIR PLAY," that every one who ventures a stake in the Lottery has some right to a participation in the improvements defrayable out of the profits; but this inference is untenable, for no man purchases a ticket with a view to being benefited any other way than by the gain arising to him personally from such beneficial chance as may happen to accrue to the number which he has purchased. With equal consistency may the holders of tickets residing at Agra, Bombay, or other distant stations, complain that no part of the Lottery proceeds are expended in the repairs of the Roads in the vicinage of their respective dwellings, as such of the residents of the Ballinghant Road, whose cupidity has prompted them to purchase tickets in the futile expectation of becoming the fortunate holders of the numbers entitled to the capital prizes of one Lakh of Rupees, and Ten Thousand Gold Mohurs!

It is in my recollection that the Road in question has within the last fifteen years been three or four times completely relaid with bricks; and I believe it is annually, if not oftener, repaired solely at the Company's expense; but as I have not had occasion to pass along it for the last two years, I am not prepared to speak with certainty what has been done to it within this period. Previous to the excavation of the khal, great part of the Company's investment from D. Bakka, Luk, heepore and Chisganm was conveyed on hackeries from the Old Ballinghant, down this Road, to the Export Warehouse, and therefore more attention might have been paid to its condition than at present can of necessity exist, when a greater facility of transport, as well as less expensive mode of carriage is afforded by means of the canal; by which the goods can be brought on the boats to the New Ballinghant at the head of the khal, near to the end of the Durrumollah street, thereby rendering the land-carriage from Old Ballinghant altogether needless.

The khal having in great measure superseded the necessity of using this outlet from the city, is a circumstance to which may be attributed that unaccountable neglect and ruin of a Road (once so famous in the annals of Calcutta as the Country Retreat of Pilots and Mariners, who, secure in its umbrageous Scenes, erst enjoyed the quietude dignified so highly characteristic of the profession) which has so feelingly called forth the deprecation of C—, whose estimation of its importance to the good folks of Calcutta as a general thoroughfare for Dhobies, Mags, and Brick-men, is alike erroneous and exaggerated.

Being myself a resident of the suburbs of Calcutta (although not of that modern Elysium, the environs of Ballinghant) the want of public Roads is an inconvenience, to which, in common with others, I am subjected; but so far from making this deficiency a subject of complaint against others, I humbly submit, whether the remedy does not lie with ourselves? For if a good Road be so great a desideratum, a small monthly subscription, supported by all those who live without side of the Town, would in a few years provide us (if not with Charingcross levels at least) with good substantial Roads; and thereby render the humiliating imploration of eleemosynary assistance from others unnecessary.

Subscribes, **AN UNADULTERATED ENGLISHMAN,**
Feb. 19, 1821, *And staunch Adversary for "Fair Play" to all.*

Late Hours at Balls.

The Ball given on Monday Evening for Mr. Gunter's benefit was honoured with the presence of the Marquis and Marchioness of Hastings, and a select rather than a numerous assemblage. At 10 o'clock, there were scarcely ten individuals in the Ball Room. Dancing did not commence until 11, and even then with a very small party; which, however, gradually augmented.

It is to be feared these late hours will gain each ground, if not checked in good time, that we shall by and bye hear of Dancoes being issued by the Stewards, similar to those of the Lady Patronesses at Almack's, ordering that the doors shall be peremptorily closed against all visitors after midnight; and that neither a string of coaches, failure of Ladies' dress-makers, nor the excellence of Gentlemen's chignons, will be at all admitted as excuses for keeping them after this reasonable hour.

We hear that very splendid preparations are making for the Bachelors' Ball of the 26th, and we sincerely hope that it will not be thought unfashionable to make *entrée* at 9—as it will not only give the Gentlemen three hours more of the smiles of those whose hearts this Ball is intended to gladden; but it is impossible to say what conquests may not be made when the field is taken at an early hour,—while all the artillery of bright eyes and joyous bosoms are in full vigour and energy,—the one undimmed by the tedious lapse of hours passed in inglorious suspense,—the other undepressed by the procrastination that often renders victory doubtful, and sometimes turns the hope of conquest into the dread of defeat.

It will enable them also, by a proportionately early retirement, to preserve longer, and for future days, the lustre and the bloom of health, without which neither youth nor beauty can avail, and which, even in spite of every precaution, is too often stolen from the eye and cheek of Britain's loveliest daughters, by the insidious breadth of an Indian climate, before they have counted the years that might entitle them to bridal honours. Yet, who that saw them on their first landing among us, fresh as the breezes of the ocean that wafted them from home,—would not wish that every custom which should tend to hasten its decay, should be banished from among us as pernicious and intolerable?

As some of our readers may not remember the fact to which we have made allusion, as occurring at Almack's, they may not be displeased with a Poetic Version of it from the popular little Work, called "*Advice to Julia*," from which we before gave a quotation, as one of the newest Publications brought by the last arrival from England.—Speaking of this Assembly, the Poet says,

Mark, how the married and the single
In gay groups delighted mingle!
Midst diamonds blasing, tapers beaming,
Midst Georges, stars, and crosses gleaming,
We gaze on beauty, catch the sound
Of music, and of mirth around;
And Discord feels her empire ended
At Almack's,—or at least suspended.

Here is the only coalition
'Twixt Government and Opposition;
Here parties, dropping hostile notions,
Make, on their legs, the self-same motions;
Beauty each angry passion quenches,
And seats them on the self-same benches,
Where they uphold, without a sham,
The Patronesses' despotism;
The Whig, for female power and glory
As great a stickler as the Tory;
For, mortals, happy you may be
At Almack's, but you can't be free
Bent both in body and in soul
To gentle, absolute control.

And say, do they abuse their powers
'Gainst *unfashionable hours*?—
Here once you walked, your midnight round
In vain,—no creature could be found
Save a few stragglers, in the vapours
From gazing at the walls and tapers,
Then not a dance could be begun,
Waltz, or quadrille, till after One;

While, without music, friends, or books
Perchance, at home on tenter-hooks,
The least contented with the greatest
Who should come lounging in the latest.
But is not new the law, in letter,
And spirit, altered for the better,
Since our fair Sovereigns' last Ukase
Has peopled the enchanted place,
And forced the crowd, ere midnight strike,
To do the very thing they like?
All, with their other pleasures, gaining
Perhaps the greatest—of complaining.

What sounds were those?—O earth and heaven!
Heard you the chiming, half past eleven?
They tell, with iron tongue, your fate,
Unhappy lingerer, if you're late.
Haste, while you may—Behold! approacher
The last of yonder string of coaches;
Stern Willis, in a moment more,
Closes th' inexorable door,
And great the conjuror must be
Who can cry "open, Sesamé!"

So when a packet hurries over
From Calais, through the straits, to Dover,
Her sails all set to save her tide
And supper, on the other side;
Wishing the force of steam were lent her,
While luckier ships the harbour enter,
Just with her bowsprit on the town,
Tis ebb,—the fatal flag's hauled down!
She seeps, and sickening at the sight,
Lies to, or beats about all night.

Such is the rule, which none infringes.
The door one jot upon its hinges
Moves not: Once past the fatal hour,
Willis has no dispensing power,
Spite of persuasion, tears, or force,
"The law," he cries, "must take its course."
And men may swear, and women pout;
No matter,—they are all shut out.

"Friend, I'm The Ministry,—give way!"
"Avant, Lord Viscount Castlereagh!"
"You're doubtless in the Commons' House
A mighty man, but here a mouse."
"This evening there was no debate
Or business, and your lordship's late.
"We show no favour, give no quarter
"Here, to your ribbon, or your garter.
"Here for a Congress no one cares,
"Save that alone which sits up stairs."

Fair Worcester pleads with Wellington;
Valour with Beauty. "Hence, begone!"
"Perform elsewhere your destined parts,
"One conquer kingdoms, 'other hearts.
"My lords, you'll have enough to do;
"Almack's is not like Waterloo.
"Awhile lay by that wreath of laurels,
"Cooled in composing Europe's quarrels;
"Secure, the war-whoop at her door,
"In Britain's cause to gather more."
For the first time in vain, his Grace
Sits down in form before the place,
Finds, let him shake it to the center,
One fortress that he cannot enter,
Though he should offer on its borders
The sacrifice of half his orders.
The English Duke—the Spanish Lord—
The Prince of Flanders—drops his sword;
Compelled at last, ere break of day,
To raise the siege, and march away!

Thus our fair Sovereigns "rule the Ball!"
Thus equal are their laws for all!

Chowringhee Theatre.

We had occasion, during the last week, to congratulate the Lovers of the Drama, on the high treat in preparation for them at Chowringhee on Friday Evening next, and we are glad to learn that the Rehearsals give the richest promise of success.

The high character of the Comedy, *Rule a Wife and Have a Wife*, is too well known to the admirers of Beaumont & Fletcher to need here to be dwelt on; but we may mention that the cast of the Play is happily filled, and likely to give great satisfaction.

The *Duke of Medina* will be done by the *Prince* of the last Play, *Henry the Fourth*—Percy, the *Coppe*, Captain, by the *Hotspur* of that occasion—Leon, the principal male character of the piece, by the Favorite Amateur who was prevented from playing *Hotspur*, by indisposition, and who made his debut on the Indian Stage in this favorite character of the present Comedy—*Cassio*, a rich *Usurer*, will be done by the Comic Representative of *Amoroso*, King of Little Britain, and could not be in better hands.

Of Female characters, there are five that will appear, of which *Altes* will be performed by Mrs. Francis, the *Old Woman* by Mrs. Brough, *Estifanis* by Mrs. Cook, and *Margarita* by Miss Williams.

We understand that the Marquis and Marchioness of Hastings will honour the Theatre with their presence on this occasion, and that the House is expected to be full.

Domestic Occurrences.

BIRTHS.

At Chittoor, on the 23d of January, the Lady of Charles Harris, Esq. First Judge of the Provincial Court, of a Daughter.

At Madras, on the 4th instant, the Lady of Captain R. G. Wilson, 14th Regiment, of a Son.

At Vepery, on the 30th of January, Mrs. J. P. Cropley, of a Son.

DEATHS.

On the 17th instant, Mr. John De Souza, aged 54 years.

At Madras, on the 2d instant, Captain R. Barrell, Commander of the ship *Royal Charlotte*. His loss will be most sincerely and deservedly regretted by those who had the pleasure of his acquaintance. The amiable qualities of his private life, and his assiduity in the fulfilment of his public duties are too conspicuous for the weak pen of a friend to describe.

At Madras, on the 17th of January, of a bilious remittent fever, contracted at Ganjam, Mr. Conductor Anderson, aged 31 years; leaving a disconsolate widow to lament his loss, and the service deprived of a fervent intelligent, active, and zealous in the discharge of his duty.

At Vellore, on the 21st of January, the Reverend E. M. J. Jackson, Chaplain on the Madras Establishment.

Shipping Intelligence.

CALCUTTA ARRIVAL.

Date	Names of Vessels	Flags	Commanders	From Whence Left
Feb. 20	Conde de Rio Pardo	Portu.	B. J. Botelho	Macas

CALCUTTA DEPARTURES.

Date	Names of Vessels	Flags	Commanders	Destination
Feb. 20	Harleston	British	D. Froodfoot	Madras
20	Union	Amer.	S. Cook	Boston

MADRAS ARRIVALS.

Date	Names of Vessels	Flags	Commanders	From Whence Left
Feb. 2	William Mowey	British	J. Jackson	Calcutta Jan. 23
2	Phoenix	British	A. Gordon	Calcutta Jan. 18
2	La Belle Alliance	French	W. Rolfe	Calcutta Jan. 19
4	Sally	British	C. Broadly	Calcutta Jan. 12
4	Enza	British	G. China	Rangoon Jan. 20

MADRAS DEPARTURE.

Date	Names of Vessels	Flags	Commanders	Destination
Feb. 2	Wellington	British	G. Macleay	Calcutta

Notice.

We are extremely obliged for the extraordinary exertion made by the Correspondents of the *Harkara* to advertise for us so freely, the intended Publication of the *New Daily Paper* from this Press. We had hardly expected such a favour would have been conferred on us in that quarter; and we cannot but be flattered to see that the "obnoxious Journal," as they would fain have it to be—as well as the projected "*News of the Day*" are deemed of sufficient importance to be noticed in the manner they have been by "*Touche*," that are long since extinguished—by "*Mercator*" that required weeks of labour to light up, and considerable expense to set in motion,—and by such elegant and courteous writers as those whose "infinite wit" is seen in the happy epithets of—*Bridge Bridge Patriot!*—*Al Baba!*—*Jerusalem Galgaskins!*—and *Jericho Journalist!*—Verily himself could produce nothing equal to this.—The more the time and talents of such writers are thus exerted on our behalf the more we shall be convinced that we owe much to the secret services of such useful coadjutors.

There is one insinuation, however, given in a more serious tone, by the Editor of the *Harkara*, in advertising to these masterly productions of his Correspondents, which we feel it our duty to reply. He says "We have been informed, indeed, that the *Schamaj* Projector, avows the grand object of this Publication to be, to effect the ruin of the *Harkara*; but if such be the fact, it will only add another proof to the many already afforded by him that weakness and worthlessness may be most intimately combined.—To this we reply, 1st, that we feel no concern whatever as to the effect it is likely to have on the *Harkara*; 2ndly, that we defy him to produce proof of any such avowed object as that which he states;—and 3rdly, that if to use every fair and open exertion in unwearying endeavours to obtain the means of discharging the obligations of a husband, a father, and a citizen—he must by the term "*Schamaj* Projector," it is one of which we shall always be proud, as long as the schemes and projects we pursue enable us to fulfil those sacred duties without invading the liberty, the property, or the credit of another. Let our Adversaries only observe the same rule—and we shall not fear the result of honest and open competition.

Sporting Notice.

The amateurs of the Turf will be happy to learn, that those interesting matches between *Soud* and *Restoration*, *Sibs* 7st. each, one mile and a quarter; and *Soud* and *Senator*, two miles, *Soud* *Sibs* 2st. *Senator* 7st. 11st. will be run, the former on Saturday morning next, the 24th instant, and the latter on Thursday morning, the 1st proximo.

Division Orders.

Barrackpore, Wednesday, Feb. 14, 1821.—Extract Presidency Division Orders, by Major General Thomas, C. B., Feb. 13, 1821.

The Major General was highly gratified at the Inspection yesterday of the 1st Battalion 10th Regiment Native Infantry, and is at a loss whether most to applaud the admirable precision of its evolutions in the Field and General Parade effect, or the conspicuous proof of a judicious attention to Interior Economy, which were manifested by the regularity and correctness of all the Regimental Books and Details. In fact, notwithstanding its recent length of march from Benares, and the disadvantage of constant detached duties at that station, Major Bowen and his Officers have the credit of presenting for the duties of the Presidency, an animating specimen of an highly disciplined Sepoy Corps, the more valuable as being composed of Veterans whose campaigns during the late war were so marked with the gallantry of successful enterprise, and the patient endurance of very severe service. Major General Thomas will have much pleasure in reporting these sentiments of its merits, to his Excellency the Most Noble the Commander in Chief.

Erratum.

In the Address to Subscribers in the Interior, which accompanied the Paper of Sunday, in the 1st paragraph of the 1st column in the 2d page, and the 9th line from the top,

FOR—"13 pages Daily or 210 per Month, at 12 Rupees."
READ—"12 pages Daily or 200 per Month at 12 Rupees."

Lottery.—We are informed, that No. 3535, which brought up the great prize of 1 60 000 Rupees on Friday last, was sold in shares by Mr. Boitelho, to five different persons. He had also sold the last one of the past Lotteries, in shares; and appears to be particularly fortunate in the choice of his numbers.—*Ind. Gaz.*

Plate to the Queen.

To the Editor of the *Calcutta Journal*.

Sir,

In your Paper of this morning, some Correspondent, with a zeal that outruns discretion, proposes a Public Meeting at Calcutta, to contribute to the purchase of a Service of Plate for Her Majesty, and thereby evinces our loyalty and patriotism.

The money requisite to purchase this Plate, would be subscribed in England, in all appearance, in a few weeks, probably before the end of September. It is a limited sum, wasted for a particular and immediate purpose.—Your Correspondent would have the Calcutta folks collect a Supplementary Subscription now, which might arrive in London about July next, by the time that the Subscription for the Queen's Plate was as obsolete as that for Mrs. Clarke's friend, Miss Taylor.

Think, besides, the *Ann* appearance we should make, if our Supplementary Salver should arrive long after the Queen had been found guilty! It would be as well at this distance to pause, and look before we leap.

Durrantollah, Feb. 21, 1821.

FESTINA LENTE.

Note.—We must say that we concur entirely with the view of our present Correspondent as to the mistaken zeal of A *Schamaj* SCRIBER, in his suggestion of yesterday, and a Note was written by us to affirm to that Letter, stating our opinion of its inutility; but among the numerous vexations that belong to an Indian Printing Office, it is not one of the least that an Editor is often disappointed in his intentions, by accidents wholly beyond his control. We now state, however, distinctly—though perhaps it may be deemed superfluous to mention a thing so evident—that while there are a thousand better claims on our purses for the relief of objects of charity immediately around us, it would be both a waste of time and money to attend to the suggestion of a *Schamaj* SCRIBER; however innocent, or however injured we may deem the Illustrations Accessed, whom it intended either to accommodate or to honour.—EDITOR.

Settlement at Singapore.

The following Letter, per Ship *Commodore Hayes*, addressed to a House in India, will be interesting to many.

London, August 25, 1820.

GENTLEMEN,—A Memorial having lately been presented by the Merchants and Ship Owners, interested in the India Trade, to our Government, pointing out the great advantages of Singapore as a Commercial Settlement, and place of resort for British Shipping, and praying that in the pending discussion with the Netherlands Government, not only that object should be had in view, but that important benefits would accrue to British Commerce and Shipping, if an equitable arrangement could be made with that Government, which should reciprocally admit British and Dutch vessels and merchandize upon equal duties, freely to enter and trade at the several British and Dutch Settlements in India (on the principle of the Order in Council respecting the Mauritius), the following answer has been returned by Lord Castlereagh, which we have the pleasure to communicate for your information.

Mr. Rient, the Dutch Commissioner, has arrived in this country, and we are induced to think that some good will attend the representation, which we and others have made.

To the Merchants trading with India and China.

GENTLEMEN,—I am directed by Viscount Castlereagh, to acknowledge the receipt of your Letter to his Lordship of the 1st instant, respecting the British Establishment lately formed at the Island of Singapore, and other subjects of interest with reference to the Trade of this country with India and China; and his Lordship has charged me to inform you that your Letter has been submitted to the serious consideration of His Majesty's Government, and that every attention will be paid to the important suggestions which it contains, during the pending discussion.

I have the honor to be, &c.

Foreign Office.
Aug. 21, 1820.

(Signed) JOSEPH PLANTA, Secy.

Domestic Occurrences.

MARRIAGE.

On the 21st of January, at the Danish (Zion's) Church, by the Reverend Dr. A. Cammerer, D. D., Missionary of the Honorable Society for promoting Christian Knowledge, to Miss Elizabeth Halsor, eldest Daughter of the late G. Halsor, Esq. of the Danish Civil Service.

BIRTHS.

On the 17th instant, Mrs. Westons, of a Daughter.

On the 18th instant, Mrs. E. Copley, of a Son.

At Lucknow, on the 19th of January, the Lady of Richard Finney, Esq. of a Daughter.

DEATHS.

On the 16th instant, Mrs. Mary Dickenson, wife of Quarter-Master Sergeant Dickenson, of the 4th Light Cavalry, deeply lamented.

Lately at Cochin, Marianna Amelia, infant daughter of George Mather, Esq.

The service has to lament the loss of a very fine young man, and promising Officer, by the death of Lieutenant Dormer, of the 9th Regiment, of Native Infantry, attached to the 24th Battalion of Pioneers; who died at Belgium on the 16th of January, in the 24th year of his age, in consequence of a fever, caught in the performance of his duty. Lieutenant Dormer was nearly connected with the present Lord Dormer.

Shipping Intelligence.

CALCUTTA ARRIVALS.

Date	Names of Vessels	Flags	Commanders	From Whence	Left
Feb. 19.	Commodore Hayes	British	J. M. Arslie	London	Sept. 7
21	Hogghly	British	J. T. Lamb	London	Sept. 28

BOMBAY ARRIVAL.

Date	Names of Vessels	Flags	Commanders	From Whence	Left
Jan. 30	Partridge	British	G. Betham	Calcutta	Dec. 27

BOMBAY DEPARTURE.

Date	Names of Vessels	Flags	Commanders	Destination
Jan. 28	Sylph	British	G. Middleton	Kutch

The following Ships are advertised in the September Papers, as preparing to quit England.

Albion, Weller, Madras and Bengal; *Ferbes*, Brown, ditto, ditto; *Emma*, Baumgardt, ditto ditto; *Bombay Merchant*, Clarkson, ditto ditto; *Alexander*, Scotten, Bombay; and *Sarah*, ditto.—The *Blucher* had sailed.—*Ind. Gaz.*

List of Shipping in the Madras Roads, on the 3rd of February, 1821.

Ship *Thais*, Captain P. Herbert; *Solo* Hogghly, Captain J. T. Lamb; Ship *Royal Charlotte*, Captain R. Barrett; *Brig Stratham*, Captain C. Penberthy; *Brig Fairy*, *Avrany* Polansky; *Brig Four Sisters*, Captain T. W. Smith; *Brig John Shore*, Captain H. B. Pridham; *Cutter Industry*, Captain John Tauxan.

Passengers.

Passengers per Hon'ble Company's Chartered Ship *Honship* Capt J. T. Lamb, from London the 21st of Sept. and Madras the 1st of Feb.

From London to Calcutta—Mrs. John Grant, Miss Mad. Greave, Captain Grant, Bengal Infantry, Mr. G. F. Thompson, Civil Service, Mr. John Pennington, Merchant, Mr. E. De L'Ering, Mr. De Saradiu. From Madras—Captain Fife.

Passengers per Portuguese Ship *Cande de Rio Pardo*, Captain B. J. Botelho, from Macao the 20th of December, Singapore the 11th of January, Malacca the 11th of January, and Peking the 20th of January.

From Macao—Mr. A. J. Dias Pegado, From Malacca—Mr. Mataraz Carapet, Mr. Antao S-tout, From Peking—Lieutenant Matheson, Lady, and Gold, Mr. and Mrs. Horne and Children, Mr. Gregory Arrakeel, Mr. Martin.

Correct List of Passengers proceeding to England on board the Hon'ble Company's chartered ship *Waterloo*, Captain H. R. Wilkinson.—George Tod, Esq. Bengal Civil Service, Captains W. Keble and J. Wynd, of the Madras Army, Captain Adam White, Lieutenant F. Kelso, 5th Light Dragoons, Mr. William Laing, Surgeon, Miss Tod.

Administrations to Estates.

Edward Millet, Esq. late a Writer in the Honorable Company's Bengal Civil Establishment, deceased.—Dempster Hemmings, Esq.

Lieutenant John Campbell late of the Honorable Company's Bengal Establishment, deceased.—Eustice James Archibald Campbell.

Mr. James Robson, late of Batavia, Mariner, deceased.—Mr. George Watson.

Philip Lisle Smith, late of Calcutta, Mariner, deceased.—Ranchard Roy.

Commercial Reports.

(From the Calcutta Exchange Price Current of Feb. 22.)

	Rs. As.	Rs. As.
Grain, Rice, Patna, per maund	2 9 a	2 11
Patchery, 1st,	2 8 a	2 9
Ditto, 2d,	2 8 a	2 4
Mononghy, 1st,	1 18 a	2 0
Ditto, 2d,	1 14 a	0 0
Balum, 1st,	1 12 a	1 12
Indigo, Parole, (in bond)	179 0 a	175 0
Purple and violet,	169 0 a	170 0
Violet,	153 0 a	160 0
Violet and copper,	145 0 a	160 0
Copper, fine,	149 0 a	145 0
Copper, lean,	110 0 a	130 0

Cotton.—The quantity of the new crop which has yet found its way to this market, is very trifling, and the price at present entirely nominal; 135 bales of Cutchons, of the old crop, of inferior quality and very few, were brought to public sale at the Exchange on the 15th instant, and sold on an average at sixpence; 15 1/2 per maund, cash; nothing has been done in it since our last. At Mirzapore the importation continues to be heavy, that of last week being 16,190 bales, making the total of the present crop to the 13th instant, 91,157, whilst that of last year to the same period was only 24,040. Although the demand does not appear to have been so good as in the preceding week, this large importation has had no other effect than to cause a very trifling depression in that market; this is scarcely to be wondered at, when it is known that no stock of consequence of the old crop remained on hand as on former years, and that the whole demand for country consumption, estimated at little short of ten lacks (10,00,000) of maunds annually, must come upon the present crop. The price keeps steady at Moorshedabad at 25 rupees—at Fattyghur the market is a shade lower.

Advices from London of the 28th of September state, a sale of Cotton to have taken place at Liverpool early in that month, when this article experienced a depression of about 1d. per lb. and since that time all business in East India Cotton had been entirely at a stand, in expectation of the issue of a sale declared at the India House for the 13th of October, which was expected to consist of about 50,000 bales. The failure of last year's crop was known in England, and had been confirmed by the cessation of importations, from hence for some time previous to the sailing of the *Hogghly*, but it was the opinion that the principal holders were bringing forward the article without any expectation of effecting sales, and only with a view of establishing the value of settling the duties, which by the late Regulations are payable ad valorem, instead of as formerly upon the weight. It was however generally believed, that there would be a further depression should any attempt be made to force sales, though in that case it would have the effect of inducing speculation from which a gradual improvement appears to have been contemplated, though not to any great extent, until there was a decrease in the actual stock.

Opium.—May be stated at an advance of 10 rupees on our former price.

Piece Goods.—Continue in demand, but we have no alterations in notice.

Indigo.—Is fully equal to our quotations, and very little remaining. The importation of the present season to the 11th instant is factory maunds 66,386, that of last year to the same period was 95,347.

Sugar and Saltpetre.—The demand for these is very limited, and the price may be stated at a reduction of 4 to 5 annas.

Black Tin.—Is improving, and may be stated at an advance of fully 1 rupee.

Clay.—Are rather looking up.

Tintague.—May be stated at an advance of 2 rupees.

Fermentation.—Has been sold at an advance of 10 rupees on the quotations of last week.

Freight to London.—This may be quoted at £1 10s. to £1.

Asiatic Society.

A Meeting of the Asiatic Society was held on Saturday, the 17th of February, at the Society's Apartments in Chowringhee. The Marquis of Hastings in the Chair.

The following gentlemen were unanimously elected members of the Society: William Blythe, Esq. Dr. Walter Ogilvy, Sir Robert Colquhoun, Bart. Courtney Smith, and Charles Assey Esquires.

The first volume of *Malayan Miscellany*, printed and published at the Samatra Mission Press, Bencoolen, was presented by Sir Stamford Raffles, through the medium of Major General Hardwicke. It is justly observed that a periodical work, printed in Samatra, and serving as a repository for occasional notices and observations on the Eastern Islands, cannot fail to be interesting to the public, while it may be the means of preserving a record of many new and interesting facts and particulars which from accident or neglect might otherwise be lost. The volume contains several botanical and zoological researches—an account of the Batus of the islands of Timoor, Rotu, Sava, Solar, &c.—a sketch of Borneo—and some particulars relative to Sulu in the Archipelago of Felipin—together with meteorological tables, and the proceedings of the Native School Institution at Bencoolen.

The 19th, 20th, and 21st numbers of the splendid work publishing at Paris by Mons. Langles, entitled *Monuments anciens et modernes de l'Indoustan en cent cinquante planches*, have been presented to the Society by Mons. Picard, in the name of the author.

A letter was read from Captain W. Price, respecting the inscriptions on the plates of copper deposited at *Panchdeur*, a dependency of *Baderi Nath*, and midway between the Temple and *Johi Nath*, and said to contain the history of the Temple and the tenets of the Boudha faith. It was also understood by Mr. Moorcroft, who borrowed these plates, and sent them to Calcutta, that the inscriptions were in a language unknown to the *Brahmins* in attendance at the Temple. Captain Price has examined the inscriptions, and it appears that they do not contain, as Mr. Moorcroft was informed by the *Pandits*, a history of the Temple of *Baderi Nath*, nor of the tenets of the Boudha faith—neither are they in a language or character unknown. They are simply Royal edicts declaratory of a charitable donation of lands, dated about the same period of time, and scarcely differing from each other except in the name of the donors, a description of the lands granted, and the purpose for which they were bestowed. The language is pure *Sanscrit*, and the character *Devanagari*, varying considerably however from that now in use, and remarkable for the uncommon form of some of the consonants, and the unusual method adopted of marking the vowels. Captain Price has given the following abstract of the contents of one of the inscriptions.

The plate has a circular appendage of lead rivetted to it, apparently intended to represent the impression of a seal, containing the names of *Nikkara*, *Isha Gana Deva*, and *Lalita* were.

The beginning of the inscription comprises the attributes of *Shurjati* (Sun) in the usual style of invocation. The first Prince mentioned is *Nikkara*, whose praises occupy several lines;—he is stated to have had a son by his queen *Nara Devi*, named *Isha Gana Deva*, who is equally the subject of paegyric with his father, whom he appears to have succeeded in the government. *Isha Gana Deva* had for his consort *Vaga Devi*—of her was born *Lalita Deva*, whose valor, wisdom, and liberality are detailed at great length. *Lalita Deva* then proceeds to enjoin the inhabitants of the surrounding countries, and the princes, councillors, generals, and officers of his court assembled at *Cartiaryapur*, to observe and obey his patent, which grants in perpetuity two small villages (*palika*) dependencies of *Cartiaryapur*, together with their trees, gardens, and mountains (excepting what belongs to the gods and *brahmins*), to *Achata Bhatta*, who is to employ the revenue arising from them in the repairs of a Temple dedicated to *Narayana*, and in the support of his worship. This property is to be successively possessed by the descendants of the grantees as long as the moon, sun, and earth endure, and is not in any respect subject to alienation. The date of the edict then follows, which unfortunately is computed only by the reign of some Prince, without the least reference to any known or established era.

In the 21st year of the reign of *Pravardish Hina Vijaya*, on the third day of the light fortnight of the month *Magha* *Papaya*, distributor of the king's donation, wrote this (inscription) by order of

Aryata, superintendent of the affairs of war and peace, and *Ganga Bhadra* engraved it with a style or chisel (*lancetirana*). The whole concludes with nine stanzas quoted from the *Dharma Sastra*, or from some poem (perhaps a *Purana* or *Ramayana*), of which Captain Price has subjoined a translation.

The inscriptions having been carefully copied, the plates have been returned to *Panchdeur*, according to the agreement entered into by Mr. Moorcroft with the *Pandits*. Captain Price was requested at the Meeting to prepare a verbal translation of the inscriptions.

An Account of the Trigonometrical and Astronomical operations for determining the Heights and Positions of the principal Peaks of the Himalaya Mountains, situated between the latitudes of $31^{\circ} 53' 10''$ and $30^{\circ} 18' 30''$ North, and the Longitudes of $77^{\circ} 34' 04''$ and $79^{\circ} 57' 27''$ East, by Captain J. A. Hodgeon 10th Regiment N. I. and Lieut. J. D. Herbert, 8th Regiment N. I. was laid before the Society at this Meeting.

This paper is arranged under the following heads:

1.—A general introductory account of the origin and progress of the Survey, of the nature of the Country, of the instruments made use of, and of the modes of calculation.

2.—Table of the Latitudes of 6 principal Trigonometrical Stations observed with the Reflecting Circle, and circular Astronomical Instrument—containing the results of 122 crossed observations of the Sun and Stars on both sides of the Zimph, at the Station near *Scharanpore* in the plains of the *Doab*; and of 177 on the Mountain Station of the *Chour*; of 61 at the Fort of *Hairaut*; of 32 at *Sorkkard*; and of 28 at *Wartoo*; which 3 last Stations, are also on lofty mountains.

3.—The Longitude of the 1st meridian of the Survey, deduced from 24 immersions and emersions of Jupiter's 1st Satellite observed with Dolland's Achromatic Refracting Telescopes, of 48 inches distance, at the Station near *Scharanpore*, or reduced to it.

4.—A general account of the measurement of a base line of 217.548 feet in the *Deyrah Doon*, with explanations of the Methods, Instruments, and of Apparatus constructed for the purpose, and Drawing of the same, and an account of the small and primary Triangulation proceeding from the measured Base, to connect the Stations of *Scharanpore*, the *Chour*, *Hairaut*, *Sorkkard* and *Budragh*. And a Table of the Lines and Angles of the 39 small Triangles, arranged in columns under the following Heads of data.

Angles observed at the 3 Stations—Angles reduced to the centre—Angles for calculation—Logarithmic lines—Logarithms of the sides—Length of the sides in feet.

5.—A similar table of 121 great Triangles, showing the distances of other Trigonometrical Stations, and of snowy and other Mountains, and principal points.

6.—Table exhibiting the heights above the sea of 34 snowy Peaks, the columns containing the following data:

Names of Stations—Altitudes observed therefrom—Arc of Distances to the observed Peak—Corrected elevation—Tangent of the same—Distance in feet—Logarithm—Logarithmic distance in feet—Difference of level in feet—Height of the observed Peak above the sea.

The highest of the snowy Peaks within the limits of the Survey, appears to be 25,580 feet, and the lowest 13,043 feet, above the sea; and there are 20 peaks more elevated than *Chimborazo*, the most lofty summit of the Andes.

7.—Paper Supplementary to the last, showing how to deduce satisfactory mean values of the heights of the Stations of observation, with notices on the Terrestrial refraction, founded on reciprocally observed elevations and depressions.—This, where one of the Stations is on the plains, at the height of 855 feet above the sea, and the others observed from it are from 6,500 to 14,500 feet above it, appears on the mean to be 1-11, 16 of the arc, but when the lowest station is 7,000 feet above the sea and the higher about 14,000 the refraction is on the mean 1-16, 81 of the arc.

To which is added a Note of the Azimuth of the principal Stations.

8.—Latitudes, Longitudes and Elevations of the Stations of observation, and of snowy and other remarkable Mountains and principal places.

9.—Appendix, containing Geodetic Calculations and Investigations, with 12 Tables, for facilitating the Calculations within the limits of the Survey, and explanations of their uses.

10.—Complete detail of the measurement of each portion of the base line.

11.—Plan of the small triangles.

12.—Plan of the great triangles, comprehending also the small triangulation.

The Meeting determined that this elaborate and valuable paper, should be printed in the 15th volume of the *Researches*, the 14th volume being now nearly completed.

Lieut. General J. S. Wood has transmitted from China for the purpose of being presented to the Asiatic Society a model of a very wonderful *Lusus Naturæ*. The model is about a foot, high and represents a Chinaman with the headless trunk of an infant hanging from his chest. General Wood has also sent the following description by Mr. Livingstone, Surgeon to the British Factory in China:

"The very extraordinary and interesting monster, which I am about to describe, was born only two days journey from Canton, about sixteen years ago; has been exhibited at Canton, and all around ever since, yet as far as my enquiries have extended, no account of this *Lusus Naturæ* has hitherto been drawn up, or has come to the knowledge of any European.

When I was first informed, that a monster was to be seen in a temporary enclosure near St. Augustin's church, Macao, I lost no time in attempting to gratify my curiosity; but I learned that the Monster was then unwell, and had retired to rest. I then formed the resolution of having him brought to my house, for the double purpose of more deliberate observation; and having at the same time a correct model made under my own eye; but aware that the only good artist then in Macao was employed; I deferred giving my orders for a few days; in the mean time the Monster unexpectedly left Macao.

However the Modeller had made such careful observations of the subject, that he informed me he could make an exact representation of what he saw. He has succeeded so well, that I am assured by many friends who had carefully examined the original, that the model is wonderfully exact;—a few unimportant exceptions shall be pointed out in the order of my description. I have spared no pains in collecting information from every quarter. I have had the advantage of receiving accounts from a great many intelligent friends, among whom I have the pleasure to mention three Medical Gentlemen of this place. All their accounts agree surprisingly well. The model has been shown to many of them, and my account read, with the accuracy of which they are entirely satisfied;—so I am persuaded that my own observations could not have added much either to the value or variety of those which I have been so fortunate as to receive from others.

A-ko was born sixteen years ago, in the district of Yun-lang-yuan, (which place is called in the Mandarin tongue, Gled ping noon, in N. L. 22° 3', Long west of Canton 1° 15', or 90 miles S.W. of Canton,) with another male child of nearly the same size united to the pit of his stomach by the neck, as if his brother had plunged his head into his breast. The skin of the principal here joins that of the upper part of the neck of the parasite, quite regularly and smoothly, excepting the superficial blood vessels, which appear somewhat turgid. The sufferings of the mother were so great, that she survived the birth of this monster only two days.

Since that time, the parasite has not much increased in size,* and at present is not much larger than new born infants usually are; but the bones are completely formed. The shoulder bones are remarkably prominent. Here the model is faulty, since it represents the roundness of infancy, but all this plumpness has disappeared, from the original, where bones seem only to be covered with skin. The hips of the model are too prominent. The manner in which the thighs appear is quite happy; but the feet, particularly the left, are not sufficiently clubbed. In the original, generally the feet and toes are less perfect than in the model. The toes adhere, and one or two are wanting.

The attachment of the neck of the parasite to the chest of the principal, admits of a semicircular motion. The natural position of

* I have the authority of Lieut. Gen. Wood, for stating that a careful admeasurement of the parasite was made at his request, the trunk and neck measured about eleven inches, and the longest limb thirteen inches, making the extreme length two feet. This accords sufficiently well with the five I have mentioned; but as the modelers in China do not work by any scale, it would be useless to deduce any exact measurement of the whole figure by knowing a part.

the bellies is towards each other; but A-ko can turn his brother as far round that he can bring either side towards his own belly. He also shows that his brother's arms can be moved freely. The thighs and legs remain stiffly bent, as represented in the model; the thigh being ankylosed with the oss. ischii nati above, and the tibia below. The kidneys seem to perform their functions perfectly. The anus is wanting.

A-ko is now about four feet and ten inches high, of a feeble frame and sickly appearance; but excepting the immobility above described, he is in all respects perfectly formed. He appears to be efficiently conversable and intelligent, and says that he has the same feeling of pain, if any part of his brother's body is hurt, as if it was the same part of his own body; even the slightest touch which would be perceptible, if applied to his own person, is equally perceptible if applied to his brother. This statement was most satisfactorily confirmed by an ingenious Medical Gentleman, who observing A-ko's attention to be fully employed, and his head turned away in a contrary direction, pinched quickly the hip of the parasite; A-ko instantly struck the same part of his own person, just as if that had been the pinched place.

Formerly he had reason to imagine, from certain obscure notions which he perceived within his brother, when he was himself in pain, that all their feelings were reciprocal; but for some time past he has not been sensible of this, excepting when he has occasion to make water. His brother never fails to void his urine at the same time, whether he has occasion to relieve nature or to gratify the curiosity of spectators.

A-ko's respiration is never perfectly free, on the contrary, it is commonly laborious, and on the slightest exertion, such as walking to a little distance, ascending a flight of steps, or the like, he breathes quickly, and with difficulty. To relieve this, he supports the parasite with his hands, but to obtain a considerable degree of ease, a recumbent posture is necessary. His pulse is commonly quick and small. Mr. Gomez, one of the Medical Gentlemen before mentioned, felt distinctly the pulsation of the carotids in the neck of the parasite; it was feeble. He also examined carefully the pulse at the wrist; it is very slow. (*valde lente*.)

The usual temperature of both is natural. A-ko wears an unusual quantity of clothes, yet he never appears to perspire even in the warmest weather. His usual gait is unsteady and feeble; when he walks up or down stairs, he supports himself with one hand, and his brother with the other, and brings both his feet upon the same step, before he attempts to advance another foot.

When in his best state of health, he informed Mr. Gomez his appetite was so good that he could take as much food as any three of his age, at present his health is much impaired. He complains of weakness of stomach, loss of appetite, defective and painful digestion; so it is commonly thought that he cannot live long. His countenance is sallow and more emaciated than it appears in the model.

A-ko's father is one of the poorest class of husbandmen. He has been content to hire his Son for five Spanish dollars a month to the man, who has for his trouble all the profits of the exhibition. Ten cash (less than a penny sterling) is the price of admittance into the enclosure, which is made in public places. He walks to private houses; the parasite appearing while going through the streets like a totem under his clothes. On these occasions the exhibitor is content to receive whatever is given. He commonly gets half a dollar or a dollar. The concern does not appear to be profitable.

Having stated all the circumstances of this wonderful and most interesting case, as fully as they have come to my knowledge, I might be excused for any observations,—the field is ample, and no doubt a variety of ingenious opinions will be formed. I think, however, you, my son, will be desirous to have my reflection on some points; I shall therefore mention a few.

It will probably be admitted, that as the quantity of nourishment, which the parasite derives from the principal system, is only sufficient to preserve life without adding to the bulk of its part, it receives blood only from small arteries, perhaps from the branches of the mammary arteries, where they freely anastomose with the large branches of the epigastrics, forming anastomosis which may either immediately anastomose with those of the parasite and supply its veins and heart with blood, sufficient to support a species of circulation, similar to that of the *fetus in utero*; the principal supplying the place of the placenta. Or the blood may be returned to the principal by a set of veins peculiar to the parasite state of existence. It

is highly probable that the entire pulmonary system is wanting, or in a state of complete torpor, and from the flaccid appearance of the abdomen, we can scarcely doubt but the chylificative viscera are in a similar state.

This view of our subject accords sufficiently well with that Theory of Monstrous Productions which suppose that two distinct embryos had coalesced by some accidental circumstances, which may have caused the anions of each to adhere; and controverts an opinion which at one time had many advocates respecting the use of the liquor amnii. It may be conjectured on the same view, that the great sympathetic nerve of A-ko supplies the urinary and genital systems, and that the nerves of his skin are diffused over that of his brother also. All this will require that the nervous system shall be considerably modified before we can be enabled to account for the few, but decisive facts which belong to this part of this subject; to account for these on commonly received principles, it will be necessary to suppose that the monster had the same conformation as the Primordial germ. This conjecture removes some of our difficulties. It explains how the brain of A-ko is in all respects a *Sensorium commune* to both. That the parasite is therefore only a duplicate of the principal, is not more difficult to be imagined than a supplementary finger or toe. Here however our field expands into a wilderness, into which it would be unsafe to enter without a guide. I shall therefore resign the task into the hands of more adventurous discoverers.

Colonel George Fagan communicated to the meeting the thanks of Baron Deuch of Paris for the high mark of distinction he had received in being elected an honorary member of the Asiatic Society. Colonel Fagan observed, that the Baron was preparing to transmit to the Society the first part, proof impression, of a most extensive work called a Universal History of Art, from the earliest ages down to the present period, illustrated by numerous engravings.—*Gen. Gaz.*

Civil Appointments.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT, FEBRUARY 10, 1831.

Mr. A. W. Durbie, Assistant to the Magistrate of the Northern Division of Burdwan.

Mr. G. A. Bushby, Assistant to the Magistrate of the Suburbs of Calcutta.

Mr. H. P. Russell, Assistant in the Office of the Registrar to the Sudder Dewanny Adawlat and Nizamat Adawlat.

Mr. J. F. G. Cooke, Assistant to the Magistrate of Nuddah.

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT, FEBRUARY 1, 1831.

Mr. James Wemyss, Collector of Cawpore.

Mr. C. Pattinson, Collector of Government Customs and Town Duties at Patna.

Mr. L. Kennedy, Collector of Sarun.

Mr. Henry Mundy, First Deputy to the Opium Agent at Bahar.

FEBRUARY 10, 1831.

Mr. J. R. Davidson, Assistant to the Secretary to the Board of Commissioners in the Ceded and Conquered Provinces.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT, FEBRUARY 10, 1831.

Mr. Thomas Herbert Maddock, to be a Principal Assistant to the Agent of the Governor General at Sagar and in the Territories on the Nerbuddah.

Mr. Edward William Cockerell, ditto ditto.

Mr. Edward Stirling ditto ditto.

Mr. Charles Fraser, ditto ditto.

Mr. Richard Macan, ditto ditto.

Mr. William Raikes Clarke, ditto ditto.

Mr. Leacock Davis, ditto ditto.

Lieutenant Thomas Wardlaw, to be a Junior Assistant to the Agent of the Governor General at Sagar and in the Territories on the Nerbuddah.

Military.

General Orders, by His Excellency the Most Noble the Governor General in Council.

FORT WILLIAM, FEBRUARY 12, 1831.

Assistant Surgeon Patrick Halket, having furnished the prescribed Certificates from the Medical and Pay Departments, is permitted to proceed to Europe on Furlough for the benefit of his health.

FORT WILLIAM, FEBRUARY 13, 1831.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to direct, that the following Extracts from General Letters from the Honorable the Court of Directors in the Military Department, dated the 9th and 23d August and 13th September 1829, be published in General Orders.

General Letter, dated August 9, 1829.

Para. 2. The undermentioned Officers have our permission to return to their duty upon your Establishment, viz.

Captain Harry Nicholson, Lieutenant George Thoratou, Ditto John Samuel Williams, and Surgeon Henry Moscrop.

3. We have permitted Mr. Assistant Surgeon Henry Petrie Saunders, of your Establishment, to remain in England until the departure, for your Presidency, of the first Company's Ships of next Season 1829-31.

4. Mr. Duncan McCalman has our permission to proceed to your Presidency to practise as a Surgeon, and we direct, that he succeed as an Assistant Surgeon upon your Establishment; his Rank will be settled at a future time.

6. We have appointed Mr. John Burney, now at your Presidency, a Cadet of Infantry upon your Establishment; the friends of Mr. Burney have produced to us the required certificate of his age, by which it appears, that he was born at Calcutta; upon your being satisfied therefore that he is not the son of a Native Indian, or exceptionable in any other respect, you will admit Mr. Burney a Cadet of Infantry, and administer to him the usual Oath of fidelity to the Company.

7. His order of Rank will be forwarded to you by an early conveyance.

General Letter, dated August 23, 1829.

Para. 6. The undermentioned Officers of your Establishment have our permission to remain in England, viz.

Lieutenant Colonel John Luther Richardson, and Surgeon Robert Limond, until the departure for your Presidency of the first Company's Ships, and Captain Charles Russell, and Lieutenant James Lindsay, until the departure of the last Company's Ships of the ensuing Season 1829-31.

7. We have permitted the undermentioned Officers to return to their duty upon your Establishment, viz.

Lieutenant Colonel Uday Yala, C. B., Captain Charles Pratt Kennedy, Captain John Brodhurst, and Lieutenant Charles Alexander Grant.

8. We have appointed Mr. James Burney, now at your Presidency as an Esquire in his Majesty's Service, a Cadet of Infantry upon your Establishment, provided it shall appear that he has held His Majesty's Commission for the term of one year at least, and performed duty with the Regiment during that time, and also that his age does not exceed twenty-five years, and that he is unexceptionable in every other respect; upon your being satisfied as to the particulars, you will admit him a Cadet of Infantry, and administer to him the usual Oath of fidelity to the Company.

9. His order of Rank will be transmitted to you by the earliest opportunity.

General Letter, dated September 13, 1829.

Para. 3. We have permitted the undermentioned Officers, lately belonging to your Establishment, to retire from the Company's Service, viz.

Captain Francis S. White from the 6th February 1819, and Captain Scipio Edward Richards from the 12th July 1820.

4. We have permitted Captain Charles A. G. Wallington, of your Establishment, to remain in England, until the departure for your Presidency of the last Company's Ships of this Season 1829-31.

5. Mr. William Fraser has our permission to proceed to your Presidency to practise as a Surgeon, and we direct, that he suc-

ced as an Assistant Surgeon upon your Establishment; his Rank will be settled at a future time.

11. We have permitted John Shoolbred, M.D., Surgeon upon your Establishment, to remain in Europe, until the departure for your Presidency of the first Company's Ships of the ensuing Season 1820-21.

Lieutenant Richard Burrey, of your Establishment, has our permission to remain in Europe, until the departure for your Presidency of the last Company's Ships of the ensuing Season 1820-21.

FORT WILLIAM, FEBRUARY 17, 1821.

The Governor-General in Council is pleased to make the following Promotions, and Alteration of Rank.

Medical Department—Assistant Surgeon Patrick Mathew to be Surgeon vice Haig retired, with rank from the 16th April 1820, in succession to Gordon resigned.

Assistant Surgeon Gilbert Ogilvie Gardner to be Surgeon from the 17th December 1820, vice Robinson appointed a Deputy Superintending Surgeon.

Surgeon Simon Nicolson to rank from the 8th January 1820, in succession to Haig retired.

Surgeon James Jamieson to rank from the 15th January 1820, in succession to Hunter deceased.

Captain W. Battine, of Artillery, having furnished the prescribed Certificates from the Medical and Pay Departments, is permitted to proceed to Europe on Furlough for the benefit of his health.

Captain Thomas Barron, of the 10th Regiment Native Infantry, having furnished the prescribed Certificate from the Pay Department, is permitted to proceed to Europe on Furlough, on account of his private affairs.

FORT WILLIAM, FEBRUARY 17, 1821.

The charge for Domes employed in killing Dogs, running loose about Military Cantonments, when a resort to that measure is deemed necessary, by Officers Commanding Posts and Stations, is in future to be limited to 2 Annas per Dog.

FORT WILLIAM, FEBRUARY 17, 1821.

In obedience to instructions from the Honorable the Court of Directors, the Most Noble the Governor-General in Council notifies in General Orders, that Widows of Officers admitted to the benefit of Lord Clive's Fund by this Government, will not be received on the Fund in England; unless they produce a Certificate from the Pay Department, specifying the date of admission, and the period to which the Pension has been paid in India.

FORT WILLIAM, FEBRUARY 17, 1821.

The undermentioned Gentlemen, having produced Certificates of their appointment as Cadets of Cavalry and Artillery on this Establishment, are admitted to the Service accordingly, and promoted to Cornet and 2d Lieutenant respectively; the dates of their Commissions to be adjusted hereafter:

Cavalry.—Mr. Robert Aiken, arrived in Fort William, 15th February 1821.

Artillery.—Mr. Henry Humphrey, ditto ditto, 15th ditto.

The following Officers have been permitted by the Honorable the Court of Directors to return to their duty on this Establishment without prejudice to their rank:

Lieutenant Colonel Christopher Fagan, arrived in Fort William, 9th February 1821.

Captain N. S. Webb, ditto ditto, 15th ditto ditto.

Captain J. Brodhurst, ditto ditto, 15th ditto ditto.

FORT WILLIAM, FEBRUARY 17, 1821.

In order fully to inform the Officers upon this Establishment, of the existing Regulations, with respect to Furlough to Europe; as well as to check the Practice, which, to a certain extent, has lately prevailed, of Military Officers postponing their Return to their duty, for a period longer than is compatible with the good of the Service; the following Extract of a General Letter from the Hon. the Court of Directors, under date the 13th September 1820, is published to the Army; and the Most Noble the Governor-General in Council directs, that a printed Copy of this Order be furnished from the Adjutant General's Office, to every officer who shall obtain the Permission of Government, to proceed to Europe on Furlough.

"Officers coming to England on Furlough, are required, as soon as they arrive, to report their Arrival and Address, by Letter to our Secretary, forwarding at the same time, the Certificates, which they received in India."

"In all cases of Furlough, whether it be granted for private affairs, or on Sick Certificate, Officers are required to join the Establishment to which they belong, at the expiration of three years, from the commencement of their Furlough, unless they shall have obtained an extension of leave from us, six months before the expiration of the said term of three years."

"Extension of Furlough will not, in future be granted except in cases of Sickness, or in the manner prescribed, in our dispatch of the 3d January 1817, or in cases in which it shall be proved to us, that a further residence in Europe is indispensably necessary."

"When under any such circumstances, an Officer shall have obtained an extension of Furlough to a given period, he must, at the expiration thereof, apply for, and obtain permission, either to return to his duty, or to reside a further time in Europe."

"The Act of the 33d George 3d Cap. 62, Sec. 73, as it respects Military Officers, applies only to cases of Sickness, Infirmary, or inevitable Accident, and no Officer will be hereafter considered eligible, to return to the Service, after five years absence, under that enactment, who has failed to obtain from us, agreeably to the foregoing Regulations, an extension of Furlough, under the circumstances referred to in the Act."

"The plea of ignorance of the Regulations, will not hereafter be admitted, as any justification of the breach of them; but Officers who shall come home on Furlough, and who shall not, in due time apply, so as to effect their return to the Presidency, to which they belong, within the period of three years, from the commencement of their Furlough, will subject themselves to the loss of the Service; unless they shall be permitted by us to remain a further time in this country."

W. CASEMENT, Lieut. Col. Sec. to Govt. Mil. Dept.

General Orders, by the Commander in Chief, Headquarters, Calcutta, February 12, 1821.

Ensign Roberts, of the 1st Battalion 26th Regiment Native Infantry, is permitted to do duty with the 2d Battalion 25th Regiment Native Infantry at Nasirabad, until further orders.

The leave of absence granted to Lieutenant and Adjutant Croft, 1st Battalion 17th Regiment Native Infantry, in General Orders of the 25th December last, extends to the 30th March next, instead of the 24th inst. The undermentioned Officers have leave of absence:

Artillery.—1st Lieutenant Rotton, from 1st February to 1st April, on extension, on Medical Certificate, to remain at Cawnpore.

1st Battalion 8th Regiment.—Lieutenant Terrance, from 15th February to 15th March, to remain at the Presidency, for the adjustment of accounts.

Head-quarters, Calcutta, February 14, 1821.

Assistant Surgeon Teyler, of the Horse Brigade, who was detached from Cawnpore to the Presidency in Medical charge of a Detachment of Artillery, and has since proceeded by water to rejoin his Corps, is directed to join and do duty with the 2d Battalion 15th Regiment Native Infantry at Bareilly, until the arrival of Assistant Surgeon J. J. Patterson, when he will join his proper Corps.

Ensign Ellis is removed from the 1st to the 2d Battalion 33d Regiment. Major General Sir John Malcolm's Division Order of the 23d inst., directing Ensign Stapleton to do duty with the 1st Battalion 7th Regiment until further orders, is confirmed.

Lieut. Col. A. Maxwell's appointment, on the 29th ultimo, of Lieutenant and Quarter Master Oak's to Office as Adjutant to the 1st Battalion 4th Regiment, is confirmed as a temporary arrangement, until Lieutenant Dunlop appointed in General Orders of the 19th January shall join the Battalion.

The Native General Court Martial appointed in General Orders of the 10th instant, for the trial of Jemadar Mirza Bander Beg, of the 2d Battalion 18th Regiment Native Infantry, will assemble at the Judge Advocate General's Office in Chowringhee, on Friday the 16th instant, instead of at the time and place specified in the former Order.

The undermentioned Officers have leave of absence:

2d Battalion 15th Regiment.—Assistant Surgeon J. J. Patterson from 15th February to 15th May, to remain at the Presidency, on urgent private affairs.

2d Battalion, 18th Regiment.—Assistant Surgeon Ross, from 1st February, to 15th April, to visit Allahabad, on urgent private affairs.

1st Battalion 7th Regiment.—Lieutenant Colonel P. Bradshaw, from 24 February to 24 April, to remain at the Presidency, on urgent private affairs.

Head Quarters, Calcutta, 15th February, 1881.

Captain Napier, Assistant Adjutant General to the division under Major General Sir John Malcolm, has leave of absence to proceed to Bangalore for a month and a half from the 24th ultimo, and Captain T. D. Stewart, of the 1st Regiment Light Cavalry, is appointed to act as Assistant Adjutant General during his absence.

Head Quarters, Calcutta, 16th February, 1881.

A Committee of Cavalry (and Horse Artillery) Officers is to be assembled at Hardwar, on the 24th of April next, for the purpose of admitting into the service such persons as they shall deem fit from the Cante submitted to their inspection by the Acting Deputy Commissary General. Major General Sir G. Martindale, Commanding the Field Army, will be pleased to nominate the Presidency and Officers.

Instructions will be issued hereafter for the guidance of the Committee.

The undermentioned Officers have leave of absence:—

2d Battalion 1st Regiment.—Captain Nashitt, from 5th April to 5th October, to visit the Presidency, on urgent private affairs.

Rangpur Regiment.—Captain Walker, from 20th February to 20th July, ditto, ditto.

2d Battalion 15th Regiment.—Lieutenant and Adjutant Brown, from 1st February to 1st August, ditto, ditto.

Rangpur Local Battalion.—Lieutenant and Adjutant Pringle from 1st March, to 30th June, to visit the Presidency, on urgent private affairs.

1st Battalion 20th Regiment.—Lieutenant Marshall, from 17th February to 1st March, in extension, to remain at the Presidency, on urgent private affairs.

1st Regiment Light Cavalry.—Lieutenant Bostels, from 15th March, to 1st May, ditto, ditto.

1st Battalion 18th Regiment.—Assistant Surgeon Hardiman, from 15th February to 15th April, in extension to join his corps.

Rangpur Battalion.—Assistant Surgeon J. R. Martin, from 1st January to 1st March, to remain at the Presidency, on Medical Certificate.

European Regiment.—Lieutenant and Adjutant Carlsson, from 15th February, to 1st April, to remain at the Presidency, on urgent private affairs.

Head-Quarters, Calcutta, February 17, 1881.

Captain Cany's appointment, on the 1st instant of Lieutenant R. M. Peacock to act as Adjutant to the detached Wing of the 2d Battalion 7th Regiment, is confirmed.

Captain Smith's appointment, on the 1st instant of Lieutenant Boyd to act as Adjutant to the 2d Battalion 15th Regiment during the absence of Lieutenant and Adjutant Brown, or until further orders, is confirmed. Assistant Surgeon J. R. Martin moved from the Rangpur Battalion to the 1st Battalion 20th Regiment.

The Commander-in-Chief, advising to the great distance at which many of the Regiments of the Native Army are stationed from the Province whence they are recruited, is gratified that circumstances enable His Lordship this year to extend the usual period of furlough. On the receipt of this Order at stations, respectively, ten Privates and two Non-Commissioned Officers in each Troop and Company with a proportion of Native Commissioned Officers are to be allowed leave of absence until the 31st of October next. The indulgence is to be extended to the 30th of November for all Corps stationed beyond the Juma and in the Province of Cutch.

Commanding Officers will be careful that leave is granted with strict regard to priority of claim, and to limit the time granted to each individual with reference to the distance of their homes and the nature of their business, so as to allow as full a participation as possible in this indulgence.

With the same view His Excellency is pleased to permit the Officers Commanding in Bangalore, Hongkong, Mussoorie, and in Rajpootana, to extend the proportion of Men on leave of absence to fifteen Privates in each Troop or Company, if they find it practicable, without material inconvenience to the Public Service.

On the other hand they are directed to narrow the limit of the indulgence granted by this Order if local circumstances render it necessary, reporting the same to Head Quarters.

Officers and Men going on leave are to be reminded of the necessity of giving notice to their Regiments if sickness should detain them at their homes, and of the penalties attached to over staying their leave.

Surgeon G. O. Gardner is posted to the 19th Regiment Native Infantry, and will join the 1st Battalion of that Corps at Bangalore.

Surgeon F. Mathew is posted to the 21st Regiment Native Infantry, vice Skipton reported. Mr. Mathew will continue with the Battalion to which he is at present attached.

The undermentioned Officers have leave of absence,

1st Battalion 26th Regiment.—Lieutenant F. G. Lister, from 4th February, to 4th March, in extension, to rejoin his Corps.

1st Battalion 11th Regiment.—Assistant Surgeon D. A. Patterson from 7th February to 7th May, to visit the Presidency, on Medical Certificate.

European Regiment.—Ensign C. Campbell, from 20th January, to 20th April, to remain at Cawnpore, on urgent private affairs.

2d Battalion 20th Regiment.—Captain Wrennally, from 20th January to 1st March, in extension, on Medical Certificate.

Assistant Surgeon A. Scott is appointed, to do duty with the 1st Battalion 11th Regiment Native Infantry, during the absence of Assistant Surgeon Patterson.

Head-quarters, Calcutta, February 19, 1881.

Cornet Alford, promoted in Government General Orders of the 17th instant, is appointed to do duty with the 2d Regiment of Light Cavalry, and directed to proceed and join it at Keith by water.

JAS. NICOL, Adj. Gen. of the Army.

Head-quarters, Calcutta, February 23, 1881.

The leave granted respectively to Captain Ellis of the 34th and Captain Jones, of the 69th Regiments, to return to Europe on their private affairs, is cancelled at their request.

The commission granted by his Excellency Lieutenant General Sir Thomas Halsey, to Captain Sheehy, of the 80th Regiment, to proceed to Ceylon on urgent private affairs, with leave of absence from the 30th ultimo to the 30th of April next, is confirmed.

Head-quarters, Calcutta, February 29, 1881.

The leave granted by his Excellency Lieutenant General Sir Thomas Halsey, to the undermentioned Officers, are confirmed.

63th Regiment.—Lieutenant Parker, from 5th ultimo to 7th April 1881, to proceed to Bombay on sick Certificate.

69th Regiment.—Ensign Thompson, from date of embarkation, for 4 months, to proceed to Calcutta on his private affairs.

The leave of absence granted by his Excellency Lieutenant General Sir Thomas Halsey, to Lieutenant Wainwright, 47th and Lieutenant Casan, 65th Regiments, each for two years from date of embarkation, to proceed to Europe, for the recovery of their health, is confirmed.

Head-quarters Calcutta, February 13, 1881.

With reference to the 16th clause of the Proposal for the formation of a Military Fund for the benefit of the Widows and Children of Officers of His Majesty's Regiments serving in the East Indies, the following Abstract account of the Receipts and Disbursements of that Fund, is published in General Orders:—

Abstract of a Fund for the benefit of Widows and Children of Officers of His Majesty's Service in India.

Received amount of Subscription, &c., during the year ending the 31st December 1880,	Rs. 769	11	14
Received Gain on Company's Paper	52	11	4
Received amount of Subscriptions in further part of 1880, from H. M. Regiments on Madras Establishment,	4086	11	01
Received from H. M. 17th Foot,	176	0	0
More Rupees,	11073	9	0

Disbursements.

Postage of letters,	22	0	0
Grant to Mrs. Jane Wilton and Children, 53d Regiment,	2789	12	4
Agents Salary, including Office Rent, Clash, Stationery, &c.,	1200	6	0
More Rupees,	5013	4	4
More Rupees,	6061	5	5

We estimate that the Subscriptions due, but not yet come to hand, will be 1000 Rupees more than yet received.—Therefore we may venture to state, the Balance of the Fund on 31st December 1880, to be about Sixteen Rupees

(Signed) McCLINTOCK AND CO

Agents to the Military Fund.

Calcutta, 15th January, 1881.

(A True Copy.)

THOS. McMAHON, Col. A. G.

Head quarters, Calcutta, February 1, 1821.

Lieutenant H. Wick of H. M. 15th Light Dragoons, Extra Aide-d-Camp to the Most Noble the Governor-General, has leave to proceed to Madras for the recovery of his health, and to be absent on that account for six months from the date of his embarkation.

Head quarters, Calcutta, February 25, 1821.

The Most Noble the Commander in Chief republishes to his Majesty's Forces in India, the following General Order just received, issued by His Royal Highness the Duke of York, dated Horse Guards the 5th July 1820, (No. 362) and enjoins the strictest obedience to the Instructions therein contained on the part of all his Majesty's Officers.

Horse Guards, July 5, 1820.

The Commander in Chief has had occasion to notice the irregular practice adopted, in several instances by the Officers of the Army, of wearing plain Clothes at their Regiments' Quarters, and the irregularity having caused a serious obstruction to Discipline upon a particular and recent occasion in a Regiment of Cavalry stationed in the North of England, his Royal Highness deems it essential to enjoin Officers Commanding Districts, and Regiments, to take special care, that no Officers under their Command shall ever appear at their Quarters without their Uniform.

By Command of His Royal Highness the Commander in Chief,

(Signed) HENRY TORRENS, Adj. Gen.

His Excellency avails himself of this occasion to advert to the General Orders issued from Head Quarters in India, dated the 20th July, and 7th of December 1816, and to call the particular attention of Officers of the Army to the Instructions therein prescribed, respecting Dress, and appearance abroad, for which the most convenient, and considerate Rules were laid down, suited to the climate, to the sports of the Field and to recreation on Horse-back, or on Foot, &c. &c.

The period of Morning Exercise must be considered to come after the usual Breakfast time, therefore appearance abroad at a later Hour, must be in the proper Uniform of all concerned, whether Staff or Regimental, who are hereby re-ordered to wear their proper Hats, or Caps according to His Majesty's Regulations, and on such occasions foraging Cans, or round Hats are strictly prohibited as not being tolerated by the King's Orders.

The Commander in Chief takes this opportunity to notice, that he has received reports from different parts of India that Soldiers are in the habit of going considerable distances from their Quarters, on shooting excursions.

While the Commander in Chief wishes as stated in General Orders of the 21th of December 1819, to encourage in the Army many exercises, and the Games in the Field at proper hours, and antiliable seasons of the year, he must prohibit, as contrary to usage in any country, Soldiers wandering without special Licence from their Quarters with Fire Arms. His Lordship therefore desires, that non-Commissioned Officers, or Soldiers, who may be permitted hereafter by their Commandants to go short distances from their Stations for recreation, shall be provided with a Pass for the Day, and only a few men at a time whose characters are well known to be steady, and correct, should be permitted to have this indulgence.

On the subject of Leave of absence, His Excellency feels it incumbent to express his disapprobation, at the delays which occur at the three Presidencies, previously to Officers embarking for their respective destinations.

The Leaves are announced for a considerable time, and that every individual should have the full extent of the indulgence, two years from the actual date of embarkation are conceded; but the time spent at Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay, frequently draw the period of absence from Duty, nearer to three years than to the term announced, which bears hard on those who remain to perform their Regimental Functions.

It would seem, that Leaves of absence are frequently applied for without due consideration, as several after giving all the previous trouble, and causing the unnecessary expenditure of Public stationery, request permission to relinquish the Licence.

After these observations it is to be hoped, and it is hereby enjoined, that every convenient expedition be used by those who are to embark, and that permission to be absent on account of Private Affairs shall not be applied for except with a decided intention of the Applicant availing himself of the indulgence, and that a relinquishment of it will only occur under the most unexpected circumstances.

Head Quarters, Calcutta; 17th February, 1821.

Lieutenant Desbarres of H. M. 87th Regiment has permission to proceed to Europe for the recovery of his health, and to be absent on that account for two years from the date of his embarkation.

The extension of Leave of absence from the 10th March to the 9th of June next, granted by His Excellency Lieutenant-General Sir Thomas Munro, to Lieutenant Mainwaring of the Royal Scots on urgent private affairs, is confirmed:

By Order of the Most Noble the Commander in Chief,

THOS. McMAHON, Col. A. G.

Shipping Intelligence.

CALCUTTA ARRIVALS.

Date	Names of Vessels	Flags	Commanders	From Whence	Left
Feb. 21	Morley	British	R. R. Brown	N. S. Wales	Nov. 2
21	Scotia	British	A. Agnew	Port Louis	Dec. 17
22	Dorothy	British	J. Hargrave	N. S. Wales	Nov. 7
23	Galates	Amer.	H. Oxnard	Java	Jan. 20

CALCUTTA DEPARTURES.

Date	Names of Vessels	Flags	Commanders	Destination
Feb. 21	Georg-Cruttenden	British	J. J. R. Brown	Batavia
21	Phoenix	British	A. Mackid	Madras
21	Kent	British	E. C. Kemp	Bombay
21	Loche	British	J. O. Duncan	Batavia
21	Le Saint	French	J. H. H. H.	Batavia & Cochin

Passengers.

Passengers per ship *Scotia*, Captain A. Agnew, from the Cape of Good Hope 13th of December.—Assistant Surgeon W. Fraser, Bengal Establishment, Mrs. H. H. H., Misses Anna H. H., Sophia H. H., and Catharine H. H.

Passengers per ship *Morley*, Captain R. R. Brown, from New South Wales 1st of November, and Batavia 20th of December.—Surgeon Thomas H. H., Royal Navy; Surgeon H. H. H.

Passenger per ship *Dorothy*, Captain J. Hargrave, from New South Wales 1st of November, and Batavia 10th of December.—Mr. B. H. Brown.

The *Dorothy* spoke the following ships on the 4th of January, in the Straits of Sunda.

The Honorable Company's ship *Merchandise of Ely and General H. H.*, from Calcutta, for England, touching at the Cape.

On the 18th instant, in latitude 19° 35' N. longitude 86° 35' E. the ship *Briton*, from Calcutta for London.

The *Lady Melville* sailed from Batavia for China on the 25th of Dec.

The American ship *Galates*, Captain Henry Oxnard, from Java—spoke the *Herc of Malacca* from Calcutta for China, in latitude 1° 10' N. longitude 92° E. on the 1st of February.

Arrivals and Departures.

Weekly List of Military Arrivals, and Departures from the Presidency.

Arrivals.—Captain C. C. Smith, Honorable Company's European Regiment, from sea.—Surgeon H. H. H., from Europe.—Lieutenant W. H. H., Gorn-kpore Light Infantry, from Gorn-kpore.—Mr. William Anderson, Cadet of Artillery, from Europe.—Mr. O. Lomer, Cadet of Infantry, from Europe.—Mr. James Alexander, Cadet of Artillery, from Europe.—Mr. F. C. Heever, Cadet of Infantry, from Europe.

Departures.—Captain C. Fitzgerald, 6th Light Cavalry, to Europe, on the *Lady Raffles*.—Captain R. J. Dawes, Military Board Officer, to the Cape, on the *Lady Carrington*.—Captain G. H. H., 84th Battalion 25th Native Infantry, to Europe, on the *Bengal Merchant*.—Lieutenant R. H. H., 24th Battalion 15th Native Infantry, to Europe, on ditto.—Lieutenant C. T. Foster, Honorable Company's European Regiment, to Gorn-kpore.—Ensign J. Cooper, ditto ditto.—Ensign S. Twissell, ditto ditto.—Ensign J. Corfield, ditto ditto.—Ensign R. E. H. H., ditto ditto.—Assistant Surgeon J. S. Toke, ditto ditto.—Assistant Surgeon G. G. H., to the Cape, on the *Lady Raffles*.

Administrations to Estates.

Mr. Claude Abraham Judah, late of Calcutta, Gentleman, deceased.—Aaron Crossly Seymour, Esq.

Major James William Playdell, late of the Honorable Company's Bengal Establishment, deceased.—George Cruttenden, Esq.

Market News.

Batavia.—The latest letters from Batavia extend to the end of December. The information they convey is chiefly Commercial. Coffee is quoted at from 25 to 26 Dollars per cask, and extremely scarce. Sugar was abundant, and selling at 6 and 6½.

An application had been made to Government for a Sale of 5,000 piculs of Tin, at which, if the Sale was granted, it was expected to be purchased at very high prices for the China market. It was expected to be much too high for remittance to Calcutta.

The Road at Batavia was crowded with Ships of all nations. Several Americans had dismantled their Ships, and resolved to remain until the next Coffee season.

Europe Chintz, white Cottons, Iron, and Sheet Copper, were in demand.

The Batavian Consuls contain several local notices of interest, but their translation will require some time before they can appear.

China.—Letters from Canton of December 9, state that the markets for Indian produce were generally very dull. Not for Pepper more particularly. The *London*, on her arrival there had great difficulty in effecting sales at all, and then did it at 11 dollars only, which was a low price. In consequence of one of the principal Hong merchants having monopolized the whole of the article then in the market, the price immediately rose to 12 dollars. Camphor had done well, and Gam Benjamin was also in request.

The Bombay and China Ships, unable to procure Cotton, had gone empty to Penang, where they filled up with Straights produce, in order to save their freight, but in doing so had completely glutted the Chinese market.

The affair of the death of the Chinese, by the hands of an Officer of the *London*, is detailed with very little variation from the accounts that had previously reached: It appears that the Officer, whose duty it was to attend the watering parties had been repeatedly annoyed by the Chinese throwing stones into the boat on their passing up the River. He intended to frighten them only, and for that purpose took a common Ship's musket into the boat. It was unfortunately loaded with ball, and altho' he intended firing over the heads of the Chinese, he levelled too low, and shot one man dead on the spot.

The Vice-Roy soon heard of this—interdicted all communication with the Ship—and sent off dispatches to Peking. In the mean time an unfortunate Maniac on board one of the vessels at Whampoa, in a fit of insanity cut his throat—the Surgeons passed him off as the person who had killed the Chinese, and who, in a fit of despair had committed Suicide. The story was believed, and three Mandarines of high rank, were sent down to Whampoa to examine the body and take depositions. They were quite satisfied as to the truth of the matter related to them, and thus the affair ended.

Bombay.—Two of the GOLD CUPS presented by His HIGHNESS SYAJEE ROW GUYCOWAR have been received by the *Hyperion*, each of the value of two hundred Guineas: They are magnificent specimens of the arts, and of the classical taste of the accomplished gentleman to whom the execution of the commission was entrusted. ORATOR is the holder of one, and on Tuesday next the destiny of the other will be decided.

The Cup (for the two resemble each other in all respects) is a highly ornamented campanular vase, supported by a circular plinth or pedestal; the foot of the vase consisting of a fillet of oak leaves and acorns. The upper compartment of the body of the Cup is enriched on one side, with a group of race horses and their riders in eager contention, executed to the life; on the other side is an inscription commemorative of the alliance subsisting between the British and Guycowar government. The lower compartment represents the national garland in relief, of the Rose, the Thistle and the Shamrock, connected, at the bottom, by a band or moulding in the Ionic style. The rim is surmounted by a festoon of the leaves, fruit, and tendrils of the vine. The height of this beautiful vase is eleven inches and a half to the rim, and twelve including the festoon. It is fourteen inches in diameter, and is depth eight. The maker is Hamlet. The inscription is as follows:—

“BOMBAY RACES.—1821.—GUYCOWAR CUP.—Presented on the 1st March 1819, BY His HIGHNESS SYAJEE ROW GUYCOWAR.—Treaty of Baroda dated the 21st April 1805, negotiated by Lieutenant Colonel Alexander Walker.—Supplement Treaty dated the 6th of Nov, 1817, negotiated by Captain James Repoll Carnac.”

We are persuaded that the society of Bombay will not permit this donation on the part of SYAJEE ROW, contributive, as it so substantially is, to its annual recreation in the noblest of all amusements, to be received without affording His HIGHNESS an adequate proof the sense entertained of his liberality, which extends to three years yet to come; and we are confident that, after the expiration of that period, the Guycowar Cup will be continued to be annually presented as long as the alliance subsists between the two states. It is not for us to suggest the nature of the present that should be returned, a thorough bred race horse would not be prized probably so highly as one of our noble Dray-horses, which the Nawab of Oude characterised as the English Elephant. We think, however, that the present ought to be of a substance as permanent, as we trust, the donation will prove to be.—*Bomb. Courier.*

Presentation of Colours.—The following Communication on this subject has been addressed to the Editor of the Bombay Gazette:—

I was a witness on the occasion of the presentation of their Colours to the 1st Battalion of the 12th Regiment, of which some account is given in one of your late Papers. I beg leave to offer through the same medium a few observations which suggested themselves at the time, which would have come better from some abler pen than mine. I flatter myself however with the hope that some Officer experienced equally, in the character of the Asiatic, and in his own profession, may be induced to favor us with his views of the subject.

The presentation of Colours is an important event, and it is generally the earliest on record, in the annals of a Corps. It had not been my fortune to witness so memorable an occurrence since my arrival in India, and I anticipated the pleasure I should experience in witnessing the presentation of their Colours to the 1st Battalion 12th Regiment by the Honorable Lady Colville.

This Corps, I believe, was formed and completed from the select men of the three Battalions of Infantry originally raised under British Officers, and disciplined for the service of the late Peshwa. They had shown their attachment and fidelity to their Officers, and by consequence, to the British Government, in the hour of trial, and had established a claim to distinguished favor, which the present occasion would have afforded a fair opportunity of acknowledging. The circumstances of having their Colours committed to the protection of their valour from the hand of a Lady of so high a rank as Lady Colville in every respect, would have been appreciated, and recollected with pride while the Battalion existed, had ceremonies corresponding to the occasion been observed. They would have related with enthusiasm that the Commander in Chief had deputed his Lady to present them their Colours, and you may rely on it that such a circumstance could have been made a noble use of by their Officers on some future occasion. It would have been a well-timed compliment to have designated the Corps the *Colville de Paltan*, agreeable to a practice on the Bengal Establishment, from the provinces under which, more than three fourths of the Corps were originally enlisted. A month's Battia, or ten days Sweetmeat money, might have been granted them at the same time, and I do not see the harm, if ostensively, from Lady Colville.

I will not insist on the necessity of the Koran, or Gunga Jaf, forming part of the ceremonies on this solemn occasion, but I do think, with all deference to those with whom it rested, that the Sepoys ought to have been addressed in an appropriate speech by a properly qualified European Officer, or, at all events, by a Native Officer. I am afraid the whole Corps experienced disappointment on seeing their Colours, concerning which they had hitherto felt and expressed the most lively solicitude, presented to them without a single word being said to them, or any ceremony whatever. We know the magical effect of ceremonies on the mind of the lower classes in all countries, and with Asiatics the more we have recourse to them the better. On the dissolute or bigotted Mussulman, or the Purwary perhaps, the effect of ceremonies may be less, but the soft and flexible mind of the Hindoostanee is fitted to receive impressions from any solemn rites. Of Hindoostanees, commonly known by the name of Singhs (a dignified appellation, assumed by any caste of Hindoos who enter the military profession) the greatest part of this Corps is composed. They are a high minded but tractable people,—faithful and ardent in their character of soldiers, but bigotted and jealous in their religious character, a conduct must be observed towards them unnecessary with the military classes of other countries. To win them, their peculiar traits of character, their passions, and their prejudices must be learned, the task will not then be very difficult to point out to them, with some effect, their Standard unfurled as an idolater their idolatry.

Ballyghaut Road.

To the Editor of the Calcutta Journal.

SIR,

When I sent you, a few days since, a statement for publication, describing the present ruinous and dangerous state of the Ballyghaut Road, it was, as you may easily conceive, not at all my design to provoke any discussion on a subject, the interest of which must of necessity be so limited. I had hoped that my letter would meet the eyes of those within whose power the remedy was, and in that case I doubted not but that it would soon be applied, that this is all I expected would have been the consequence of its publication—As nothing could have been further from my intention than to give offence to any one, I was astonished to find that my letter could have excited such vindictive feelings as evidently dictated that letter signed an "Unadulterated ENGLISHMAN." Possibly if the screen of an anonymous signature were withdrawn, the enigma might be solved.

But as my object in now addressing you is not to retaliate only, I shall not imitate the example of this *Unadulterated ENGLISHMAN*, by retorting such illiberal remarks as distinguish his verbose production—Sneers at a profession which every real Englishman is taught from his cradle to honour, though they sufficiently indicate the narrowness of the writer's mind, in no way affect the question at issue, and which may be thus briefly stated. A great thoroughfare, in the suburbs of a great city, for the repair of the roads leading through which it is understood that a fund exists, is suffered to go into a state of ruin, that threatens the lives or limbs of all who pass over it. Now either this grievance has or has not a remedy—this, Sir, is the case to be tried, and to this, and this only, your Correspondent ought to have addressed himself, and on such parts of his letter as bear particularly on this, I shall now offer a few remarks.

The *Unadulterated ENGLISHMAN* asserts that the repair of the roads is not one of the purposes for which the Lotteries were instituted—Possibly not;—no doubt the *Unadulterated Englishman* is better informed on this subject, than those who suffer by the inconvenience he derides, and who have not the good fortune to be so intimately connected with Committees or Boards of Conservancy, as he appears to be. But as he is so on fait of the purposes for which the Lotteries were not instituted, it would serve to prevent many future misunderstandings, if he would be good enough to state for what purposes they were instituted, and what is the nature of that improvement which entirely excludes the repair of the roads. Granting, however, the *Englishman's* assertion to be correct in this instance, it does not prove either that the Road alluded to is in repair, or that it ought not, being actually in a dangerous state, to be repaired.

Your Correspondent next gratuitously assumes that I alluded to the state of the Chowringhee Road with an air of insidious envy; the allusion exists only in his own illiberal imagination, there are many roads kept in very good repair besides those of Chowringhee. With regard to his assertion that the fund set apart for the repair of the roads is derived from amusement—it may be true—and if so, I admit the principle for its application laid down by him. But if this be the case, I should be glad to be informed, from what fund, the roads all round Ballyghaut, where there are few houses and those not "stately mansions," are repaired, as they very lately have been. The Circular Road too, is, I should imagine, in the suburbs of the town, and yet it is kept in good repair.—Perhaps all this is "gratuitously done too." Be it so—yet I would ask why should a great thoroughfare be entirely shut out from the benefit of this generosity, while it is extended to the narrow serpentine roads about Ballyghaut, where carriages seldom pass, because two cannot drive abreast.

Not being so deep in the secrets of Committees and Boards of Conservancy as this *Unadulterated ENGLISHMAN* is, and having always understood that the improvement contemplated, when Lotteries were instituted here, included the repair of the roads, I appeal to you, Sir, whether it was not natural that I should conclude, when I observed the narrow roads there alluded to repaired, that a broad and frequented thoroughfare, like the Ballyghaut Road was, entitled to at least the same degree of attention. I confess I laboured under this impression, if it be a false one I lament the mistake, not because it has afforded a momentary triumph to your epigrammatic Correspondent, but because I regret that the removal of a serious inconvenience should be left to the generosity, rather than the justice of any Board or body of men whatever.

The ingenious argument of your Correspondent, that because we are not forced to go down this road of *et armis*, we are not entitled to complain, is so appallingly unreasonable, that it would be cruel to deprive him of the advantage of it, and I pass it over therefore without comment. The assertion that if those purchasers of tickets who reside here, have a right to expect the roads before their doors to be repaired, whether they reside in Tank-square or the Ballyghaut road, the inhabitants of Bombay have also an equal right to have the roads leading through that Presidency kept in repair, is entitled to nearly an equal degree of consideration. The improvement for which the Lottery fund is set apart, is avowedly confined to Calcutta; but this limitation of its application, though it naturally excludes either the inhabitants of Bombay or Delhi, does not, I should conceive in the same manner shut out those who have the misfortune to reside a few yards beyond the Mahrattah ditch, from the benefit of the improvement proposed.

I have already intruded on your columns much further than I intended, but you will I trust pardon my trespassing a little longer on your patience, whilst I advert to another liberal remark of the *Unadulterated ENGLISHMAN*—He talks of the cupidty of those who have the misfortune to reside in this despoiled quarter, which is the subject of dispute—I should be glad to know, Sir, what motive actuates the purchasers of tickets in the Lottery, reside where they will—the motive of the contributors to a fund has no more to do, I take it, with the right of the contributors to enjoy the advantages derived or derivable from it, than the *profession* of piety has to do with the removal of a serious annoyance has to do with their title to have it removed. Such at least are the notions of

Your obedient Servant, and Constant Reader,

FAIR PLAY.

Report of One of the Faculty.

To the Editor of the Calcutta Journal.

SIR,

As the sudden demise of the Learned Sir ORACLE appears to have excited a considerable sensation, and as various conjectures are afloat respecting the cause of his death,—conjectures which go to impeach the characters of very worthy individuals, by maliciously insinuating that they were instrumental to the melancholy catastrophe, and even employed physical violence to rid themselves of their valuable Instructor, and to requite his unsolicited services by the basest ingratitude—I think it right to state, for the honour of human nature, that Sir ORACLE's *Transmigration* to the shades below was not occasioned by any external injury—I attended him, in the capacity of Physician, during the whole of his dreadful malady, and the following may be relied on as an authentic account of the progress, symptoms, treatment, and end of his disorder.

When I was first called, I found the patient labouring under the first of a series of attacks of a Free Press. The attack seems to have been originally induced by an immoderate exposure of himself in the chilly atmosphere of the Government Gazette, immediately after having over heated himself by the exercise of scribbling. The patient was in a state of high excitement, and talked very incoherently about *Deportation* and *Conspiracy*. By degrees the fever subsided, but a considerable degree of nervous irritability still continued.

The second attack, which took place on the Monday following, produced effects still more violent—the patient was in a high delirium, and raved about Assassination and Murder, accused every one he saw of Radicalism and Revolutionary designs, and betrayed the greatest agitation when any one named the *Calcutta Journal*.

The frequent mention he made of the word Revolution, led me to suspect that the symptoms might be those of the *Morbus Orphicus*, and accordingly I instituted the most minute inquiry into his diet. I could not, however, discover that *Rice*, in any shape whatever, had entered the mouth of the patient.

The succeeding attacks, (which it is remarkable always commenced on Monday) produced effects less violent; but it was evident to all that the patient was sinking under the pressure of this periodical disease;—his energy failed him, his tone became weak and languid, all his attempts to rally were ineffectual, stimulents lost their power over him, and he became incapable of longer contending with his enemy.

He expired after the sixth attack—apostrophizing, with his last breath, Liberty, which he compared to a "poor-box"—a "fiery furnace,"—and a "golden image."

On the whole, I am inclined to think that Sir ORACLE fell a victim to his own imprudence and want of self-command. The symptoms of his case were by no means such as to warrant my pronouncing his disorder Radical, and I think with a less violent and head-strong patient a recovery might have been effected; but he was quite unmanageable. I fear also he had originally had advice; he consulted the Editor of the *Government Gazette*, who, every one knows, was unable to help him;—he called in Messrs. Gill, Reynolds, and Fletcher, who (no disparagement to their talents) were able to do very little for him; and finally he accepted the aid of an illiterate associate of the *Harbours*, who cannot be supposed capable of affording much assistance to any one.

In short, Sir, the case was hopeless; and the consequence has been that Sir ORACLE is out off before the accomplishment of his arduous task. I understand that a *Grecian Column*, is soon to be placed in the *Government Gazette* with a suitable inscription, by a Learned Labourer in the same vineyard with Sir ORACLE, to commemorate the uniformly fall of that Strenuous Advocate for Arbitrary Power, Slavery, and Despotism, and to transmit his memory to posterity.

I am, Sir, your's, &c.

Calcutta, Feb. 10, 1831.

ONE OF THE FACULTY.

P. S.—The symptoms of determination to the head, were so marked in this unhappy case, that I judged it right to submit the patient's skull, after demise, to the inspection of the learned Dr. McSpurheim, so justly celebrated for his Phrenological Erudition. The learned Dr. after having the few hairs, which the constant habit of winding had left on the scalp, removed by the process of shaving; and after groping and pawing the cranium for a considerable period, at length pronounced the organs Nos. 5, 10 54 and 40 to be singularly protuberant; the latter in particular was marked and developed to a degree, which the *Learned Fingerer*, though no mean adept in this sublime branch of Science, did not recollect ever where met with in the human head.

Batta Lascars.

To the Editor of the *Calcutta Journal*.

Sir; When any custom, be it old or new, is found to be bad, I think you will agree with me that it ought to be abolished. Whether the custom here to be mentioned be bad or good, is to be determined by the liberal Ship-owners of this Port.

It is generally known among those concerned in Shipping, that the best Lascars remain on shore as Batta Lascars or Lumpers,—and that Ships proceed to sea, in consequence, with a small proportion of good Lascars. Nor does it need a Prophet to forecast that this evil will increase as long as the present pay and allowances are continued to the Batta Lascars.

By the Marine Registry Office Regulations, the Batta Lascars are allowed 7 Rupees per month,—which is much higher wages than the Lumpers on shore are allowed. These have from 4, 5 and 6 Rupees per month, Ship-Carpenters particularly, with which they maintain themselves and families.

This difference in wages between common Lumpers and Mechanics is the least cause of complaint; for, besides this, it is become a custom for Ships either to violate the Batta Lascars, or allow 2 Rupees per month to each man as provision money—I think, Sir, that while Batta Lascars are found in provisions, and receive wages for one month that will keep them two on shore, they would be mad to go to sea; so that Ships must continue to leave the port badly manned,—or the wages (already far above par) must be increased, to induce good Lascars to ship themselves.

Since there are but few Ships in the River to be fitted out,—I venture to recommend that Ships should discontinue visiting the Batta Lascars; and should the Registry Office continue to countenance the Lascars refusing to work on board Ships on these protracted terms—Ship-owners would, I think, be justified in applying elsewhere for men,—without being liable to prosecution for so doing.

Your obedient Servant,

February 21, 1830.

Military Widows' Fund.

STATEMENT OF THE BENGAL MILITARY WIDOWS' FUND, ESTABLISHED 5th AUGUST 1805.

We publish for general information, the following Official Statement of this Fund, for the year 1819. That of 1820, will speedily follow:—

Balance of last account,.....	820,978	5	2	
Receipts during the Year 1819.				
Donation from the Honorable the Court of Directors.....	22,965	8	4	
Donations from permanent Members.....	1,885	1	4	
Donations from New Members and Increase of Rank.....	6,812	12	4	
Subscriptions from Members.....	30,148	11	1	
Subscriptions from Subscribers, ..	4,634	13	1	
Interest received on Government Securities,	49,212	0	0	
Discount received on purchasing Government Securities,	633	12	2	
Amount due to Deputy Pay Master Alexander, Dinapore.....	783	15	7	
Amount due to Deputy Pay Master Oliver, Benares.....	130	8	2	
				940,674 14 2
Disbursements during the Year 1819.				
Remittances to Agents, to Pay Widows Pensions in England.....	51,282	0	0	
Pensions to Widows in India, ..	28,937	2	6	
Establishment from December 1818 to November 1819.....	4,190	0	0	
Refunded to Pay Masters and Officers, on account of Subscription overpaid.....	773	9	7	
Interest paid on Purchasing Government Securities.....	506	0	0	
Contingencies,	230	9	0	
Postage.....	447	1	0	
Amount paid to Deputy Pay Master Alexander, on account of balance due to him in 1819.....	67	18	9	
				86,943 8 9
Balance of the Fund, 31st December 1819, <i>Sicca Rupees</i>				853,731 5 4
Appropriation of the above Balance				
Government Six per Cent. Promissory Notes.....	849,800	0	0	
Balance in the hand of the Treasurer.....	10,631	5	4	
Total <i>Sicca Rupees</i>..	860,431	5	4	
Annual Income.				
Donation of the Honorable the Court of Directors,	22,965	8	4	
Subscriptions from Members.....	34,632	0	0	
Subscriptions from Subscribers.....	4,663	6	8	
Donations from Members as received in 1819.....	6,812	12	4	
Interest on Government Securities.....	50,948	0	0	
				119,451 11 4
Annual Incumbents.				
49 Widows in England, £ 7,237 10	57,900	0	0	
24 Widows in India,	25,500	0	0	
Establishment and Contingencies.				
Establishment.....	4,440	0	0	
Contingencies and Postage.....	677	10	0	
				5,117 10 0

J. YOUNG,

President and Treasurer.

(By Order of the Managers)

Calcutta Widows' Fund Office,
December 31, 1819.

H. MARTINDALE,

Secretary.

* For the benefit of the uneducated reader, reference is given to the 5th Paris Edition of "Spurzheim's Illustrations of morbid temperament, deduced from configuration of the human head," in which we find the "organs above quoted, to be those of "Compulsiveness," "Self-esteem," "Obstinacy" and "Passion."

Radical Reform Extraordinary.

To the Editor of the Calcutta Journal.

SIR,

It will, no doubt, astonish the Indian Public that a Paper so pure in its principles, so strict in adhering to truth, and in a word, so immaculately perfect and perfectly immaculate as the *Hurkara*, should at last turn coat, and become a Radical Reformer. This most wonderful circumstance, however, is true; for the *Hurkara* of this morning HAS SAID IT.

But unlike some other bodies, notoriously corrupt, the *Hurkara* is going to REFORM ITSELF. A penitential promise of better conduct for the future, is freely made.—The motley pages are to be "rendered uniform," the Advertisements and other gross parts, will be thrown out from the two first sheets, and put on a separate sheet, in imitation of your New Paper; and "an uniformity (says the Reforming Editor) will be introduced into the Paper which we have hitherto endeavoured in VAIN to produce."

But how can we rely upon this Radical Reform taking place? The Editor has been hitherto always labouring and toiling and putting himself to his wit's end, and never has been able to produce it! yet he will have us believe that he will be able to produce it now? This is the Radical way of reasoning; but the true regular Philosopher is that "like causes will produce like effects," and not contrary effects, as the *Hurkara* would have us believe. So that I, for one, shall continue to believe, until this Radical Reform actually takes place, that the *Hurkara* will be the *Hurkara* as long as it is the *Hurkara*, and that this pretended Reformation, in which he is taking your New Evening Paper as a model, is promised for the purpose of preventing the Public from forsaking him for the New Publication;—unless indeed it is meant to be like the *Meteor*, or New Radical Journal, which was lighted up for one short hour and has since set in utter darkness.

I am, &c;

Calcutta, Feb. 23, 1821;

DRK. HNE WALA.

Domestic Occurrences.

BIRTH.

At Kaira, Guzerat, on the 24th of January, the widow of the late Mr. Conductor N. Houston, of a Daughter.

DEATH.

At Mosul, on the 19th of Nov. 1820, of the effects of a fever which he caught on a visit to the antiquities of Hamadan, Charles Belinf, Esq. Secretary, and Interpreter to the Bagdad Residency, a young gentleman whose zeal in the study of oriental literature was the sole motive of visiting the East. This estimable young man, whom it was impossible to have known even for a short time without deeply deploring his loss, had unreservedly devoted every hour of his life, and the whole powers of an ordinary mind, to the acquisition of knowledge; and at the early age of 27 had attained a profound, critical, and philosophical acquaintance with eastern history and antiquities, in which he has been equaled by very few.

Shipping Intelligence.

CALCUTTA ARRIVALS.

Date	Names of Vessels	Flags	Commanders	From Whence Left
Feb. 23	Franklin	American	Oliver Obear	Boston Oct. 17
23	Morning Star	British	James Wallace	Penang Feb. 5

EXPECTED DEPARTURES.

To Sail in two or three days, for London.

Ship *Lotus*, Captain John R. F. Doreton, Ship *Hudlow*, Captain John Craigie, and Ship *Globe*, Captain Thomas Corzosa.

BANK OF BENGAL RATES.

Discount on Private Bills,	4 per cent.
Discount on Government Bills of Exchange, ..	3 per cent.
Interest on Loans on Dep osit,	3 per cent.
Bank Shares—Premium,	26 & 30 per cent.

Commercial Report.

(From the Calcutta Exchange Price Current of Thursday last)

	Rs. As.	Rs. As.
Grain, Rice, Patna, per maund	3 9	3 11
Patchery, 1st,	2 5	2 6
Ditto, 2d,	2 3	2 4
Mosanghy, 1st,	1 12	2 0
Ditto, 2d,	1 14	2 0
Bellum, 1st,	1 12	1 11
Indigo, Purple, (in bond)	170 0	175 0
Purple and violet,	160 0	170 0
Violet,	155 0	160 0
Violet and copper,	145 0	150 0
Copper, fine,	140 0	145 0
Copper, less,	110 0	120 0

Cotton.—The quantity of the new crop which has yet found its way to this market, is very trifling, and the price at present entirely nominal; 155 bales of Cutchura, of the old crop, of inferior quality and very fast, were brought to public sale at the Exchange on the 15th instant, and sold on an average at six paces, 15 4 per maund, each; nothing else has been done in it since our last. At Mirzapore the importation continues to be heavy, that of last week being 10,190 bales, making the total of the present crop to the 13th instant, 91,157, whilst that of last year to the same period, was only 24,640. Although the demand does not appear to have been so good as in the preceding week, this large importation has had no other effect than to cause a very trifling depression in that market; this is scarcely to be wondered at, when it is known that no stock of consequence of the old crop remained on hand as on former years, and that the whole demand for country consumption, estimated at little short of ten lacks (10,00,000) of maunds annually, must come upon the present crop. The price keeps steady at Moorsheadbad at 25 rupees—at Patnagar the market is a shade lower.

Advised from London of the 20th of September ante, a sale of Cotton to have taken place at Liverpool early in that month, when this article experienced a depression of about 1d. per lb. and since that time all business in East India Cotton had been entirely at a stand, in expectation of the issue of a sale declared at the India House for the 10th of October, which was expected to consist of about 50,000 bales. The failure of last year's crop was known in England, and had been confirmed by the cessation of importations, from hence for some time previous to the selling of the *Hongly*, but it was the opinion that the principal holders were bringing forward the article without any expectation of effecting sales, and only with a view of establishing the value of settling the duties, which by the late Regulations are payable ad valorem, instead of as formerly upon the weight. It was however generally believed, that there would be a further depression should any attempts be made to force sales, though in that case it would have the effect of inducing speculation from which a gradual improvement appears to have been contemplated, though not to any great extent, until there was a decrease in the actual stock.

Opium.—May be stated at an advance of 10 rupees on our former prices.

Pice Goods.—Continue in demand, but we have no alterations to notice.

Indigo.—Is fully equal to our quotations, and very little remaining; The importation of the present season to the 14th instant is factory maunds 66,300, that of last year to the same period was 95,247.

Sugar and Saltpetre.—The demand for these is very limited, and the price may be stated at a reduction of 4 to 8 annas.

Black Tie.—Is improving, and may be stated at an advance of fully 1 rupee.

Cloves.—Are rather looking up.

Tulsiagur.—May be stated at an advance of 2 rupees.

Vermillion.—Has been sold at an advance of 10 rupees on the quotations of last week.

Freight to London.—This may be quoted at £ 4-10s. to £ 5.

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

REMIT

CALCUTTA.

[DRAW.

* 2 1 & 2 1 1/2 On London 3 Months sight, per So. Rs. 33	
Bombay 30 Days sight, per 100 Bombay Rupees,	92
Madras ditto, 96 & 97 Sicea Rupees, per 100 Madras Rupees.	
* Nominal.	

Govt. Bills on the Court of Directors, Prem. 19 0 & 20 0 per cent.

Chowringhee Theatre.

The Theatre though not crowded on Friday evening, was still well attended. The Marquis of Hastings was present, but we regret to learn that indisposition prevented the Marchioness from accompanying him. The curtain rose about half past 7, after a delay that would have been tedious, but for the excellent Music of the Orchestra, which is always well selected and admirably performed.

It would be a task of some difficulty to give an Analysis of many of the Plays of Beaumont and Fletcher, but more particularly of the Comedy performed on Friday, of *It is a Wife and Here, a Wife*, informs that would not wound some readers at least;—although, in general, what may be heard and witnessed without a blush in a popular assembly, may, one would think, be safely repeated elsewhere. Such, however, is the ultra-fastidiousness of the present age, in externals only, we fear, that if the plain yet glowing language of the Scriptures, were to be imitated in modern denunciations against crime, or if its minute details in the frailties of Noah, and Lot, and Solomon, were to be followed in any modern tale,—we should hear those who feel the highest veneration for the purity of those Sacred Records, raising their voices against the indelicacy of such details. Many modern Travellers also, in describing the licentiousness of foreign countries were to use the terms in which even the early Missionaries of the Church indulged, and which fidelity of description constitutes the chief charm of the most celebrated Voyagers from Marco Polo, and Dampier, down to Mandrell and Bruce, the fastidiousness of the present day would affect to shrink from such disclosures, though the purport of them could not be misconstrued.—And thus also, in the same manner, we are of opinion, that if any modern Dramatist, but more particularly in India, were to attempt to produce a Play, made up of the incidents of real Indian life, and containing language and scenes of the description of those heard and witnessed on Friday evening,—and we believe the modern history of Calcutta would furnish such as certainly, tho' not perhaps so abundantly, as the ancient Seville,—it would be booted from the stage as intolerable, and almost every voice would be raised to put it down.

An enquiry into the causes of this paradoxical and contradictory estimation of things, would furnish an ample theme for the pen of such a searching writer as Doctor Chalmers. For ourselves, we believe that the change is by no means indicative of superior purity of morals, and we are of opinion that those who read the Scripture Histories of Sennacherib and the Elders, or the Songs of Solomon, with the reverential feelings with which no doubt they ought to be read, and infer from the one only, the certainty of Innocence being triumphant over fraud, and from the other, that the wisest and the best are liable to temptation,—who can read the early Travellers, and admire their fidelity,—or the Satirists and Dramatists of the best age of our own country, and learn from each, what is worthy of imitation, and what is to be shunned as pernicious,—we say that all these, if their own hearts were pure, and their lives unexceptionable, ought to be no more shocked or hurt at the exposure of the vices and frailties of the age in which they live, and in the same plain terms too, than they are at the discussion and detail of those that are gone by.

But the license of former days is fully tolerated,—because it touches no personal and peculiar foibles;—for however striking the application of many of its scenes, whether sacred or profane, may be to individuals who either condemn them as criminal, or if merely ludicrous, laugh as loudly them as their neighbours—yet they lay the “flattering unctious” of hypocrisy to their souls, and affect to come out of the fire unhurt, because it was kindled for other men, and in other days. Yet, if an intrigue amongst married persons,—seduction amongst young—open adultery with the old—or more guarded irregularities with the middle aged—be detected in the very city, and the very circle in which we live,—he who has the virtue first to raise his voice against it, is denounced as an invader of the peace of private life—though such flagrant abuses of morality must have been blazoned forth at noon day, and known to half the world, before Rumour, even with her thousand tongue, could reach the recesses of every man's closet of retirement.

Yet, whether it is of most importance that we should expose the foibles and reform the morals of Seville or of Calcutta!—whether it is desirable that we should pass sentence on the licentious deed, or curb the unbridled will of the licentious living? The foibles and the vices of mankind are either fit subjects for the denunciation of the pulpit, the ridicule of the stage, and the lash of the press, or they are not.—If the latter, then all that we hear

and see and read, from these powerful engines of reform, is not only useless, but criminal and unjust. If the former, then since the only end and aim of such exposure must be to effect amendment, it is on the vices and the follies of the age in which we live that these can be most usefully and most successfully exercised;—and we firmly believe that those who would put down the exercise of this scrutiny, or blade any further restriction on the freedom of its exercise than the punishment that should justly and severely be inflicted on the propagation of unassisted slander, or the slightest exaggeration of truth, are principally influenced by the fear of such disclosures as would bring both shame and dishonour on their own heads.

To illustrate this opinion by a reference to passing events, we may see how eagerly the men in power at home would curb the exercise of public opinion, because they feel their measures will not bear to be tried by such a test—how readily they would have given the Queen £50,000 a year to remain and riot in idleness abroad, provided they could at once subvert the wishes of their master and spare inquiry into their own transactions—how weakly the Deputation of the Parliament waited on the Queen to stay proceedings for the same reason—and now, after all that could be raked together to heap upon her injured head, they are willing even to withdraw the Divorce Clause of their Bill against the Queen, and suffer her, tho' degraded, still to be the King's wife, rather than permit the exposure to which she would be liable by the recriminatory examination into his own private life. Such are the motives of those who lift their voices highest in declaiming against the indelicacy of exposing those vices or follies which were freely probed in ages that are past, but which the superior purity of the present age cannot bear the mention of, though they can commit them with quite as much zeal and relish as our homely ancestors.

In the *Scotsman*, an Edinburgh Newspaper of the 2nd of September, the latest date of that Paper in India, there is a paragraph so much in point, that we transplant it from the columns of our European News, where it was first placed, as it will fit so appropriately here. It is as follows:—

“The following anecdote will show the class of females who are loudest in declaiming against the innocence of her Majesty:—A lady was a few days since dining with a gentleman at an inn in North Wales, when the subject of the Queen came upon the tapis. The lady appealed to the waiter, and asked him his opinion, at the same time she bitterly declaimed against the innocence of the Queen. “Madam,” replied the honest fellow, “I think she is innocent, and it would be well if every lady in the kingdom could escape with as little suspicion attached to her character.” The lady looked down—the gentleman smiled—and the waiter congratulated himself on his wit and honesty. For the said lady was formerly Lady Ann F— of Bath—was divorced from her husband for naughty tricks—married the gentleman Captain W—, on whose account she was divorced—and then ran away from him to the gentleman with whom she now lives, and who was then listening to her declamations against the virtue of the Queen. These are the opposites of her Majesty!”

One word more, and we have done. Having had occasion to visit most of the larger cities of the world, we can testify the general accuracy of this rule, that in proportion to the professed concealment and prudery of the females, is their disposition to intrigue. In the large cities of America, where the openness of our Elizabethan age prevails, there is perhaps more real chastity, both in married and single life, than in any other country in the world. Those who know most about London are equally aware that it is not in the circles which profess to be most shocked at the Plays of Beaumont and Fletcher, that the most unassailable virtue is to be found. In Madrid, Cadix, and Seville, where till very lately no young lady was seen abroad without a keeper, and no married one without being hooded and veiled—more intrigue was to be found than in any other cities of Europe. In Aleppo, even among Christians, it would be deemed the height of indelicacy for a lady to show her foot, and the mention of that word would shock all chaste ears,—yet there is not a city under the sun, perhaps, Cairo and Bagdad scarcely excepted, where there is more of vice and infidelity to every tit that is esteemed honorable among women, than in this abandoned capital. If we move farther eastward, our readers know, that the principle is still more forcibly illustrated:—and we appeal to their good sense whether we ought not to rejoice at the superior rank to which the sex are elevated among ourselves; and whether this ought not to enforce a conviction that the best and only safeguard to their virtue, is that which best protects our own—ad equal cultivation of their understandings, a perfect equality of

rights, a reciprocity of moral duties and conjugal obligations, and the same power of examining and judging for themselves of the purity of the past, or of the present state of manners, as may be granted to men; since their approbation of the good and discountenance of the bad, is more likely to bring the one into fashion and to banish the other from our presence, than any rules that could be enacted, or any other species of censorship that could be devised.

We have been betrayed into far greater length than we had intended to have gone:—but after what we have heard in the shape of censure on the purity of an age that could tolerate this Play of Beaumont and Fletcher's, we have thought it not irrelevant to show that such purity or impurity should be judged by a higher and a better standard;—and that if only half the pains were taken by such over-righteous Moralists to be really and truly circumspect in thought, word, and deed, that is bestowed on making the world believe in that circumspection;—we should have less occasion than at present to indulge the suspicions that we have before thrown out as to the causes of this ultra-fastidious delicacy of Indian Dramatic Taste.

Our remarks on the Play itself would be quite superfluous.—We can only bestow a few words on the manner in which it was performed.

The characters were in general well-dressed. Some that we shall particularise splendidly so. They were also in general well supported, but here the same distinction will be necessary.—Don Juan performed the part of the Colonel, in a way that was highly creditable, and evinced an understanding of the business of the Play. The boisterous manner, and loud tones of *Cæsar* were both of some advantage in the drunken scene, which though short was well sustained. *Michael Perez* was excellent throughout, and seemed to be a character most happily suited to the powers of the Amateur to whose hands it was confided. *Leon*, it appeared to us, was too clownish, and too simple in the introductory part of his career, and we thought also that provinciality of dialect which was here and there observable, though no one can give it more happy effect when needed, was not quite appropriate. But this was as only as a speck on the sun's disk, and was quite forgotten and obscured when he blazed forth in all the splendour of his meridian strength.

The Female characters were general correctly conceived. *Margarita* was perfection, and *Estafania* happy in the ironical effrontery in which she indulged;—but it must not be concealed that the Prompter's voice was heard by far too often, and that their embarrassment,—which was occasionally visible when they had entirely forgotten their parts, and when the smile of wanton levity was changed to the serious gravity of deep and sad concern for the "catch word" of the next line,—presented a ludicrous sight, and turned the tide of feeling from admiration to pity. If they knew the appalling effect which such embarrassments create throughout the audience, they would certainly be more careful to avoid their recurrence.

The two Old Women, belong to a separate class, and therefore we have introduced them here. It is impossible to praise them too highly; and in a Play that was upon the whole so heavy, and particularly towards its close, the audience were highly indebted to these old bags for the loud and long continued bursts of laughter with which the House rung while they were on the stage.

The two characters that absorbed nearly all the interest were *Leon* and *Margarita*. Both were dressed in the most beautiful manner; *Leon's* costume was indeed superb, and we should be pleased to see as much good taste and elegance in our modern Ball Rooms as was evinced in the dress of *Margarita*, as a lady of fashion at Seville. Neither *Ackermann*, nor *La Belle Assemblée* could, we think, furnish a better bust, from the waist upward, while the whole tourments of the head, the clustering of the feathers, and the general effect, were strikingly elegant.

The scenes in which we most admired these distinguished characters were the most serious ones of the Play, particularly in the 3rd scene of the third Act, where *Leon* first assumes the serious tone of the husband, on the announcement of the entry of the Duke of Medina, and the orders of *Margarita* to prepare for his entertainment, when *Leon* says:—

Leon.—Faith, madam, in my little understanding,
You'd better entertain your honest neighbours,
Your friends about ye, that may speak well of ye,
And give a worthy mention of your beauty.

Mar.—How now, what's this?

Leon.—'Tis only to persuade ye
Courtiers are fickle things to deal withal,
A kind of march-pane men that will not last, madam;
An egg and pepper goes further than their portions;
And in a well-knit body, a poor parasite
Will play his prize above their strong potables.

Mar.—The fellow's mad!

Leon.—He, that shall counsel ladies,
That have both liquorish and ambitious eyes,
Is either mad or drunk, let him speak gospel.

Alc.—He breaks out modestly.

Leon.—Pray ye be not angry;
My indiscretion has made bold to tell ye
What you'll find true.

Mar.—Thou dar'st not talk?

Leon.—Not much, madam;
You have a tie upon your servant's tongue;
He dare not be so bold as reason bide him;
Twere fit there were a stranger on your temper;
Ne'er look so stern upon me! I'm your husband;
But what are husbands? Read the New World's Wonder,
Such husbands as this monstrous world produces,
And you will scarce find such strange deformities;
They're shadows to conceal your venal virtues;
Sails to your mills, that grind with all occasions;
Balls that lie by you, to wash out your strains;
And bills nailed up with horns before your doors,
To rent our wantonest.

Mar.—Do you hear him talk?

Leon.—I've done, madam;
An ox once spoke, as learned men deliver;
Shortly I shall be such, then I'll speak wonders,
Till when I tie myself to my obedience.

Mar.—First I'll untie myself. Did you mark the gentleman,
How boldly and how saucily he talked,
And how unlike the lump I took him for!
The piece of ignorant dough! he stood up to me,
And rated my commands.
This was your providence,
Your wisdom, to elect this gentleman.
Your excellent forecast in the man, your knowledge!
What think ye now?

Another portion of the 5th Scene in this same Act was so good, that we must refresh our readers' memories by transcribing it.

Enter *Leon*.

Mar.—Why, where's this dinner?

Leon.—'Tis not ready, madam,
Nor shall it be, until I know the guests too,
Nor are they fairly welcome till I bid them.

Juan.—Is not this my Alfero? he looks another thing;
Are miracles a-foot again?

Mar.—Why, sirrah; why, sirrah, you!

Leon.—I hear you, saucy woman;
And, as you are my wife, command your absence,
And know your duty; 'tis the crown of modesty.

Duke.—Your wife!

Leon.—Yes, good my lord. I am her husband,
And pray, take notice, that I claim that honour,
And will maintain it.

Cec.—If thou be'st her husband,
I am determined thou shalt be my cuckold;
I'll be thy faithful friend.

Leon.—Peace, dirt and dunghill!
I will not lose my anger on a rascal.
Provoke me more, I'll beat thy blown-up body,
Till thou rebound'st again like a tennis-ball.

Cec.—I'll talk with you another time.

Alc.—This is miraculous!

Ser.—Is this the fellow
That had the patience to become a fool,
A stunted fool, and, on a sudden, break?

As if he would show a wonder to the world,
Both in bravery and fortune, too?
I am astonished!

Mar.—I'll be divorced immediately.

Leon.—You shall not.

You shall not have so much will to be wicked,
I am more tender of your honour, lady,
You took me for a shadow,
You took me to gloss over your discredit,
To be your fool.

You had thought you had found a cockcomb.
I'm innocent of any foul dishonour I mean to ye;
Only I will be known to be your lord now,
And be a fair one, too, or I will fall for it.

Mar.—I do command ye from me, thou poor fellow,
Thou scorned fool!

Leon.—Thou scorned fool!
I will not be commanded: I'm above ye.
You may divorce me from your favor, lady,
But from your state you never shall. I'll hold that,
And hold it to my use; the law allows it.
And then maintain your wantonness, I'll wink at it.

Mar.—Am I braved thus in mine own house?

Leon.—'Tis mine, madam!
You are deceived, I'm lord of it, I rule it,
And all that's in it; you've nothing to do here, madam.
But as a servant to sweep clean the lodgings,
And at my father's will do me service;
And so I'll keep it.

Mar.—'Tis well.

Leon.—It shall be better.

Mar.—As you love me, give way.

Leon.—I will give none, madam;
I stand upon the ground of my own honour,
And will maintain it; you shall know me now
To be an understanding, feeling man,
And sensible of what a woman aims at;
A young proud woman, that has will to sail with;
A wanton woman, that her blood provokes too,
I cast my cloud off, and appear myself,
The master of this little piece of mischief,
And I will put a spell about your feet, lady;
They shall not wander, but where I give way now.

Duke.—Is this the fellow, that the people pointed at,
For the mere sign of man, the walking image?
He speaks wondrous highly.

Leon.—As a husband ought, sir,
In his own house; and it becomes me well, too.
I think your grace would grieve, if you were put to it,
To have a wife or servant at your own,
(For wives are reckoned in the rank of servants)
Under your own roof to command ye.

Mar.—Brave! a strange conviction; thou shalt lead
In chief now.

Duke.—Is there no difference between her and you, sir?

Leon.—Not now, my lord; my fortune makes me even,
And, as I am an honest man, I'm nobler.

Mar.—Get me my coach.

Leon.—Let me see who dares get it,
Till I command; I'll make him draw your coach,
And eat your coach too (which will be hard diet),
That executes your will; or, take your coach, lady;
I give you liberty; and take your people,
Which I turn off; and take your will abroad with ye—
Take all these freely, but take me no more;
And, so farewell.

Duke.—Nay, sir, you shall not carry it
So bravely off; you shall not wrong a lady
In a high huffing strain, and think to tear it.
We shall not stand by, as hawks to your brave fury,
To see a lady weep—Draw, sir.

Leon.—There's tears of anger,
Wrong from her rage, because her will prevails not,
She would even now atone, if she could not cry.

Else they were excellent, and I should grieve, too;
But falling thus, they show my order my friend,
Put up, my lord! this is oppression,
And calls the sword of justice to relieve me,
The law to lend her hand, the king to right me;
All which shall understand how you provoke me,
In my own house to brave me, is this princely?
Then to my guard; and if I spare your grace,
And do not make this place your monument,
Too rich a tomb for such a rude behaviour,
Mercy forbade me!

I have a cause will kill a thousand of ye.

Mar.—Hold, fair sir, I beseech ye!
The gentleman but pleads his own right nobly.

Leon.—He, that dares strike against the husband's freedom
The husband's curse stick to him, a tamed cuckold!
His wife be fair and young; but most dishonour,
Most impudent, and he have no feeling of it,
No conscience to reclaim her from a monster;
Let her lie by him like a flattering ruin,
And, at one instant, kill both name and honour;
Let him be lost, no eye to weep his end,
And shed no earth, that's base enough to bury him!
Now, sir, fall on, I'm ready to oppose ye.

The last portion with which we shall trespass on our readers' time, is that which leaves perhaps the best impression that could be left on the mind of the audience, vice and base ingratitude exposed to shame. It is in the last scene of the last Act, where the Duke of Medina has feigned himself wounded, to obtain an opportunity of intrigue with Margarita. He is repeating on a couch in a night gown, and says,—

Duke.—Why, now, this is most excellent invention.
I shall succeed, spite of this huffing husband.
I can but smile to think most wary spouses
The soonest are deceived.

Enter MARGARITA.

Who's there, my love?

Mar.—'Tis I, my Lord.

Duke.—Are you alone, sweet friend?

Mar.—Alone, and come to enquire how your wounds are.

Duke.—I have none, lady; not a hurt about me;
My damages I did but counterfeit,
And feigned the quarrel to enjoy you, lady.
I am so lusty, and so full of health,
As high in blood—

Mar.—As low in blood, you mean:
Dishonest thoughts debate the greatest birth;
The man, that acts unworthily, though ennobled, sullies his honour.

Duke.—Nay, nay, my Margarita;
Come to my couch, and there let's liep love's language.

Mar.—Would you take that, which I've no right to give?
Steal wedlock's property; and, in his house,
Beneath the roof of him that entertains you,
Would you his wife betray? Will you become
The ungrateful viper, who, restored to life,
Venomed the breast which saved him?

Duke.—Leave these dull thoughts to mortifying penance;
Let us, while love is lusty, prove its power.

Mar.—Ill wishes, once, my lord, my mind debased.

You found my weakness, wanted to enslave it;

Shameful I own my fault, but 'tis repented.

No more the wanton Margarita now.

But the chaste wife of Leon. His great merit,

His truly tenderance, his noble nature,

Commands from me affection in return,

Pure as esteem can offer. He has won me;

I owe him all my heart.

In this, as in all the serious parts, we think Miss Williams was excellent; and notwithstanding that there was a little of the indifference throughout the House, which nothing could excuse, when it is considered that the encouragement of an audience is an Actor's best reward—the Play was such both in its character and its acting as we hope often to see again.

THE NEWS OF THE DAY,

Bengal Evening Post.

The majority of the Subscribers who have transmitted their names to the Editor of this Paper, having given their votes—in the proportion of ten to one—for its being published in the EVENING, arrangements have been made to meet their wishes, and the Paper will accordingly be issued on the 1st day of March next.

It will be sent to Press about Noon, so as to include the Shipping Arrivals and Departures of the Morning, as well as the Heads of News brought by such Arrivals, from all quarters, by Sea;—the contents of the Bombay and Madras Papers;—and any Intelligence that may reach Town by the several Posts from the Interior before Noon of each day of publication.

This Evening Paper will be published Daily in Town, (Sundays excepted) at the low Charge of Five Rupees per Month, and if sent Daily to the Country, including Advertisements, will bear only Half Postage on each Cover. It may be sent Every Other Day, including Two Day's News under one Cover, and one Sheet of Advertisements,—or Twice a Week, including Three Day's News under one Cover,—in each of which cases it will bear Two-Thirds Postage,—or it may further be dispatched only Once a Week, containing Six Day's News under one Cover, by printing it on China Paper, and excluding Advertisements, bearing Full Postage as a Weekly Paper, so as to accommodate all possible variety of demand.

Taking Benares as a Central Station—from which a comparison may be easily made with those more or less remote—the MONTHLY Cost of this New Daily Paper at that place will be as follows—according to the frequency of dispatch,

Once a Week bearing Full Postage.....	7 Rupees
Twice a Week, bearing Two-Thirds Ditto ..	8 Rupees
Three Times a Week, bearing Ditto	9 Rupees
Every Day, Sundays excepted, Half Ditto ..	12 Rupees

To those who may desire to have it forwarded Daily by the Dawn, it will be sent on the Evening of Publication, by which means the NEWS OF THE DAY will be 24 hours earlier in its Intelligence for the Interior than any Morning Paper can be.

It is hoped that this arrangement will leave nothing to desire from the Periodical Press;—since the FULLER information on every topic of Public News may be procured by those who desire such details, through the medium of the CALCUTTA JOURNAL; and the HEADS of all that is important may be obtained at the lowest possible rate by those who need only the Outlines of Public Intelligence, through the medium of THE NEWS OF THE DAY.

Communications for each Paper will be received by their respective Editors, at the Office of the Union Press, in Gurteen's Buildings;—and the wishes of Subscribers, as to the mode and frequency of dispatch be attended to.

Domestic Occurrences.

MARRIAGES.

On the 24th instant, Mr. Charles Doncott, to Miss M. Manly:

At Dinapore, on the 8th of January, by the Reverend Mr. Brodie, Esq. D. L. Stebbins, 2d Regiment of Native Infantry, to Marian Scott, youngest daughter of the late Colonel William Scott, of the Bengal Establishment.

BIRTH.

On Saturday last, the 24th instant, Mrs. M. D'Romero, of a Daughter.

HIGH WATER AT CALCUTTA THIS DAY.

Morning,	9 59
Evening,	10 23
Moon's Age,	24 Days

Sporting Intelligence.

To the Editor of the Calcutta Journal.

SIR,

I beg leave to send for insertion in your Paper of Monday next, the following account of the Race between *Restoration* and *Scud*, as commensated to me in my stall at Brigetoflow, by *Restoration*, on his return, beaten.

I am, Sir, your's, &c.

Saturday Morning.

SYLVANUS.

On Saturday morning last, was run the late pending Match Craven Distance, between these two fine Horses, *Restoration* and *Scud*, which was won by the latter. The concourse assembled to witness it was great, and such as was to be expected from the interest it had excited. *Restoration* was the favorite from his well known performances, having beat the best horses of the day, and from his known bottom. *Scud* in general had been unfortunate in his performances, notwithstanding he had run well; but having beaten *Restoration* (the difference of the weights being then 5 lb. only.) *Caractars* and *Ulrica*, in the Champagne Stakes, last December Meeting, Distance the Gilbert Mile, expectations were formed that he would beat him, even weight, and the result of this Morning's Race showed; that these expectations were well founded.

Restoration at starting had the advantage of about a neck, which was soon brought up by *Scud*, who took the lead after passing the Calcutta turn, and kept it, winning by a length.

Restoration was rode by G. J. Fox, *Scud* by the celebrated Jack Burnet, late rider to Captain Hunter.

Shipping Intelligence.

CALCUTTA ARRIVALS.

Date	Names of Vessels	Flags	Commanders	From Whence Left
Feb. 24	Lady Castlereagh	British	C. H. West	Rangoon Feb. 6
24	George	British	J. Poulton	Point de Galle Jan. 19

CALCUTTA DEPARTURE.

Date	Names of Vessels	Flags	Commanders	Destination
Feb. 24	John Bull	British	J. Bean	Bancoen

BOMBAY ARRIVAL.

Date	Names of Vessels	Flags	Commanders	From Whence Left
Feb. 2	Angelica	British	T. Crawford	Bussorah Dec. 18

BOMBAY DEPARTURES.

Date	Names of Vessels	Flags	Commanders	Destination
Jan. 31	Reliance	British	M. L. Pike	Mauwan
31	Nautilus	British	R. Watson	Penang

The American ship *Franklin*, arrived at Calcutta on Friday last.

At Diamond Harbour.—*George*, (Bark) passed up.

Kedgerie.—*Dorothy*, inward-bound remains.

New Anchorage.—*Lady Castlereagh*, inward-bound remains.

Sunder.—*Gras Carota*, (P.) and *Asia Grande*, (P.) outward-bound remain.—The *Isabella*, gone to sea.

CURRENT VALUE OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

BUY	CALCUTTA.	SELL
8 8	Six per Cent. Loans, 1811—12	8 0
11 0	Ditto Later Loans,	10 0

PRICE OF BULLION.

Spanish Dollars,	Sicca Rupees	266 8 4	266 18 per 100
Dubloons,	30 6 4	30 7 each	
Joos, or Pesas,	17 4 4	17 5 each	
Dutch Ducats,	4 4 4	4 12 each	
Louis D'ors,	8 4 4	8 5 each	
Silver & France pieces,	191 4 4	191 5 per 100	
Star Pagodas,	3 6 4	3 7 6 each	

Asiatic News.

Hyderabad, February 8, 1921.—Of late, hordes of Goonds have infested the country between Hyderabad and Nagpore, rendering the roads about the jungle which they frequent, dangerous to travel in, as they not only plunder villages in their neighbourhood, but levy contributions upon the persons and baggage of travellers. It appears that Lieut. Bissett of the 6th Native Infantry and a Detachment under his command, with Lieut. Neville, of H. M. 30th, after an extraordinary march of 70 miles through the jungle, came on a party of about 500, and cut them up. Lieut. Sutherland, of the Reformed Horse, has also succeeded in destroying another, and it is to be hoped that the above examples will be effectual in checking the increase of those marauders, who have so long disturbed the Nizam's dominions.

Bombay Gazette, February 7.—The News brought from Bussorah by the *Angolia*, is by no means favorable to our commercial relations in that quarter. In addition to the disturbances in the City caused by the late measures of Government, the Turks were at War with some of the Tribes on the Desert, and had been forced to take into their service a tribe of Kurds to enable them to repel their invaders; in consequence of these disturbances and some other circumstances that have taken place at Bagdad, an almost total stagnation of trade has taken place.

We rejoice to find that all our Invalids, who have visited the shores of the Persian Gulf in search of health, have found benefit from the change.

We are happy in stating that our worthy Advocate General and his family have returned on the *Helos*, with their health much improved by the invigorating breezes of the Penang mountains.

A violent storm of hail, wind, and rain, occurred at Ellichpore on the 20th of January; it came on from the S. W. and first caused such clouds of dust, that nothing could be distinguished around us in any direction; the gale then increased to a violent storm, and the hail fell as large as a pigeon's egg in immense quantities; most of the Houses in the cantonment have had part of their roofs carried off, and the largest tents blown away and buried in the mass of hail. Some of the largest sized trees were broken down and falling on some tents, rushed them to pieces; much damage was done in the lines and bazar, and some natives are said to have lost their lives, and many much hurt. Rain fell for two days afterwards all about the Country; the storm was chiefly confined to Ellichpore, there being none 30 miles to the Southward.

The hail covered the ground in many places a foot and half thick, and remained all next day before it thawed.

It would appear that there really have been two American Pilgrimages in the China Seas for this some time past. The *Congress* we know has been occasionally in China, and we observe, that the *Macdonald* has recently visited Manila.

The *Angelica* left at Bashee the *Corwallis* of this port, and the *Byranger* of Bengal, the *Pygma* had left Muscat on the 22d of January, for Zoor, with Colonel Warren on board. We calculate that the expedition would arrive at that place about the 26th or 27th.

Madras, February 10, 1920.—The Honorable William Thackeray and Lieutenant General Tappan, embarked on board the *William Money*, Captain Jackson, on Wednesday evening, under the customary salutes;—and the *Sajos*, *La Belle Alliance* and *Phoenix* took their departure the following morning.—Mrs. Sherron has proceeded home on the *William Money*.

The *Thalia*, Captain Herbert, we understand, will positively sail on Monday evening, or early on Tuesday morning.—The following is a list of her Passengers.

For England.—Mrs. Herbert, Mrs. Lawrence, Mrs. Colgrave, Miss Purdy; Maj. & Colgrave, Engineers, Captain Legate, Lieutenant D. R. Mr. Hunter.—Two Misses Colgrave, Miss Lawrence and Master Herbert Williams.

For the Cape.—R. C. Lawrence, Esq. Bengal Civil Service, and David Bannerman, Esq. Madras Civil Service.

The American Ship *Sally* sailed for Boston on the 6th inst. nt.

The Brig *Nancy*, Captain Adler, arrived yesterday morning from Coringa, the 2d instant.

Passengers.—Mrs. Leone, Mrs. Rago, Mrs. Leone, and Mr. Adam.

The *Blucher* has not yet made her appearance.—She was however to touch at the Cape, and her detention there may be the cause of her non-arrival.

Supreme Court.—The 1st Law Term for the present year of 1921, commenced on Friday last, before His Lordship the Chief Justice, on which occasion, James Mischen, Esq. Barrister at Law, took the Oaths of an Attorney, Solicitor, Proctor, and Notary Public, and was duly admitted as such, in consequence of his having been appointed Solicitor to the Honorable Company, by the Court of Directors.

No accounts has been yet received of the departure of Sir Charles Grey from England, and it is uncertain when Sir George Cooper will reach the Presidency, but it is supposed he will complete his overland journey about the third week of the present month.

Tricomalie.—Our advices from Tricomalie of the 23d ultimo mention, that the *Lady Banks* had put in there the day before, having sprung a leak and it was expected that she would be detained a fortnight or three weeks, for the purpose of being repaired.—Our correspondent does not mention whether she had experienced any bad weather since she left the roads.

Highway Robbery in Calcutta.

We had scarcely supposed it possible that such a daring attempt could have been made on the persons of individuals as the one we are about to detail, and which happened in the spot where of all others safety might have been most expected—close to the Government House!—Our informant, who transmits the account to us, states himself to be an acquaintance of both the individuals who were assaulted, and as he pledges himself for the accuracy of his statement, we cannot do better than give it in his own words.

"Last Friday evening, two young gentlemen as they were returning from the Theatre in a huggy, were attacked by two men, dressed in great coats, who fired either a musket or a pistol, wounded one of them severely, and most shamefully ill treated the other by striking him with the butt-end of the fire-arms. They were robbed of their watch, hat, &c. and reached home after the villains had made their escape."

I have frequently encountered persons in masks, at evening, in the streets, and as I believe such practices are not tolerated in England, I can see no reason why it should be permitted here. The number of persons whom I observe to be evidently idling, loitering in the streets, should be proper objects for the notice of the Police Officers, and some provision should be made for them, as well as for the security of the inhabitants. It is also supposed that the Soldiers from the Garrison saunter out at night for mischievous purposes—but I cannot vouch for the truth of this."

We should think the latter part of our Correspondent's notice highly improbable, for many reasons;—but whoever may have been the perpetrators of the deed in question, we do sincerely trust that the utmost vigilance of the Police will be exerted to put a stop to such disgraceful outrages at the very thresholds of our doors.

CURRENT VALUE OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES:

BUY		CALCUTTA.		SELL	
8	8	Six per Cent. Loans, 1811-12		8	0
11	0	Ditto Later Loans,.....		10	0

HIGH WATER AT CALCUTTA THIS DAY:

	H. M.		
Morning,	10 57
Evening,	17 24
Moon's Age,	26 Days

Excursion in Java.

An Account of a Tour on the Sulphurous Mountains, Gunung Mar-Api, in the District of Banjodwangy. Translated from the Batavia Courant, for the Calcutta Journal.

The climate of this district had become so unhealthy as to cause the death of two Commandants and 80 Men of the Garrison, within 2 years. The Commandant (at the time of this undertaking) being an active and intelligent man, ascribed it not only to the swamps and forests, situated in the neighbourhood of the Fort, but to other causes, and to that of the sulphurous vapours with which the air was filled, inasmuch as to make the green grass appear yellow, and a quantity of sulphur was also found in the River, this induced him to send some Natives, to explore the sources from whence these vapours arose, but in vain! in consequence of which he undertook the journey in person, accompanied by the Prince Weero Goono, some other Chiefs, and myself, also ten Native Hunters, and some hundreds of Natives who composed the suite of the Prince.

We proceeded alternately on foot and on horseback, as occasion required. Having reached a considerable height, we determined on halting for the night, and found to our great joy a plain, where we accordingly pitched. Towards the further end of this plain we discovered, to the great astonishment of the Prince and his followers, a Negory* (village) as they had always believed those regions to be uninhabited, having never had any communications with them whatsoever. These people were not only astonished but frightened at our appearance, and some of them fled to the forests. We were glad, however, to have found habitations of men where we least expected them. The dangers and fatigues of the day were amply rewarded by the delightful prospect which now presented to our view, of paddy fields, and small streams of water, issuing from the rocks. We also met with a species of jamboo trees, the fruit of which is very grateful to the taste, and I believe is not to be found in any other part of the Island, a sort of bonaloo or wild-fig also grew here, resembling those of Smyrna. The air was calm and serene.

The inhabitants call themselves Boomees, but as they are not Mahomedans, their dialect is different from that of the Javanese, and on account of their total ignorance of the Malay language, the Prince concluded them to be fugitives from the Island of Bali, the more so as they were ignorant of the transactions at Palembang, the news whereof struck them with terror, whence it becomes probable that they were followers of the Preceder Pangerang Wiloes, and have fled hither, after his defeat at Bayou.

From this Negory (to which the Commandant assigned a name, but which I do not recollect) we proceeded onwards. The soil became progressively changed from a luxuriant verdure to sterility and barrenness. Over rugged and sandy paths we at length entered into a dark and thick forest of tall trees where for two days, that we were in it, we could neither see the sun, nor met with any birds or beasts whatsoever; this together with the slippery ground, made us repeat having undertaken the journey. However, on the third day, a signal from the Hunters, who had preceded us, to clear the way, indicated the termination of this labyrinth of darkness, and we were led into a plain, larger in extent than that we passed three days ago, covered with hills, whereon numerous heads of deer were grazing;—they were very tame, so as to enable us to fire at them from a distance of from 60 to 80 feet. The beautiful prospect which the country now opened to our view is indescribable, and need only to be seen, to feel the truth of my assertions. Being obliged to halt for the night, the Natives built themselves bamboo huts, and the weather being cold, they made large fires, not so much on that account, as to prevent the intrusion of Tigers, who infest these parts.

Intense cold, and the roaring of a Tiger, which alarmed the Natives for the safety of their horses, deprived us of sleep that night, and compelled us to set out on our journey before day break. The day was remarkably cold and cloudy—and the farther we approached up the Mountain, the more we began to feel the severity of the weather. The water was frozen to the depth of the thickness of a duetton. We had now reached a place where vegetation was

at an end, and the ascent to the Mountain more perpendicular. Having left our horses and provided ourselves with sticks—we proceeded over sharp cliffs, lava and ash, in which we were sometimes sunk up to our knees, and which greatly retarded our progress. At last we reached the top! It is impossible to describe the gratification it yielded us in beholding this truly pleasant but awful sight. The Mountain was burning in several parts, of which we could clearly perceive the sparks of fire and smoke arising therefrom. We were delighted with an agreeable sound like that of a song, which we understood to be occasioned by the wind blowing on the small leaves of the tall cedar-trees, called by the Natives singing-trees.

Our return was speedily performed, although it became quite dark ere we could reach the place where we had left our horses, whereof the tiger had killed one. As we went along we were surprised with a general cry of Goodah! Goodah! and surrounded by all the Natives, with their creases drawn, who prevented us from proceeding any further. This conduct, although it surprised, did not frighten us, as the Prince, who was greatly beloved by the people, was in the same predicament with us—we were not aware that the Javanese do not call the tiger Matchan after sunset but Goodah! and we were soon after able to know the real cause of all this noise by the appearance of a tiger, who was feasting on a deer. The Natives had been able to perceive it before us, by their horses betraying signs of fear, as we were deeply engaged in conversation. We arrived at our Pandais at 8 P.M. and partook of a supper and some wine—which did not require to be cooled in these parts, and after passing a very agreeable night, we awoke in the morning by the cawing of woodcocks and peacocks, with which the forest abounded; it also contains a variety of beautiful birds, and a sort of pigeons of the size of a common fowl, very agreeable to the taste. Snakes and other pernicious animals were not to be met with. We could also not find any human habitations whatsoever, and were rather surprised at it, as we would have been otherwise led to expect on account of the beauty of the country and richness of the soil. We could not prevail on any one of the Natives who had accompanied us to settle in these parts—although they were convinced of its fruitfulness, and I am inclined to think that the more cold and their attachment for the place of their nativity, when their fore-fathers have been buried, are the reasons for the above.

The plain in which we had pitched our tents, being situated between a chain of mountains—hills could not be perceived until some time after it had arisen, and set soon again behind the Mountain, which produced long nights and short days. On the second day we prepared for a second expedition to the Mountain, and for a hunting excursion in the plains. We had caught two tigers and 200 deer—and the intention of the Prince to revisit the Mountain for the purpose of descending a vault—was given up on account of the fatigues of hunting, and we returned accordingly. On arriving at the Negory (village) which we had visited before, we found the inhabitants were quite altered in their disposition towards us. They brought us presents of fruits and cloth, which we took to be silk, but on examination found it to be made of the leaved pine apple, coloured with saffron and other wood.

As they did not understand the value of Money, we gave them in return some handkerchiefs, shawls, gowns and other wearing apparel, which they used in the same manner as we did. They evinced great respect for the Prince, on whose speaking to them, they always bowed down to the earth. The women were, however, different, and served us cheerfully. The change in the conduct of these people towards us was produced by two of our followers who had remained with them, and had informed them that the Prince was a descendant of the lawful sovereign of the Banjodwangy Pangerany Mass-Seppep.

In 1790 I visited again these regions accompanied by a Sergeant Moorman, 18 Hunters, 50 Natives, and some Chiefs, we reached the summit of the Raw Mountains, from whence we had a delightful view of the Straits of Bali, Noosse, Cambagah and other places, from thence we entered into a dark forest, in which we spent four days, and the water of the river in this place would at times turn to a green and milk white color, and is very dangerous for animals. We returned on foot from Caler Froom to Banjodwangy, and subsisted the whole day on roots and leaves.

I hope to be excused for the minuteness of the above detail, for the following reasons: 1st, on account of its importance, and 2ndly, although undoubtedly all the brimstone delivered at the powder-mills at Batavia and Samarang, since 1790, are from this Mountain, still to my knowledge, no European has ever visited it, nor even excepting Dampier, Pison, and Horsfield.

* Negory, I suppose to be the native term for a village.—T.

Arabs and Sepoys.

To the Editor of the Madras Gazette.

SIR, I have seen the picture which you have lately exhibited to us of the Arabs and of our own Sepoys, and can guess at the work from which you made your selection. The prophet however who preaches the "crack and falling to pieces" of the latter, on the alleged grounds of their "base and lamentable spirit" knows as little of one as he does of the other. In proof of this spirit he brings no facts; but luckily we all know the grounds he has for the charge, and that they are too trivial to bear him out in it. If he chooses however to give us his facts, I will engage to give him parallel ones, of the best troops in the world, for the purposes merely of showing that they by no means impugn the general character of any army. Indeed it would appear, that some of these parallels are not unknown to him; and if this be the case his impartiality must stand in a very conspicuous light, in drawing inferences on one side which he does not apply to the other.

But if our prophet avoids facts in the above charge, there is no want of them to set off his tremendous Arabs; though unluckily for him, they in reality all make directly against his own argument and opinions—not however as he states them, as he takes care to give no more of each than is just enough to answer his own purpose of maligning the character of our Sepoys. Referring then to our author's facts; wherever the Arabs and our Sepoys are engaged, (excepting sieges) the former were from three to above ten times the number of the latter; a disproportion totally unnoticed in your picture, as held out to us—and indeed—a matter wholly unnecessary if not detrimental to our author's project of reform. While prophesying his "crack" our author seems totally to have forgot, that at Nagdoor in November 1817—alias the battle of Seetabuldee—the Arabs were four to one against our Sepoys, and were over and above supported by twenty thousand horse and foot, and the thirty five pieces of cannon. Is not this the very opposite of what our author would wish us to believe; As to having been saved by Fitzgerald's charge! It is no injustice to divide equally the honours of the day between this gallant feat and the re-capture of the lesser hill of Seetabuldee. This hill was the key of our position which the charge neither did nor could recover, and without that, could be but little decisive. The fact is certain and the inference from it perfectly obvious: Subsequently General Doveton was not kept at bay by the Arabs; but restrained himself in order to save that rich and populous city. In the affair of the 24 Batt. 14th Regt. with the Arabs, the misrepresentation is quite unaccountable; the 14th Regiment had one hundred and fifty men and the Arabs about two thousand—or more than thirteen to one. The former by the by had one gun, but the Arabs were finally broken and dispersed, leaving 150 men dead on the field. The 14 Regiment lost 30 men. Such are the base and terror struck Sepoys, and such the terrific and formidable Arabs! At Corygaum the Arabs were five to one, and were fairly beaten and driven off; and General Smith, instead of being near to rescue, was a day's march distant from them. In the fortunate affair of Captain Sparks's, there were one hundred Sepoys to two thousand of their opponents—mighty valorous indeed—for twenty to cut off one! At Malligam our ladders could neither fathom their ditch nor top their walls, nor were their guns and ammunition enough to open a passage through them till the last few days of the siege. The Arabs after all submitted before a breach was practicable, and they would have been worse than women if they had surrendered sooner to such insufficient means. Yet these are the facts on which our author utters his warning voice, in dread of these terrible Arabs. If he wants however another cue to strengthen his case, I will instance the affairs of Boordja in 1818, where five hundred Arabs encouraged by the catastrophe already mentioned, advanced and met about one hundred and eighty of the 6th Cavalry and the 16th Regiment of Light Infantry under Lieutenant Colonel Bowen, C. B. when they were instantly overthrown, by our Sepoys, three hundred of them killed on the spot.—Do you not tremble Sepoys at this dreadful fact!! According to our author too—the Sepoys are inferior in hardiness; but if a capacity and willingness to support great fatigues on little food, and to endure inclement climes and seasons with little shelter, constitute the most material part of hardiness,—the Sepoys are surpassed by none, and equalled but by very few. And these qualities are accompanied with uncommon activity—and a fine soldier-like feeling for their cause, and for the honor of the Sepoy name. Such are the people against whom our Br. am offers his curse, and would have us drive from our ranks to make away for his run-a-muck Ma-

lays and barbarous Africans. But supposing the Sepoys to be all that he calls them, and the policy of our present system out of the question, what is there in these Malays and Africans to recommend them so strongly. They have both been long tried as regular troops, but we have yet to learn, on what fields they have gained renown. The run-a-muck fame of the Malay is spread far and near. But *Brav* and desperation are only applicable to small parties; with an army they would be more likely to impel on one another than on the enemy; and at all events they are a base and ignominious substitute for a soldier-like feeling and spirit. General Janssens is said to have resorted to it at Java, when his Malay corps' Commandants assured him that it was all that they could hope for from these battalions. And certainly we can say little for their conduct at Corneke—near Samarang where Janssens surrendered—at Jaenakarta or at Palembang; the veriest cowards could not have exceeded it. As to the Africans, we once had some companies of them in our own army, but they were not thought worth keeping up, and it is said that on Ceylon, the Malays of Coromandel are preferred for their Native Regiments. The West Indian Regiments do not appear to be in any great estimation, and we certainly have not heard much good of them. In introducing these Barbarians, into a country foreign to them; they would add all the troublesome habits of European soldiers to their native vices, without imbibing a particle of their virtues, which would in India be neither very safe nor very agreeable. It is therefore worth while perhaps for our author to consider these—and many other things before he attempts to give any further recommendation of these his favorite nations! At all events it will be incumbent on him to learn more of the Sepoys and to reflect more on his facts before he again comes forward (as he threatens) to enlighten the public.

I am, Sir, your most obedient Servant.

INDEX.

When recommissions and honors were publicly spoken of to the gallant 24th Regiment, after the glorious battle of Seetabuldee, they asked only for the former place in the Army and their former feelings. With a handsome eulogium for this fine feeling and spirit, 1800 have since recovered both; and it is now the 1st Native Regiment. History itself I believe cannot show a parallel to the battle of Seetabuldee—in respect as a battle sustained under such advantages, for eighteen hours, with a single gun on one point.

Raising the Wind.

(COPY.)

SIR.—You are required immediately, on the receipt of this Notice, to remove your beer, spirit, and wine licenses, which expire on the 10th day of October next; otherwise the several penalties of 50l for each offence will be enforced.

(Signed by the Sticking Officer)

Excise Office, Sept. 24, 1820.

To Mr. _____, at the Sign of the _____, in _____ street.

To the Editor of the Morning Chronicle.

SIR, Above I take the liberty of handing you the Copy of a Notice now delivering in the City by the Excise Officers pursuant to order. Allow me to ask, if such a notice can be consistent with law? leaving justice, reason, and consideration for the burthens and convenience of the payers out of the question. Does not this measure look like an attempt, under a threat of a heavy fine, to obtain money before it has become legally due, conformable with the terms of the licenses granted according to Act of Parliament, and therefore contrary to law? Does it not evidently appear to be intended to obtain large sums of money to increase as much as possible, and by any means, however base, the income for the quarter, which will expire the 10th October, which sums would, in ordinary course, belong to the ensuing quarter? In what state can the Excise be when such steps are resorted to? and may we not expect that similar measures will be taken with respect to other taxes and licenses? By and by we shall see the tax gatherers at the doors demanding and distressing for the following year's taxes. What will be the end of all this?

The Foreign Wine and Spirit Trade has felt the effects of Lord Castlereagh's beautiful "transition from war to peace," so much so, if not more, than any other branch of commerce. And the retailers of Beer and Spirits can answer for themselves, whether their business is so improved, that they can bear, generally, as a body, eat their bread into their pockets and take out 10l. to 20l. or more, at a moment's notice, eleven days before it has become payable, when, in better times, they might have waited their own convenience, within any fair reasonable limits after the expiration of the old license. You are at liberty to make what use you please of this communication.

Your admirer and constant reader,

ONE OF THE WINE TRADE

City of London, Sept. 25, 1820.

* The greatest part by the Schrepspeare

Domestic Occurrences.

MARRIAGES.

On the 26th instant, at St. John's Cathedral, by the Reverend D. Corrie, Mr. M. W. Mendes, to Miss T. Mayers.

On the 21st instant, Mr. M. D'Almeida, of the Export Warehouse, to Miss Anna Maria, daughter of G. L. W. Kenderdine, Esq. of the Military Department of Government.

At Secunderabad, by the Reverend H. Harper, Major Wahab, to Miss Howson.

BIRTHS.

At Saltanpore, Oude, on the 16th instant, the Lady of Major W. C. Faithful, commanding the Station, of a Daughter.

At Patna, on the 11th instant, the Lady of Captain H. L. Playfair, of a Son.

At Madras, on the 3d instant, the Lady of G. J. Hadow, Esq. of the Civil Service, of a Daughter.

At Chioscole, on the 20th of January, the Wife of Sergeant Major James Allen, 3d Native Veteran Battalion, of a Son.

DEATHS.

At Madras, on the 8th instant, Laura Anne, the infant Daughter of Mr. J. R. Hogg, aged 7 months and 11 days.

At Sea, on board the ship *Mary*, between Prince of Wales Island and Malacca, on the 2d of January, Lieutenant R. E. Davis, His Majesty's 53d Regiment, esteemed and regretted by all who knew him.

At Madras, on the 30th of January, John Tulloh, Esq. aged 79 years;—he was, indeed, sincerely and deservedly esteemed.

At Cananore, on the 30th of January, while commanding the Provinces of Malabar and Canara, Colonel John Lindsay, of the 7th Regiment of Native Infantry. In a mild, amiable and benevolent disposition, he added gallantry, firmness and manly conduct, which rendered him as valuable to society and his friends as he was to his profession.

At Trichinopoly, on the 17th of January, Emile J. C. Scott, doing duty with the 1st Battalion 15th Regiment of Native Infantry. A young man of prepossessing manners, he was generally esteemed, and is universally regretted.

Shipping Intelligence.

CALCUTTA DEPARTURES.

Date	Names of Vessels	Flags	Commanders	Destinations
Feb. 24	Providence	British	J. Adair	London
24	Triumph	British	J. L. Garrick	London
25	Lady Kennaway	British	C. Beach	London
25	Bombay Merchant	British	J. Hill	Persian Gulf

MADRAS ARRIVALS.

Date	Names of Vessels	Flags	Commanders	From Whence	Left
Feb. 4	Duke of Lancaster	British	N. Morrison	Calcutta	Jan. 21
5	Alamogordo	British	P. Butler	Rangoon	Jan. 27
9	Nancy	British	T. M. Alder	Disputing	Dec. 6

MADRAS DEPARTURES.

Date	Names of Vessels	Flags	Commanders	Destinations
Feb. 6	Pacific	British	A. Gordon	England
6	Sally	American	C. Burdoy	England
12	William Munley	British	J. Jackson	England
12	La Belle Alliance	French	W. Rolfe	England

BOMBAY ARRIVALS.

Date	Names of Vessels	Flags	Commanders	From Whence	Left
Feb. 3	Belizario	Portuguese	P. de Vital	Macao	—
3	Porterick	British	W. Hadow	Malabar Coast	—
6	Heien	British	G. Longley	China	Dec. 10

The *Mariane Star*, and *George* (Hulk) arrived off Calcutta on Saturday and the *Durley* on Sunday.

FEBRUARY 24, 1821.

At Diamond Harbour.—*Dirkley*, passed by.

New Anchorage.—*Lady Cambridge*, inward bound, remains.

Sunder.—*Gran Carola*, (P.) and *Asia Grande*, (P.) outward bound, remains.

FEBRUARY 25, 1821.

At Diamond Harbour.—*Phos* 2, passed down.

Passengers.

Passenger per ship *Angelica*, from Persian Gulf to Bombay.—Arthur Willock, Esq.

Passenger per ship *Bellevue*, from Macao and Goa to Bombay.—Mr. Roger de Paris, with his Children, Captain A. Fernandes, late Portmaster of the *Angelica*.

Passenger per ship *Heien*, from China to Bombay.—Colonel Kenean, Mr. and Mrs. Woodhouse and Child, Lieutenant Crossby, Mr. Hadow, Captain E. Cooper.

Administrations to Estates.

Major Charles John Ridge, late of the Honorable Company's Bengal Establishment, deceased.—Major Edward Jervoise Ridge.

Mrs. Maria Da Costa, late of Calcutta, deceased.—Dempster Hemming, Esq.

Lieutenant John Syme, late Sub-Assistant Commissary General at Guwarra, deceased.—Dempster Hemming, Esq.

Commercial Report.

(From the Calcutta Exchange Price Current of Thursday last)

Note.—It being difficult to quote with preciseness the prices of the following articles, the mode of stating generally, whether they are at an advance or discount, has been adopted, as being sufficient to give a tolerably correct idea of the market.

Reference.—(P. C.) Prime Cost of the Articles as Invoiced at the Manufacturer's prices, exclusive of freight and charges.—(A.) advance on the same.—(D.) discount.

Birmingham Hard-ware,	35	40	per cent. D.	
Broad Cloth, fine,	20	25	per cent. D.	
Broad Cloth, coarse,	7	10	per cent. A.	
Flannels,	0	6	per cent. A.	
Hats,	10	15	per cent. D.	
Chairs, good patterns,	0	15	per cent. A.	
Cutlery,	P. C.	0	20	per cent. D.
Earthen-ware,	30	40	per cent. D.	
Glass-ware,	30	35	per cent. D.	
Window Glass,	25	30	per cent. D.	
Hosiery,	P. C.	0	10	per cent. D.
Millinery,	20	30	per cent. A.	
Muslins, assorted,	10	15	per cent. A.	
Oilman's Stores,	30	35	per cent. A.	
Stationery,	10	15	per cent. D.	

BANK OF BENGALE RATES.

Discount on Private Bills,	4	per cent.
Discount on Government Bills of Exchange, ..	3	per cent.
Interest on Loans on Deposit,	3	per cent.
Bank Shares—Premium,	25	30 per cent.

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

REMIT	CALCUTTA.	[DRAW.]
2 1/2	On London 6 Months Sight, per Rs. 23	
	Bombay 30 Day's Sight, per 100 Bombay Rupees, ..	92
	Madras ditto, 96 & 97 Sicea Rupees, per 100 Madras Rupees, *	
	* Nominal.	
	Govt. Bill on the Compt. of Directors, Prem. 100 & 200 per cent.	

PRICE OF BULLION.

Spanish Dollars,	Sicea Rupees	208	8	208	16	per 100
Dubloons,		30	6	30	7	each
Loes, or Picas,		17	4	17	5	each
Dutch Ducats,		4	4	4	12	each
Loes D'ors,		8	4	8	5	each
Silver 5 Francs pieces,		191	4	191	8	per 100
Sicea Pagodas,		3	64	3	7	each